Regr. No. L.—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part I.—Notifications by Government

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Supplements—

Notification authorising Mr. Jeffrey Grimwood Grimwood of Kotada Estate, Kilkotagiri, Coonor taluk, to witness the execution of labour contracts—(Tamil), (Canarese) and (Malayalam).

Notification authorising Mr. Malcolm John Flytze, Manager, North Wynaad Tea Estate, Manantoddy, to witness the execution of labour contracts—(Tamil), (Canarese) and (Malayalam).

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 68.—Mr. Hari Ganpat Rao Gharpurey, I.C.S., privilege leave for six weeks from the 16th January 1914, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 69.—Mr. Arthur Gordon Leach, I.C.S., privilege leave for three months from or after the 15th April 1914, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1914.

No. 70.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. R. B. Clegg, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders:—

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Reginald Childers Culling Carr, I.C.S., to act as First Member.

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. Norman Somerville Brodie, I.C.S., to act as Second Member.

(3) The Hon'ble Mr. Llewellyn Eddison Buckley, I.C.S., to act as Third Member.

No. 71.—Mr. Hugh Tempest Redly, I.C.S., is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, until Mr. B. C. Smith, I.C.S., can join.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1914.

No. 72.—Mr. Rajagopaya Narayana Ayyar, I.C.S., is, under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, appointed to be Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.

POSTINGS.

No. 73.—Mr. Guy Howland Jackson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is posted to the Karur division of the Trichinopoly district.

No. 74.—Mr. Vengal Venugopala Chetti, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, on relief by Mr. A. C. Dutt, I.C.S., is posted to Chingleput.

No. 75.—Mr. Percy Abbey Booty, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, on relief by Mr. V. Venugopala Chetti, I.C.S., is posted to North Arcot.

No. 76.—Mr. Boteler Chernocke Smith, Acting District and Sessions Judge, on relief by Mr. J. G. Burn, I.C.S., is posted to Bellary.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1914.

No. 77.—The following sub. *pro tem.* and acting promotions and reversions of officers of the Indian Civil Service during the month of January 1914, are notified :—

With effect from the 2nd January 1914.

Mr. Stewart William Graham Ivor MacIver to act as Collector and District Magistrate, First Grade.

Mr. Charles Alexander Innes (on privilege leave) and Mr. Frederick Ricketts Hemingway to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Second Grade.

Mr. Julian James Cotton to act as District and Sessions Judge, Second Grade.

Mr. Arthur Edgington and Mr. Francis Arthur Coleridge to act as District and Sessions Judge, Third Grade.

Mr. Sydney Burn and Mr. Alfred McGowan Kumaraswami Tampon to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.

Mr. Thomas George Rutherford and Mr. Reginald Herbert Courtenay to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 3rd January 1914.

Mr. Frederick Ricketts Hemingway to revert as Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 7th January 1914.

Mr. Percy Abbey Booty to Act as District and Sessions Judge, Third Grade.

Mr. Leonard John Parker Jolly to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.

Mr. Gerald William Wells to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 15th January 1914.

Mr. John Wharton Glasson to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.

Mr. Frank Gregory Butler to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 24th January 1914.

Mr. Julian James Cotton to revert as District and Sessions Judge, Third Grade.

Mr. Percy Abbey Booty to revert as District and Sessions Judge, Fourth Grade.

With effect from the 28th January 1914.

Mr. Edward Francis Thomas to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.

Mr. John Wharton Glasson to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

Mr. Frank Gregory Butler to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 20th January 1914.

Mr. Thomas Evelyn Moir to revert from Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade, permanent.

Mr. Gilbert Hollinshead Blamfield Jackson to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, without prejudice to his officiating appointment of Collector and District Magistrate.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fort St. George, February 11, 1914.

No. 78.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Archibald Gordon of the Canadian Baptist Mission, residing at Waltair in the district of Vizagapatam, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 76.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Archibald Gordon of the Canadian Baptist Mission, residing at Waltair in the district of Vizagapatam, to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1914.

No. 80.—The following draft of a notification which the Government of Madras propose to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on it by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monument mentioned in the schedule below.

2. Any objection to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government within the one month mentioned above will be considered by the Governor in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act VII of 1904 the Governor in Council hereby declares Sri Kodandaramaswami's temple at Ventimitta, in the Siddhavattam taluk, Cuddapah district, described in the annexed schedule to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puloosh number.	Name of the owner.	Boundaries.	Extent.
Temple known as Sri Kodandaramaswami's temple and adjoining buildings forming part of survey No. 1540 of Ventimitta village, Siddhavattam taluk, Cuddapah district.	Hindu temple Committee of Siddhavattam taluk.	North, branch road to L.F. shantry and to the railway station; east, L.F. shantry and Dukudarati vanka; south Dukudarati vanka; west, L.F. road from Siddhavattam to Nandalur.	Acs. 5·00

Fort St. George, February 11, 1914.

No. 81.—The following notification of the Government of Bengal is republished:—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

EMIGRATION BRANCH.

The 19th January 1914.

No. 167-*Emigr.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 163 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be added after rule 121 of the rules, published under Notification No. 4919, dated the 20th December 1911, in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th December 1911:—

No. 121A. In the case of emigrants, whether under contract or not, who, while *en route* to the labour districts, are found by the Sub-Divisional Officer at Goalundo to have been wrongfully recruited, the Emigration Agent at that port shall arrange for their repatriation, observing, as far as practicable, the same procedure as that laid down in clauses (*c*) to (*e*) of rule 96 (regarding the repatriation of emigrants) of the rules framed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam and published under the Assam Administration's Notification No. 757R., dated the 7th March 1902, as subsequently amended by Notification No. 1949 R., dated the 29th April 1904.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1914.

No. 82.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 30th January 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 97.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 6th January* 1914, *pages* 185 *and* 186.

* * * * *

War Office,
6th January 1914.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Surgeon-General William B. Bannerman, C.B.E., M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be an Honorary Physician to the King, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson, deceased. Dated 13th August 1913.

* * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 109.—Lieutenant Richard Barrington Ward resigns his commission. Dated the 29th November 1913.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 112.—Captain Gordon William Macconachie, I.M.S., combined privilege leave and leave out of India for eight months and twenty-eight days from or after the 20th March 1914.

No. 113.—Mr. Norman Elliot Quintin Mainwaring, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from or after the 31st March 1914, under articles 239, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No 114.—Mr. Evelyn Hathway Jones, Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of extraordinary leave without pay on medical certificate by three days.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1914.

No. 110.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104 section 7, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Gordon Spencer, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, during the absence on deputation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. C. Miller.

No. 116.—Mr. Frederick Arnold Hamilton, Superintendent of Police, Salem district, to act as Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

No. 117.—Mr. Evelyn Hathway Jones, Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, is posted to the Salem district.

No. 118.—Mr. Lawrence Edward Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madanapalle sub-division, Chittoor district, to be on special duty in the Bellary district.

No. 119.—M.R.Ry. Nuggehalli Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, to be in charge of Madanapalle sub-division, Chittoor district.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1914.

No. 120.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Tinnevelly Nelliyappa Pillai Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Madura.

Fort St. George, February 11, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Conjeeveram Krishnaswami Rao Avargal, Assistant Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1914.

Mr. Hugh Rosser Bardswell, Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1914.

No. 121.—Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct

that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (1 of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Frank Gregory Butler, Revenue Divisional Officer, Parvatipur, in the district of Vizagapatam.

No. 122.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.Ry. Vemmettala Jagannatha Rao, Taluk Sarishtadar, Nandikotkur, in the district of Kurnool, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1914.

No. 123.—Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest M.R.Ry. Pillarisetti Narayana Rao Naydu Garu, District Munsif of Chicacole in the Ganjam district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 100.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be District Munsif of Chicacole.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

No. 124.—Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest M.R.Ry. Addanki Venkataramayya Garu, District Munsif of Conjeeveram in the Chingleput district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 200.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be District Munsif of Conjeeveram.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

No. 125.—Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Sitarama Ayyar Kothandarama Ayyar Avargal, Principal District Munsif of Salem in the Salem district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 200.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be Principal District Munsif of Salem.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

No. 126.—Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest M.R.Ry. Kovatti Subbarayu Ayyar Lakshminarasu Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif of Tiruvallur in the Chingleput district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 200.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be District Munsif of Tiruvallur.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

No. 127.—Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest M.R.Ry. Nyapati Balaramadas Pantulu Garu, Principal District Munsif of Bapatla in the Guntur district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 200.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be Principal District Munsif of Bapatla.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1914.

No. 128.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1404 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by notification No. 490, dated the 20th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913:—

Shevva Kunthe Lobbai Ismail Abdul Rahiman Sahib Bahadur—Shevapet, in the district of Salem.

Kaji Muhammad Sheriff Sahib Bahadur—Shevapet, in the district of Salem.

M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Chettiyar Gopalaswami Chettiyar Avargal—Shevapet, in the district of Salem.

M.R.Ry. Vavilala Advaita Brahma Sastri Garu—Bezwada, in the district of Kistna.

Ghulam Abbas Ghazvini Sahib Bahadur—Bezwada, in the district of Kistna.

No. 129.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the first class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260 :—

Mr. Michael McGilligan, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Madura.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1914.

Mr. Gerald William Priestley, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of South Canara.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1914.

No. 130.—Under section 138 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

Mr. Hugh Rosser Bardswell, District Judge, Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1914.

No. 131.—The Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Don Gabriel Dutrás Lazarus Motha Vas Jedidaiyan More to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Tuticorin in the district of Tinnevelly, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 645, dated the 4th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by notification No. 406, dated the 26th May 1913, published at page 935 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1914.

No. 122.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Agency districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam shall consist of the Revenue divisions named in column 2 of the schedule hereto attached, comprising the areas specified in column 3 and to appoint the officers named in column 4 of the schedule to be Assistant Agents in charge of the divisions mentioned against each :—

SCHEDULE.

Agency district.	Agency Revenue division.	Area comprised.	Officer in charge.
Ganjam	Chicacole ..	Parlakimedi Maliahs	Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole.
	Berhampur ..	(1) Mandasa Maliahs	Revenue Divisional Officer, Berhampur.
		(2) Jalantra do.	
		(3) Jarada do.	
		(4) Enderasingi Maliahs	
	Goomsur	Surada Maliahs, including the mattas of Gochchahi and Daringabadi.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Goomsur.
	Bellignda ..	(1) The Goomsur Maliahs including Chikhapad.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellignda.
		(2) The Chinnakimedi Maliahs	
		(3) The Peddakimedi do.	
		(4) The Bodagada Maliahs	
		(5) The Serangi do.	
		(6) The mattas of Korada and Kondha (otherwise called Sirkaras).	
		(7) The Kattingia Maliah	
		(8) The Gramjadi and Daringabadi mattas of Serada Maliahs.	
Vizagapatam ..	Vizagapatam ..	Srungavarapukota taluk, Kurupam zamindari.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam.
	Narsapalam ..	(1) Golagonda, Golugonda Hills west of the river Bodura.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapalam.
		(2) Veerawilli, Madgol Maliahs ..	
	Parvatipuram ..	(1) Parvatipuram Portion of the Jeypore zamindari and Korda mattas of Merangi.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Parvatipuram.
		(2) Salur. Portion of Pachipenta Maliahs.	
		(3) Gumpur .. Moodumahalls at Merangi, Gumma and Korda mattas of Kurupam and Jeypore zamindari.	
		(4) Rayaghada ..	
		(5) Ellamanchili	
	Vizianagram ..	Pachipenta. The Kottam, Sam and Korda mattas.	Revenue Divisional Officer Vizianagram.
	Kurupat	(1) Pottangi .. Portions of Pachipenta Maliahs and Jeypore zamindari.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Kurupat.
		(2) Padwa ..	
		(3) Kurupat .. Portions of Madgol Maliahs and Jeypore zamindari.	
		(4) Jeypore ..	
		(5) Nowrangapur ..	
		(6) Malkangiri .. Portions of the Jeypore zamindari.	

No. 133.—Under the provisions of section 3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Agency districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam shall consist of the sub-divisions named in column 2 of the schedule hereto attached, comprising the areas specified in column 3, and under section 13 of the Code the officers named in column 4 of the schedule are appointed to be in charge of the sub-divisions mentioned against each:—

SCHEDULE.

Agency district.	Agency sub-division.	Area comprised	Officer in charge.
Ganjam	Chatrapur	Parlakimedi Maliahs	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Chatrapur.
	Berhampur	(1) Mandasa Maliahs (2) Jalantra do. (3) Jeruda do. (4) Badamanigi Maliahs	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Berhampur.
	Goomsur	Surada Maliahs excluding the mattas of Gumsahadi and Dasingahadi	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Goomsur.
	Balliguda	(1) The Goomsur Maliahs including Chokkapad. (2) The Chamakhandi Maliahs (3) The Peddakimedi do. (4) The Bodagada Maliahs (5) The Surangi do. (6) The mattas of Kunda and Kumba (otherwise called Pitharma) (7) The Sutangia Maliah (8) The Gumsahadi and Dasingahadi mattas of Surada Maliahs	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Balliguda.
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	Srungavarapukota taluk, Kanipur zamindari	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Vizagapatam.
	Narasapatam	(1) Golugonda, Golugonda Hills west of the river Boderu (2) Veturalli Madgol Maliahs	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Narasapatam.
	Parvatipuram	(3) Parvatipuram Portion of the Jeypore zamindari and Kunda mutta of Marangi. (4) Salur, Portion of Pachipenta Maliahs. (5) Gumsur Mondemkhalin of Marangi, Gumma and Kunda mattas of Kurupam and Jeypore zamindari. (6) Rayaghada (7) Bissamkatak	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Parvatipuram.
	Vizianagram	Palkonda, The Kottam, Ram and Kunda mattas.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Vizianagram.
	Kurupat	(1) Pettanghi Portions of Pachipenta Maliahs and Jeypore zamindari (2) Padwa (3) Kurupat Portions of Madgol Maliahs and Jeypore zamindari, Portions of the Jeypore zamindari. (4) Jeypore (5) Nowrangapur (6) Malkangiri	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kurupat.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1914.

No. 134.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 1st February 1914, the police station named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare, with effect from the said date, the place named in column 5 of the schedule to be a police station comprising within its jurisdiction the railway line noted in column 3:—

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached	Particulars of railway line.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Waltair	Godavari ..	From Cocanada Port to Godavari Bridge.	Waltair	Rajahmundry.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1914.

No. 135.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 28th *January* 1914.

No. 6-9 C.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of

1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Percival Anthony Thorpe, J. J. Stevens Wyndham and J. M. Kelly of Calcutta.

Fort St. George, February 24, 1914.

No. 136.—Whereas there is reason to believe that the class of persons known as Vangenur Pariahs, which frequents the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput and Nellore, is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), hereby declares that the said Vangenur Pariahs are a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Act.

2. Under section 10 (*d*) of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct that every registered member of the said criminal tribe shall, in the prescribed manner, notify his place of residence, and any change or intended change of residence, and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1914.

No. 137.—Under section 4 of the Madras Planters' Labour Act, 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. Edward Lobban, Manager, Bon Espoir Tea Estate, Diedimal, Wynaad, to attest the execution of labour contracts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, February 11, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a police patrol shed; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parambobe, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Coonoor district, Coonoor taluk, Burgaycaud village.			
Dry, S. No. 41-11 A	Kuniga Pradanu ..	North, S. No. 41-11 B, Kuniga Pradanu's lands; east, S. No. 37, road; south, S. No. 41-12-B Local Fund rest shed No. 41-12, Jeppa Pradanu's land; west, S. No. 41-11-B, Kuniga Pradanu's land	Acs. .10
Do. No. 41-12 A.	Jeppa Pradanu ..	North, S. No. 41-11 A, proposed rest shed; east, S. No. 37, road; south, S. No. 41-12-B Local Fund rest shed; west, S. No 41-11 B Kuniga Pradanu's land.	.01
		Total ..	.11

Fort St. George, February 21, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 30·69 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purposes of a settlement for criminal tribes; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said Divisional Officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Elumalai village.			
Dry, No. 280 ..	Ayyanar temple inam Manager Samuli Ramasami Padayachi	North, Nos. 287 and 288 B; east, No. 193, south, No. 280 B, west, No 281	1·28
Kyetwari, dry, No 186 B-1.	Kumara Padayachi	North, No. 186 C; east, No 188 A; south, Nos. 186 B-2 and 193, west, No. 276.	63
Do. No. 186 B-2.	Do	North, No 186 B-1; east, No. 178 H, south, No 192; west, No. 193	55
Do. No. 187 ..	Pasali Subraya Padayachi ..	North Nos 186 B-2 and 193, east, Nos 178 G, 178 H and 188; south, No. 190, west, Nos. 161 290 A and 290 B.	1 20
Do. No. 193 ..	Venkatachalam	North, No 186 B-1, east, No. 186 B-2; south, No 192, west, Nos. 289 and 290 B.	·52
Do. No. 281 ..	Appavu Padayachi and Srinivasa Padayachi.	North, Nos. 283 C-5 and 279 C, east, No 206 C-5, south, Nos. 280 and 282; west, No 280.	1·34
Do. No. 283 ..	Elaya Perumal Padayachi, Pelamalai Padayachi, Nalaraja Padayachi, Srinivasa Padayachi, Sambalinga Padayachi, Kolandapillai Padayachi, Chittambala Padayachi and Ramachandra Padayachi.	North, Nos. 284 C-6, 280 and 281; east, No. 284 C; south, Nos. 283 and 284 A, west, No 280 U, Mangalam.	2·83
Do. No. 283 ..	Vasudeva Padayachi ..	North, No. 282; east, Nos 284 B and 284 C; south, No. 284 B; west, Nos. 281 A and 284 B.	71-46
Do. No. 284 B ..	Do.	North, Nos. 283 and 284 C; east and south, No 284 C; west, No. 284 A.	2 81
Do. No. 285 ..	Sabapati Padayachi, Kanagasabai Padayachi, Gnanajoti Pillayachi, Saravana Padayachi, Vasudeva Padayachi, and Perumaiya Padayachi.	North, Nos 284 C and 288; east, Nos. 285, 292 A and 292 B; south, Nos 293 A and 300, west, No. 284 C.	4·00
Do. No 286 ..	Muthusami Padayachi, Perna Padayachi, Venkatachala Padayachi and Govinda Padayachi.	North, No. 194; east, Nos. 154 C and 287; south, Nos 288, 287, 291 and 292 A, west, Nos. 284 C and 286.	3 31
Do. No. 288 A ..	Kesava Padayachi ..	North, No. 160 C; east, No. 160 B-5; south, No. 288 B; west, No 287.	·28
Do No. 288 B ..	Do	North, No. 288 A, east, No. 160 B-1; south, No. 285; west, No. 287.	15
Do. No. 290 A ..	Pavadai Padayachi	North, Nos 290 B and 292 B; east, No. 192; south, Nos 161 and 289 B, west, Nos. 292 B and 292 C.	2·36
Do. No. 290 B.	Muthusamai Padayachi, Perna Padayachi, Venkatachala Padayachi and Govinda Padayachi	North, Nos. 289, 291 and 286 B; east, Nos. 192 and 193; south, No. 290 A, west, No. 287 B	2·36
Do. No. 291 ..	Do. ..	North, Nos. 286 and 287, east, Nos. 287 and 289; south, Nos 289 B and 292 B, west, Nos. 290 A and 292 B	1 65
Do. No. 292 B ..	Sabapati Padayachi	North, Nos 291 and 292 A; east, Nos. 290 A, 290 B and 291; south, Nos. 285, 290 A and 292; west, Nos 283 and 292 A.	1·47
Do No. 292 C ..	Srinivasa Padayachi ..	North, No 292 B; east, No. 290 A; south, No. 292 B, west, No. 292 A.	·26
Do. No. 293 A ..	Do.	North, No. 285; east, No. 292 C; south, No 292 B; west, No. 300.	89
		Total ..	30 89

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1914.

No 9.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention be imposed at all the uninfected ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the Port of Colombo, intimation having been received that plague has broken out at that port.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1914.

No. 6.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 29th January 1914.

No. 127.-F.E.—Mr. A. Krishnaswami Rao, Chief Accountant, Class I, office of the Accountant-General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave from the 12th January to 20th February 1914.

Mr. K. S. Kothandarama Ayyar, Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Accountant-General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office with effect from 12th January 1914, and until further orders.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1914.

No. 7.—Mr. Frederick Ricketts Hemingway, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of All Souls' Church, Coimbatore, *vice* Mr. F. A. Lodge, C.I.E., who has left the station.

No. 8.—Mr. Gerald Andrew Vallank Tyrae to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Guntur, *vice* Mr. R. P. Gill resigned.

No. 9.—The Rev. Horace Ernest Motes Atkins, M.A., to act as Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount with Pallavaram during the absence of the Rev. E. Ball on privilege leave.

No. 10.—The Rev. Horace Ernest Motes Atkins, M.A., Acting Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount with Pallavaram, to be Junior Joint Chaplain of St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, Madras, on relief by the Rev. E. Ball.

No. 11.—Mr. Harold Anselm Bellamy Verney, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Kurnool, to fill an existing vacancy.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, February 11, 1914.

No. 5.—M.R Ry. Kerala Varma Avergal, B.A., 5th Tampuran of Cochin, to be Malayalam Translator to Government in the Rs. 250—10—300 grade with effect from the 30th March 1914.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1914.

No. 6.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Friday the 13th day of March 1914.

2. Under rule 61 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council *through a member of the Council* and such application should reach the Secretary *not later than the* 10*th March.*

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to the Council.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1914.

No. 9.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred among the Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George by the acceptance on the 11th of February 1914 of the office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras by the Hon'ble Mr. Tirukhendursi Vaidyanatha Ayyar Seshagiri Ayyar, who was elected by the University of Madras :—

Part I.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Regulation XI of the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, the Governor hereby calls upon the University of Madras to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, another person before the 24th of March 1914.

Part II.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by the rules in Schedule II appended to the said Regulations, the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the dates, times and places for the various stages of the election as follows :—

(1)	Issue of nomination papers ..	*On or before* Monday, 23rd February 1914.
(2)	Scrutiny of nomination papers ..	Tuesday, 3rd March 1914, between 12 noon and 4 P.M., at the Senate House, Chepauk.
(3)	Issue of voting papers ..	*On or before* Monday, 9th March 1914
(4)	Recording of votes and attestation of voting papers.	Thursday, 19th March 1914, between 12 noon and 4 P.M., at the Senate House, Chepauk.
(5)	Counting of votes ..	Saturday, 21st March 1914, at 12 noon, at the Senate House, Chepauk

Part III.

Under rules 4-A (2) and 6 (2) of Schedule II the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the publication of the withdrawal of candidates, and if more duly nominated candidates than one stand for election, the publication of the names of all such candidates and their addresses, where such publication is required by any of the rules above mentioned, shall be made by the Returning Officer in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and also in at least three consecutive issues of the English daily newspapers published in the Madras city, and a copy of the list shall also be posted at the Senate House, Chepauk.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1914.

No. 33.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. C. E. Rhenius, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and eight days from or after the 10th April 1914.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1914.

No. 34.—Under articles 240, 233 and 309 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, Dr. Charles Alfred Barber, M.A., Sc.D., F.L.S., the Government Sugarcane Expert, is granted privilege leave for three months and furlough without medical certificate for three months in continuation thereof with effect from or after 1st April 1914.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1914

No. 65.—The following posting of a Deputy Collector is ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Konchi Raghavendra Rao Garu, on relief at Chandragiri, to General duty, Trichinopoly.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1914.

No. 66.—The following posting of a Forest Officer is ordered :—

M.R.Ry. K. A. Changappa Avargal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, Bellary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 67.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIES.

Delhi, the 31*st January* 1914.

No. 715-S-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules published in the Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 3179 S.R., dated the 12th October 1904.

In rule 1, for the words " one on the recommendation of the Dooars Planters' Association," the words " two on the recommendation of the Dooars Planters' Association " shall be substituted; and the words " one on the recommendation of the Kangra Valley Planters' Association " shall be omitted.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1914.

No. 68.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby notifies, under the provision of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the block of land described in the schedule below "reserved forest" under the said Act:—

SCHEDULE

Number	District	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the block	Boundaries and Description
196	South Canara ...	Coondapoor ...	Madamakki ...	Ballinane Extension III.	Bounded on all sides by the Ballinane Reserved Forest. *Situation.*—The north-western corner of the block is about one mile five furlongs east slightly north of cairn No. 41 on the boundary of the Main Ballinane Reserve.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under clause (*c*) of the said section 4, appoints the Sub-Collector in charge of the Coondapoor division, for the time being, (1) to be the Forest Settlement Officer to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within such limits, or to any forest produce of such land and (2) to deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Act, and the District Forest officer, South Canara, for the time being to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, further appoints the Collector of South Canara, for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue Department to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

Fort St. George, February 18, 1914.

No. 69.—It is hereby notified that applications for appointments in the Imperial Customs Service will be received by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue Department from Indians who are natives of the Madras Presidency, who have received a good education and are of good character and social position. The names of selected candidates will be entered in a register maintained by the Government of India, and their claims will be considered on the occurrence of vacancies in the service.

2. Forms of applications may be obtained from the Secretary to the Commissioner. Applications must reach the Secretary to the Commissioner on or before 1st April 1914 and must be accompanied by—

(i) A certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of birth,

(ii) A certificate of character and conduct, signed by the Principal of the Educational Institution in which the applicant last studied for not less than one year or by some responsible officer of Government, and

(iii) A certificate by a Medical officer of Government or qualified Medical Practitioner regarding the applicant's general health.

3. Applicants must be graduates of a recognised University or must possess other evidence of a high standard of education. They must be prepared to appear in Madras, at their own expense, before the Commissioner, on such days as may be appointed by him.

4. The candidate finally selected by the Government of India will be appointed on probation for two years and will be required to pass departmental examinations in Hindustani and in Customs Law and Procedure. He will be given Rs. 200 a month in the first year of his probation. In the second year, he will be paid Rs. 300 a month on passing either part of the departmental examination prescribed, and, on completion of two years' service, he will be paid Rs. 400 a month, subject to the condition that he has passed the departmental examinations in full and is confirmed in the department. Thereafter, his pay will be fixed according to the general time-scale (referred to in the next paragraph), Rs. 300 being taken as the starting point. It will be open to the Government of India, at any time, to terminate the probationer's probation and to dispense with his services.

5. At present, the Imperial Customs Service consists of 26 appointments and is constituted as follows:—

1 Collector, class I, on Rs. 2,500 a month.
2 Collectors, class II, on Rs. 2,250 a month each.
3 Collectors, class III, on Rs. 2,050 a month each.
} Three of these appointments are reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service.

3 Civilian Assistant Collectors on Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs 1,300, by annual increments of Rs. 100, and then by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,400.

18 non Civilian Assistant Collectors on Rs 300 rising to Rs. 1,150, by annual increments of Rs 50, and then by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,400. This number includes also three probationers.

26

Officers posted to Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon are given a local allowance varying from Rs. 75 to Rs. 250 a month.

All appointments to the Collector's grade, whether acting or permanent, will be made by selection and seniority will not necessarily give any Assistant Collector a claim to a Collectorship; and, once the rank of Collector is attained, Civilians and non-Civilians will be on the same footing for the purposes of promotion. Increments may be drawn by officers who have been confirmed in the department from the date on which they are due; but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right of withholding or withdrawing such increments on account of misconduct or inefficiency. All time spent on leave with allowances on foreign service or on deputation on special duty, will count as service for increment, in the absence of orders in any particular case to the contrary; time spent on leave without allowances will so count, subject to the provision of article 160-B of the Civil Service Regulations.

3. All officers of the Imperial Customs Department are liable to transfer, from port to port, throughout India, including Burma.

Fort St. George, February 11, 1914.

No. 70.—In the schedule appended to Notification No. 858, dated 8th July 1913, defining the areas where "salt earth" is declared to be "contraband salt" published on pages 1252—1255 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 5th August 1913, for "The area included in the magisterial jurisdiction of the Deputy Tahsildar Sub-Magistrate of Gunjam, in the Ganjam Circle" occurring under Waltair sub-division substitute the following:—

"The area included in the Bindi, Palur, and Homma zamindaris and the undermentioned seventy Government villages, comprised in the new Chatrapur taluk, and also the villages of the Kalliksta zamindari in the Kudala Deputy Tahsildar Sub-Magistrate's division, in the Ganjam Circle.

Villages belonging to the Chatrapur police station.

1. Ganjam.
2. Damodarapuram.
3. Kanchipuram.
4. Polibanda.
5. Agasti Nougam.
6. Jammi.
7. Ababoda.
8. Kanchara.
9. Rajapuram.
10. Kottur.
11. Koratoli.
12. Londabanso.
13. Gangaseapuram
14. Seeturampalli.
15. Rikkapalli.
16. Gedalurasdapalli
17. Kameralingupalem.
18. Chatrapur.
19. Taluk Berhampur.
20. Konamana.
21. Chikkala Khandi.
22. Thurophokhiri.
23. Post Gopalapuram.
24. Brahmavyapalli
25. Ballibogada.
26. Sindarapur.
27. Hummiri.
28. Podapadara.
29. Allipur.
30. Neeladripur.
31. Damodarapur Paikalo.
32. Nurmahammadpalli.
33. Bippalingi.
34. Pulasora.
35. Jagannadhapuram.
36. Muchhipat.
37. Potlapur.
38. Sreeramptiram.
39. Sankapur.
40. Balkrishnapuram.
41. Kazapada
42. Sreeramachendraporam.
Ramayyapalli.
43. Godagadapalli.
Kallapalli.
Peddagudi.
44. Parikapadu.
Bagisanpeta.
Baranpeta.
Palligada.
45. Rakkapalli.

Villages belonging to the Berhampur police station.

1. Govindapuram.
2. Benabalapalli.
3. Mavali.
4. Totapalli.
5. Karnpalli.
6. Narasingapuram (hamlet Kothapeta).
7. Santarapuram.
8. Bekaripalli.
9. Donnai Berhampore.
10. Padmavati.
11. Baleva.
12. Sindripuram.
Chikkanapalli.
Devarapalli
13. Mejjidyo.
14. Pavitari.
Balarampuram
15. Lakshmipuram.
16. Krishnachandra Nagaridivo.
17. Kasaditala.
18. Narayanapuram.
19. Chemmukhandi.
Sitanagaram.
20. Sindhigam.
Patrapuram.
21. Jagannadhapuram.
Savalapalli *alias* Kothuru.
22. Chaitanagrada.
23. Gopinadhapur, *alias* Kammaregupalli.

Villages belonging to the Gopalpore police station.

1. Lakshmipuram.
2. Kallapalli.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1914.

No. 71.—The following persons have been granted certificates of approval under the Mining Rules:—

No.	Name.	Designation and address.	Date of order granting the certificate	Area in which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
1	M R.Ry. Gudur Venkatasubba Reddi.	Gudur, Nellore district	12th February 1914.	Madras Presidency
2	M R Ry Kandamur Ramachandrayya	Kandamur, Nellore taluk, Nellore district.	16th February 1914. *	Do

* Renewal of a certificate already granted.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

No. 74.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that from 1st March 1914, the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification, shall be constituted "Reserved Forests"

SCHEDULE.

Unsurveyed Enclosures.

District.	Taluk.	Serial number.	Number and name of enclosure in the Talamalai reserve.	Field number (paimash).	Extent as per paimash.	Boundaries.
North Coimbatore.	Kollegal.	1	VII (g) * Mavanattham, hamlet of Talamalai.	346	acs. 7·64	Bounded on all sides by the Talamalai reserved forest.
				346	7·64	
				346	7·64	
				346	7·64	
			Total ..	—	30·58	
		2	(h) Honnai Dhimbam, hamlet of Talamalai	346	7·64	
				346	7·64	
			Total ..	..	15·28	
		3	(f) Mavinatham, hamlet of Talamalai ..	346	7·64	
		4	(k) Bariandu, hamlet of Talamalai ..	346	11·46	
		5	(n) Mundhadagam, hamlet of Talamalai.	346	7·64	
		6	(o) Haravanatti, hamlet of Talamalai ..	346	7·64	
	Gobichettipalayam	7	(p) Sajjalombai, hamlet of Doddamala	135	6·36	

Surveyed Enclosures

District.	Taluk.	Serial number.	Number and name of enclosure in the Talamalai reserve.	Field number.		Extent as per survey.	Boundaries.
				Paimash.	Survey.		
North Coimbatore.	Kollegal.	1	VII (d) Madali, hamlet of Talamalai ..	333 and 329	1	acs 25·46	Bounded on all sides by the Talamalai reserved forest.
				326	2		
		2	(f) Emmannai, hamlet of Talamalai ..	346	1 to 5	27 21	
		3	(c) Basavanur, hamlet of Talamalai ..	346	1	13 35	
		4	(m) † Sappakani, hamlet of Talamalai ..	346	1 and 2	14·32	
		5	(g) Ammahi	2 and 46.	1 to 6	66 29	
		6	(b) Sammalai (originally hamlet of Gurupuram, now of Talamalai.)	311-A and 311-B.	1 and 2	13·81	

The following public rights of way are admitted and recorded :—

* (1) *Mavanattam*.—A path through Mavanattham connecting path No. (13) Binakanhalli to Mavanattham and No. (14) Mavanatham to Hejjalhatti of the old section 16 notification of Talamalai block and similar to the last-mentioned two pathways.

† (2) *Sappakani*.—A path through sappakani connecting path No. 17 Talamalai to Dimbam sin Sappakani and No. 21 Sappakani to Kothamangalam of the old section 16 notification of Talamalai block and similar to the last-mentioned two pathways.

Fort St. George, January 26, 1914.

No. 73.—His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the areas specified below, which is Notification No. 61, dated 21st January 1890, published at page 57, Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 21st January 1890, were declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of that Act, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 1st March 1914.

Specification of land disforested.

Name of reserve disforested.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Survey numbers.	Extent.	
					Acres.	Cents.
Bondamarlanka reserved forest.	Godavari ..	Anakapalle	Kommegiripalem.	1294	21	51
				1295	96	13
				1296	27	39
				1297	58	61
				1298	37	66
				1299B	12	0
				1299C		
				1300	15	7
				1301	11	82
				1302	18	56
				1360	140	16
			Total ..	..	383	14

Reasons for disforestation.—The block, which is less than one square mile in extent, is situated on the sea coast, and contains a casuarina plantation which is proposed to be given up for private enterprise.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

No 74.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that, from 1st March 1914, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to the notification, shall be constituted a "Reserved Forest":—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of block.	Area.	Boundaries.
Ellore ..	Srivilliputtur.	Khanapuram.	Additions to Srivilliputtur Ghat Forest Lower slopes V (a)	acs. 6-53	Boundaries.—This consists of Survey No. 1499 and a portion of Survey No. 1500. *North.*—Starting from the stone at the junction of the southern side of Survey No 1507 and the eastern side of Survey No 1500 eastwards along the common side of Survey Nos 1507 and 1500 to the south-east corner of the former. Thence a straight line from the south east corner of Survey No. 1507 south south-eastwards to a point on the north side of Survey No. 1499, 6·00 chains from its north-west corner and thence along its north side to its north-eastern corner where it joins the reserved forest boundary. *East, South and West.*—Thence along the reserved forest boundary to the starting point.

No. 75.—With reference to the notification No 302 published under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 at page 748 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th November 1885, declaring the Sandapatti block to be a reserved forest, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the following amended and more accurate description of the boundaries of the said forest be substituted for the description contained in the said notification:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of forest.	Description of boundaries.
Coimbatore ..	Avanashi	Block No. VII, Nellithurai and Sandapatti.	*North.*—Starting from the trijunction of the Nilgiri, Malabar and Coimbatore districts the line runs along the Nilgiri-Coimbatore district boundary in a general north-easterly direction up to the survey stone at the south west corner of survey field No 613, Odanthurai village, thence the south and east sides of field No. 613 of Odanthurai village and the south bank of the Cannoor river up to the survey stone at the north west corner of survey field No 432 of Nellithurai village. *East.*—Thence the west sides of 432 and 433, the north side of 434, the west sides of 434, 442, 450, 418, 813 and the north and west sides of 414, west side of 411, the north and west sides of 410, west side of 409, west and south sides of 408, the south side of 407, the west sides of 240, 234, 231, 230, 227, 226, the north sides of 225 and 224, the west and

south sides of 321, the west sides of 323, 218, 214, 166 and 143, the north and west sides of 140, the west sides of 139 and 137, north side of 136, west sides of 136 and 135, the north sides of 54, 53 and 52, the west sides of 52, 51 and 50, the north sides of 48, 47, 45 the east and north sides of 44, the east sides of 46, 42, 11, 40 and 38, the east, north and west sides of 27, 26 to 37 the north side of survey field No. 26, the west sides of 25 and 449, the north sides of 11, 12, 447 and 16, then the west sides of 16, 15, 34 and 13 to the survey stone at the southernmost corner of the last-mentioned field on the left bank of the Bhavani river; thence the north sides of 18, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7 up to the south-east corner on the left bank of the Bhavani, thence across the river to the survey stone at the south-west corner of survey field No. 1 of Nallithorai village on the north boundary of Kandiyur reserve.

South.—Thence eastwards along the right bank of the Bhavani river up to the point of entrance of the Bhavani river into the Coimbatore district.

West.—The Malabar-Coimbatore district boundary to the starting point.

No. 76.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby notifies under the provisions of section 4 of Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are described in the following schedule, as a "Reserved Forest" under the provisions of the Act:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Description of boundaries.
Coimbatore.	Avanashi.	Sandapatti addition 2 to 10.	1. Claim No. 27, Sandapatti, survey Nos. 1 and 2. 2 Claim No. nil., Selpalayam, survey Nos 3 to 5. 3 Claim No. 23, Kurumpathy in 2 bits, survey Nos 25 to 31. 4. Claim No. 67, Birkal, survey Nos 32 to 36. 5 " " 68, Gathakade, survey Nos 37 to 43 6 " " 252, " " No. 44. 7. " " 66, Berthoral, survey Nos. 45 to 48. 8. " " 69, Malparali, survey No. 50 9. " " 264, Kilparali in 2 bits, survey Nos. 51 to 53. 10. " " 251, Keerali in 2 bits, survey Nos. 54 and 55. 11. " " 19, Cowshed originally patta, now relinquished assessed waste 12. " " 263, Pillcor, survey No. 56 and survey field No. 57, 13. " " 265, Mthagiri in 4 bits, survey Nos. 58 to 62. 14. " " 266, Chengal, survey fields Nos. 13 to 65. 15. " " 6, Not surveyed, absorbed into the reserved forest as some bid at the reserve sale. 16. " " 8, Karnam's inam, but included in claim No. 266 as survey field No. 36 during resurvey. 17. " " 20, } Munai survey fields Nos. 6 to 24 southwards. 18. " " 21, } 19. " " 248, } All are bounded by Sandapatti reserved forest.

2 His Excellency the Governor in Council under clause (a) of the said section, appoints (1) the Deputy Collector, Head-quarter Division, Coimbatore, to be the Forest Settlement Officer, to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or near the land composed within such limits, or to any forest produce or such land and deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Act and (2) the District Forest Officer, Coimbatore Central Division, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, appoints the Collector of Coimbatore to be the officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

No. 77.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, hereby declares under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the area specified below, which, in Notification No 309, dated 4th November 1885, published at pages 747 to 749 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th November 1885, was declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of that Act, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 1st March 1916:—

SCHEDULE.

Specification of land disforested.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve disforested.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area in Acres	Boundaries.
Portion of Nallithorai and Sandapatti Reserve Block No VII.	Coimbatore.	Avanashi (formerly Coimbatore).	Nallithorai.	40·68	*North.*—Starting from the survey stone at the south-west corner of survey field No. 26 the line runs along the south side of the same survey field to the survey stone at the junction of survey field Nos. 26, 448 and 441 of Nallithorai village.

East.—Thence the west side of 441, the north (portion), west and south sides of 442, the west and north sides of 443 (portion), the west side of 444, the north side of 445, the north, west, south and east (portion) sides of 446, the south and east sides of 445, the south side of 444, and the west side of 26, to the survey stone at the junction of survey field Nos. 26, 427 and 443 of Nallithorai village.

South.—Thence the north and west sides of survey fields Nos. 427 and 428 and the north side of survey field No. 17 to its westernmost corner at the junction of survey fields Nos. 17, 11 and 449 of Nellithoral village.

West.—Thence the west side of survey field No. 449 of Nellithoral village to the starting place.

Note.—All the fields mentioned above are of Nellithoral village.

Brief description.—The portion proposed to be disafforested (survey field No. 449 of Nellithoral village) is a poor scrub jungle not capable of yielding a cart load of fuel per acre.

Reasons for disafforestation.—Survey fields Nos. 441, 442, 443, 444, 445 and 446 equivalent to claim Nos. 226, 223, 227, 226, 225 and 229 which were admitted as patta lands at the time of the Forest Settlement, were lying scattered within the reserve. In order to exclude them from the reserve and to improve the reserve boundary the disafforestation has been proposed.

The area now disafforested is—

	Area in acres.
Portion of Nellithoral and Sadrapatti Reserve Block No. VII, surveyed as field No. 449 of Nellithoral village during the resurvey.	40·85

Fort St. George, February 12, 1914

No. 78.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act II of 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force within the limits of the villages of Mailam and Kalliyankulam in the Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district, from the 26th March 1914 to 14th April 1914, both days inclusive.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·01 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the excavation of a new supply channel to Pedu Annalur new tank in Pedu Annalur village, Attmakur taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional officer, Kavali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Kavali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, name or pannabooks, with survey or puramak number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Kavali taluk, Payamanadam village.			
			acs.
Waste	Srikanti Raghavayya, Varanasi Sitaramayya and Singampalli Venkatasubba Rao.	North, vagu; east, waste land; south, Kannavari thota, west, waste.	·62
Dry land (Kannavari thota).	Srikanti Raghavayya, Varanasi Sitaramayya, Singampalli, Venkatasubba Rao and Cheruvala Nayudamma (tenant)	North, waste, east, Kannavari thota; south, waste land, west, Kannavari thota.	22
Waste	Srikanti Raghavayya, Varanasi Sitaramayya and Singampalli Venkatasubba Rao.	North, Kannavari thota; east, waste, south, Panta Papayya thota, west, waste.	67
Dry land (Panta Papayya thota).	Srikanti Raghavayya, Varanasi Sitaramayya, Singampalli Venkatasubba Rao and Duga Ramudu (tenant).	North, waste land; east, Panta Papayya thota; south, waste, west, Panta Papayya thota.	67
Waste	Srikanti Raghavayya, Varanasi Sitaramayya and Singampalli Venkatasubba Rao.	North, Panta Papayya thota; east, waste; south, Surbhotla thota; west, waste.	·33
Dry land (Surbhotla thota).	Srikanti Raghavayya, Varanasi Sitaramayya, Singampalli Venkatasubba Rao, Pandilipalli Ayyal Reddi and Chipna Annu Reddi.	North, waste; east, Surbhotla thota; south, waste; west, Surbhotla thota.	1·03
Waste land	Srikanti Raghavayya, Varanasi Sitaramayya and Singampalli Venkatasubba Rao	North, Surbhotla thota, east, waste; south, Annalur old supply channel and waste land of Annalur; west, waste.	·33
		Total ..	4·01

Fort St. George, February 20, 1914

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring acre ·40, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a tank; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Narsapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Narsapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Kistna district, Narsapur taluk, Kapparru village.	
			Acre.
Govt., wet, S. No. 208 C.	Gobbala China Venkayya *alias* Venkateswarlu and Akana Suryanarayana.	North, S. No. 208-1; east, S. No. 205; south, S. No. 126-2 of Sitarampuram; west, S. No. 208-B.	·11
Do. S. No. 208-1.	Lakana Padmanabhudu	North, S. No. 208-2, east, S. No. 203; south, S. No. 208; west, S. No. 210-2.	·06
Do. S. No. 208-2.	Kasa Venkayya ..	North, S. No. 209; east, S. No. 203; south, S. No. 208-1; west, S. No. 210-1.	·04
		Sitarampuram village.	
Do. S. No. 126-B	Madasu Ramachendrudu ..	North, S. No. 126; east, S. Nos. 127 and 128; south, S. No. 122, west, S. No. 123.	·07
Do. S. No. 125-1D.	Yethum Narayanaswami ..	North, S. No. 206 of Kapparru; east, S. No. 125-2 A, south, S. No. 126; west, S. No. 125-1 C.	·05
Do. S. No. 125-2A.	Do. ..	North, S. No. 206 of Kapparru, east, S. No. 126-2 B, south, S. No. 127, west, S. No. 125 1-D.	·02
Do. S. No. 126-2E.	Do. ..	North, S. No. 206 of Kapparru, east, S. No. 125-2 C; south, S. No. 127, west, S. No. 126-2 A.	05
		Total ..	·40

Fort St. George, February 9, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·11 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing quarters for the second and akhari clerks of the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Jeypore; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional officer, Koraput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Divisional officer, Koraput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta sub number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
		Vizagapatam district, Jeypore taluk, Jeypore village.	
			Acre.
Dry, house-site ..	Bhagavan Radho	North, Nilamoni Tripathi's house; east, Mahanti street road; south, Nilamoni Tripathi's house; west, Ramaswara Beverla's backyard	·04
Do. ..	Nilamoni Tripathi	North, Dasaradhi Bhukuta's vacant land; east, Mahanti street road; south, Bhagavan Radho's house and yard; west, Ramaswara Beverla's backyard.	·03
Do. ..	Dasaradhi Bhukuta	North path to Telli street; east, Mahanti street road; south, Nilamoni Tripathi's house and yard; west, Sunnar Singh's house and front yard.	·04
Do. ..	Sunnar Singh	North, path to Telli street; east, Dasaradhi Bhukuta's vacant site, south, Nilamoni Tripathi's backyard; west, Sunnar Singh's house and front yard.	01
		Total ..	·11

Fort St. George, February 10, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring acre 04, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for digging a bodi in S. No. 135 B of Tanumalla; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Taluk office, Cocanada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari District, Cocanada taluk, Tanumalla village.		
Inam wet, S. No. 135-1 and 136-3	Nandam Lakshmanarayana ...	North, No 136-3; east, Nos. 135-1 and 136-3; south, No. 136 A; west, Nos. 135-1 and 136-3.	acre 04

Fort St. George, February 12, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring acres 1·90, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a Paracheri pattam, in Palambakkam, Vellore taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	North Arcot district, Vellore taluk, Palambakkam village.		
Dry, S. No. 132 F ...	Sami Nayudu	North, No 132 F; east, Nos. 130 C-1, and 132 C-2; south, No 132 F; west, Nos. 128 and 132 H	acs. ·90

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·25 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the village-site of Tanakallu; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Dharmavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Dharmavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboks, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	Anantapur district, Kadiri taluk, Tanakallu village.		
Dry, S. No. 871 ...	Donyi Chakrapaneddi ...	North, S No. 872; east, S. No. 870; south, S. No. 868-2; west, S. No. 872.	acs. ·66
Do No. 874 A-1.	Do. ...	North, S Nos. 874 B and 868; east, S. No 874 A-1; south, S No. 874 A 2; west, S. No. 870.	·38
Do No. 878 A-1.	Seshadri Rao, Sivhadri Rao, Narayanappa, Sankaramma, Rda Subbiah and Narayana Rao.	North, S No 868; east, S. No. 881; south, S. Nos. 876 B and 870 A-2; west, S. Nos 885 and 874 A-1.	1·72
		Total ...	2 25

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1914.

Under article 290 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Sankaranarayana Bhaskara Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Executive Engineer, Godavari Conservancy division, is granted, with effect from the 20th February 1914 or date of relief, privilege leave for three months.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Frederick Monrice Wainwright, Assistant Engineer in charge of the Dumagudiem sub-division, Godavari Northern division, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Godavari Conservancy division, *vice* M.R.Ry. Bhaskara Ayyar Avargal granted privilege leave or until further orders.

Fort St. George, February 9, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Kovilvarmi Rama Venkataramma Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary, and Sub-Divisional Officer, Investigation sub-division, Tank Restoration Scheme division, III Circle (Head quarters, Bellary), is appointed, with effect from the 1st February 1914, as a Temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250 a month.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1914.

With effect from the 24th February 1914, *consequent on the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. S. D. Pears, Chief Engineer and Officiating Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.*

The Hon'ble Col. William Montagne Ellis, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, to be Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Officiating Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Mr. Stewart Binny Murray, Superintending Engineer, to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, General, Buildings, Roads and Railways

PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1914.

The following promotion is ordered:—

With effect from 25th December 1913, *vice M.R.Ry. M. Ramaswami Pillai, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, on privilege leave.*

M.R.Ry. Purushotama Rangaswami Ayyangar, Sub-Divisional Officer, No. III sub-division, Godavari Western division (head-quarters, Tanuku), from Supervisor, First Grade, to Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, officiating.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Ramakrishna Avadani Venkatanatha Avadani Narayana Ayyar Avargal, B.E., Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, temporary, from the Coimbatore division, IV Circle, to the College of Engineering, Madras, for employment as an Instructor. To join at once.

S. D. PEARS,
Offg. Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ERRATA.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1914.

In line 2 of the notification published at page 23 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th January 1914, for the acquisition of land required for the Gadabavalasa Field Distributary in the Padabuddadi village of the Parvatipur taluk—

For "21·63 acres" *read* "21·63 cents."

2. In column 4 of the schedule attached to the same notification—

For the heading "acres" *read* "cents."

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George February 13, 1914

Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition to the extent noted therein of the land shown in the following schedule, which was specified as being required for Coleroon conservancy purposes in

Valaikkurichchi village, Udaiyarpalayam taluk, in the schedule appended to the notification published on page 496 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th May 1911

SCHEDULE.

Trichinopoly district, Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Valaikkurichchi village.

S.F. No.						ACRES.	CENTS.
138	..	..	..	..	..	0	22
140-A	..	..	..	..	..	1	52
160-A	..	..	..	..	..	11	0
163-A	..	..	..	..	..	0	65
154	..	..	..	..	..	0	25
155	..	..	..	..	..	0	12
					Total	13	68

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1914

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·68 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the cutting of a supply channel to Nathamedu tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot District, Cuddalore taluk, Malaiyamanal Agraram village.			ACRE.
Ryotwari, wet, No. 353 B.	Annaswami Ayyar and Venkatrama Ayyar of Nathamedu, Villupuram taluk.	North, No. 350 A; east, No. 350; south, No. 353 C; west, No. 350 A.	·16
Ryotwari, dry, No. 359 B-2.	Ananthanarayana Ayyar and Kuppusami Ayyar of Nathamedu, Villupuram taluk.	North, No. 350 A; east, No. 372; south, No. 359 B-1; west, No. 372	·18
Do. No. 370 A-2.	Muniammal, Thayarmal and Sundaramal of Krishnapuram, Villupuram taluk.	North, No. 370 A-1; east and south, No. 371 A-1; west, No. 370 A-1.	·11
Do. No. 371 A-1.	Pichu Pudaram and Sambasiva Pudaram of Krishnapuram, Villupuram taluk.	North, No. 373 A-2; east, No. 371 B-1; south, No. 371 A-2; west No. 372 B-2.	·11
Ryotwari, wet, No. 371 B-3	Do. do.	North and east, No. 371 B-2; south, No. 371 B-1 and A-2; west, No. 370.	·18
		Total ..	68

Fort St. George, February 16, 1914

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·7 cent, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the right flank escape of the Manchinvella tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional officer, Penukonda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional office, Penukonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur District, Hindupur taluk, Kodikonda village.			CENT.
Inam, wet, S. No. 65, 0·26 acre, temple inam of Eswaraswami temple.	Owner, Ramaswami, enjoyer, Sankara Narayanappa.	North and east, S. No. 64; south, S. No. 188; west, S. No. 66	·7

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Fort St. George, February 11, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21·47 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Guntur-Tenali Railway line in Vadlamudi village, Bapatla taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur Tenali-Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to acquire the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
		Guntur district, Bapatla taluk, Vadlamudi village.	
		Poramboke land.	Acs.
Govt., dry, S. No. 24 A-2.	Pattadar and enjoyer Mandalla Rami Reddi	North, S. No. 32 C; east, S. Nos. 24 A-4 and 24 A-6; south, S. No. 24 A-4; west, S. No. 24 D-3.	·12
Do. S. No. 24 D-3.	Dandhukuri Gundrayya	North, S. No 24 D-2; east, S. No 24 A-2; south, S. No 24 C-1; west, S. No 24 D-2.	·23
Do. S. No. 24 C-1.	Dande Ramayyudu	North, S. No 24 D-3; east, S. No 24 C-2; south, S. No. 24-C 2; west S No 680-2 C.	·21
Do. S. No. 25-4 C.	Kona China Yellamanda	North, S. No. 25-4 B; west, S. No. 680-3 C; south, S. No 25-1 B-3; west, S. No. 25-4 B.	·09
Do. S. No. 25-1 B-3.	Do.	North, S. No. 25-1 C; east, S. No 25 1 C-1; south, S No. 27 -2; west, S. No. 25-1 B-2	·01
Do. S. No. 25-1 C-1	Dande Subbarayudu	North S No 680-3 C; east, S No 25-1 C-2; south, S. No. 27 B-2; west, S. No 25-1 B-3.	·01
Do. S No. 25 A-2	Yarlagadda Mathayya	North, S. No. 25 A-2; east, S. No. 27 C-2; south, S No. 28 C; west, S. No. 25 A-2	·04
Do. S. No 27 B-2	Pattadars and enjoyers Yarlagadda Ramaswami Pitchayya and Narasamma.	North, S. No. 27 B-1; east and south, S. No 27 B 3; west, S No 27 C-3.	·43
Do. S. No. 27 C-2.	Yarlagadda Mathayya	North, S No. 27 C-2; east S. No. 27 B-2; south, S. No. 27 C-1; west, S. No 28 A-3.	·08
Do. S. No. 39-1 A.	Yarlagadda Sangayya	North, S No 23 C, east and south, S. No 39-1 B, west, S. No. 40 C.	·01
Do. S No. 40 C.	Veeramsetti Venkatappayya, Sreeramulu, Butchi Kotayya, Kotha Subbarayudu	North, S No 28 C; east, S No 40 D; south, S. No 40 D and 40 E; west, S No 41 C.	
Do. S. No. 47 A-2.	Pattadars, Issaram Kotaya, Potaraju enjoyers, Dasabojina Veerayya, Thalo ghopi Govinda, and Issaram Kotaya	North, S No. 47 A-2; east, S No. 41 C; south, S. No. 47 A-4; west, S. No. 47 B-2.	·18
Do. S. No. 47 B-2.	Tadiboyina Thathayya	North, S No 47 B-2; east, S. No 47 A-2; south, S No. 47 B-4; west, S. 47 C-3	·20
Do. S No 47 C-3.	Tadiboyina Venkaya	North S No 47 C-2, east, S. No. 47 B-2, south, S. No. 47 C-4; west, S. No 48 A-3	·18
Do. S. No. 48 A-2	Thadiboyina Thathaya	North, S. No. 48 A-2; east, S. No 47 C-3, south, S No 48 A-4, west, S No. 48 B-2	·28
Do S. No. 48 B-2.	Pattadars, Kukkilagadda Yellamandagadu and Vadrevadi Pitchayya, being minor, guardian Mahalakshmamma, enjoyers Tamma Kotaya and Kukkilagadda Yellamandagadu.	North, S No 48 B-2, east, S No 48 A-2, south, S. No. 48 B-4, west, S Nos. 48 C-2 and D-2.	18
Govt., dry, S No 48 C-3.	Lakshi Ramayya, Lachi Venkataswami, Chukkamma, wife of Tata Pedayya and Ipuru Ankamma.	North, S. No. 48 C-2, east, S No. 48 B 3, south, S. No 48 D-3 west, S No 48 D-2.	·01
Do. No 48 D-2	Pagadala Pitchaya's wife Venkamma	North, S No 48 D-2; east, S. No. 48 B-3, south, S. No. 48 D-4, west, S. No 49-1 A-3.	·47
Do. No 49-1 A-3	Pattadar Thota Chukkamma, enjoyer, Thota Subbayya.	North, S No. 49-1 A-2, east, S. No. 48 D-3, south, S. No 168-2 C; west, S No 49-1 A 2.	·06
Do. No. 67 C	Pattadars, Parachuri Lakshmayya, Parachuri China Kotayya, Parachuri Pennayya, and Parachuri China Basavayya, being minor, guardian and mother Papamma, enjoyer, Parachuri China Kotayya	North, S No. 67 B, east, S. No. 158 C, south, S. No 69 C; west S No. 67 B.	·01
Do. No. 68 C-2.	Vasireddi Lakshmayya, son of Mandayya.	North, S No 68 C-2; east, S. No. 69 C, south, S. No. 70 A-3; west, S. No 68 C-1.	·06
Do. No. 68 C	Vasireddi Pitchayya, being minor, mother and guardian, Mahalakshmamma.	North, S. No. 69 B; east, S No. 163 C; south, S. No. 69 D; west, S. No. 68 C-2.	·06
Do. No. 70 A-3	Do. do.	North, S. No. 70 A-2, east and south, S. No. 70 A-4, west, S. No. 70 B-3	·27
Do. No. 70 B-3.	Shambso, wife of Rasool Sahib	North, S. No. 70 B-2; east, S. No 70 A-3; south, S. No 70 B-4, west, S No. 70 C.	·41

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or peramboke, with survey or poramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Guntur District, Bapatla taluk, Vadlamudi village—cont.		
	Permanent land—cont.		Acs.
Govt., dry, S. No. 77 C-2.	Saiyid Mastan, Saiyid Khasim and Saiyid Ponta Sahib	North, S. No. 79 B-4; east and south, S. No. 77 C-3, west, S. No. 80 C	·18
Do. No. 78 C ..	Pattadars: Vadlamudy Chandra Sekharudu, Vadlamudy Gavemurty, Vadlamudy Ramayya, Vadlamudy Venkatappayya, Vadlamudy Kotayya, Nagayya, Mattupalli Muttayya, Mattupalli Venkatrayudu and Mattupalli Anjaneya, enjoyers. Vadlamudy Gavemurty and Ramayya	North, S. No. 79 B, east, S. No. 79 B-3; south, S. No. 78 D; west S. Nos. 79 B-3 and 79 C-3.	·61
Do. No. 78 B-3..	Nuka Sahib, Jameen Sahib and Sitar Sahib.	North, S. No. 79 B-2, east, S. No. 78 C; south, S. No. 78 C-3, west, S. No. 78 B-2	·08
Do. No. 79 B-4..	Do do.	North, S. No. 91 B-3; east, S. No. 78 C-4; south, S. No. 78 B-5; west, S. No. 77 C-2.	·25
Do. No. 79 C-2.	Pattadar: Saiyid Mawla Sahib; enjoyer: Sheik Ada u Sahib.	North, S. Nos. 79 C-1 & B-3, east, S. No. 78 C, south, S. No. 79 C-3, west, S. No. 79 B-4	·23
Do. S. No. 81-D.	Pattadars and enjoyers: Bandlamudy Subbayya, Bandlamudy Seshayya, Bandlamudy Ratnayya, Bandlamudy Gopalayya, Bandlamudy Chandrayya, Bandlamudy Peda Chinnayya, Bandlamudy China Chinnayya, son of Viraya Iyyaru Kotayya and Lakshmayya.	North, S. No. 285 B-2 of Siddapalli; east, S. No. 82 E-3, south, S. No. 81 C; west, S. No. 86 A	·50
Do. No. 81 A-2.	Pattadar: Pilli Venkata; enjoyer: Doraraju Pundarikakshudu	North, S. No. 82 A-1, east, S. No. 82 B-3; south, S. No. 82 D-2 & E-2; west, S. No. 82 D-3	·10
Do. No. 81 B-1.	Pattadars and enjoyers: Vasireddi Subbayya and Vasireddi Sayayya	North, S. No. 82 B-1; east, S. No. 80 C; south, S. No. 80 E-3 & C-1; west S. Nos. 82 A-3 & 82 D-2	·42
Do. No. 82 C-2.	Suryadevara Hanumayya, Suryadevara Seetha Ramayya, Suryadevara Sappayya, Suryadevara Kotayya and Suryadevara Venkatappayya.	North, S. No. 82 B-2; east, S. No. 80 C; south, S. No. 82 C-2; west, S. No. 82 B-2.	·01
Do. No. 82 D-3.	Patladar: Bodapudy Lakshmayya, Devaraju Ramachandrayya Devaraju, enjoyers Bodapudy Lakshmayya, Pundarikakshudu, Pitchiraju Adinarayana and Pitchiraju Chakrayya.	North, S. No. 82 D-1; east, S. No. 83 A-3 & E-3; south, S. No. 82 D-3, west S. No. 82 E-3.	·34
Do. No. 82 E-2.	Vasireddi Surayya	North, S. No. 82 E-1; east, S. No. 82-D-3; south, S. No. 82 E-3, west, S. No. 81 E	·11
Do. No. 86 A ..	Khadar Khan; China Khadar Khan; Ispal Khan and Khadar Khan.	North, S. No. 395 C-3 Siddapalli, east S. No. 81 E; south, S. No. 86 E, west, S. No. 87 D.	·88
Do. No. 87 D.	Pattadar: Muppaneni Subbayya, Mawla Saheb Dada Sahib Gaibi, Sharb, Meeralı, Jheenu, Hussathi and Muhammad Sharif, enjoyers Muppaneni Bhabuayya, Mawla Saheb and Muruupati Dada Sahib, son of Lala Sahib	North, S. No. 87 B, east, S. No. 86 A; south, S. No. 87 E; west, No. 89 C-3.	1·14
Do. No. 89 C-3.	Pattadars and enjoyers. Vedantam Gopalacharyulu Vedantam Reddanarasimharyulu, and Muppaneni Subbayya, Gunnam Rathayya Gunnam Sreeramulu, Kalapala Adayya, Kalapala Pitchayya, Muppaneni Lakshmayya, Muppaneni Venkatappayya, Gunnam Venkata Ramayya Patsamu Venkata Ramayya, Nutakki Subbayya, Nutakki Seshayya, Muppaneni Venkatappayya, Muppaneni Venkata Krishnayya and Nur Ahmed, enjoyers, without pattu, Sheik Mastan, Gandhi Rathnamma, wife of Swayya, Sheik Mawla Sahib, and Sheik Mohammad Sharif	North, No 89 C-1; east, No. 87 D; south, No. 86 C-4, west, No. 88 C.	·99
Do. No. 89 E-1.	Tirupati Mastan and Intari Mohammad Sarif.	North, No 88 C-3, east, No 89 E-2, south, No. 89 E-2; west, No. 90 C.	·02
Do. No. 163 C..	Suryadevara Ratnayya and Suryadevara Venkata Subbayya.	North No. 163 B; east No. 160 C, south, No 164 D, west, No. 67 C	·34
Do. No. 154 A-1.	Pattadars, Kotha Subbayya; enjoyer Yamarthi Pitchayya.	North No. 160 C, east and south, No. 154 A-2, west, No. 155 C.	·01
Do. No. 154 B-2.	Thota Appayya and Subbayya ..	North, No. 154-1 C, east and south, No 155 B-4, west, No. 156 C	·24
Do. No 154 C ..	Pattadar; Vasireddi Appayya and Vasireddi Lakshmayya; enjoyers Yamarthi Veeraswami and Yamarthi Pitchayya.	North No 154 B, east, No. 152 B-2; south, No. 154 D; west, No. 153.	·48
Do. No. 156-1 C	Pattadars Bayyamma Vasireddi Appayya and Bayyamma Ramayya, enjoyers: Talimalla Seetayya and Talimalla Lingayya.	North, No. 156-1 B; east, No. 147 C; south, No. 154 B-3, west, No. 156-2 B.	·39

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			ACS.
	Guntur District, Repalle taluk, Vallimudi village—cont.		
	Permanent land—cont.		
Govt., dry, S No. 158-2 C.	Tota Chukkamma, wife of Pullayya, Tota Pitchayya, Tota Ankaya, Tota Subbayya, Papaya, Kaiaya and Tirupataya.	North, S No 158-2 B, east, S. No 158-2 D, south, S. No 162 C, west, S No 162 B.	42
Do. No. 152 E-1	Bodepudi Pitchayya, Bodepudi Veerayya, Bodepudi Ramayya, guardian and brother Pitchayya.	North, S. No. 46 D-2; east and south, S. No. 159 E-1, west, S. No 158-2 C.	·51
Do. No 162 C,	Arupalli Kotayya and Arupalli Ramaswami.	North, S No. 162 B; east and south, S. No. 162 D, west, S No 158-1 C.	·37
Do. No. 680-2 C.	Patadar and enjoyer, Kasa Venkatappayya.	North, S. No. 680-2 E, east, S No. 24 A-1, south, S. No. 680-2 D; west, S. No. 686-3 E.	·18
Do. No. 686-3 C.	Dande Subbarayudu	North, S. No. 686-3 E, east, S No. 680-4 C, south, S. No. 680-2 D, west, S. No. 24-4 C	·24
Do. No. 680-4 C.	Pattadar, Vanreddi Narayya; enjoyer, Sattipalli Veeraswamy.	North, S. No. 686-4 E, east, S No. 680-5 E; south, S. No. 680-4 D; west, S. No. 680 2 C.	·34
Do. No. 680-5 E	Pattadar and enjoyer, Dande Tirupati Rayudu.	North, S No 680-2 C; east and south, S. No. 680-5 C; west, S. No. 680-4 C.	·14
		Total permanent land ..	16·39
	Temporary land.		
Govt., dry, S No. 24 A-1	Same as 24 A-2	North, S No 23 E; east and south, S. No. 24 A-2, west, S. No. 24 D-2.	·02
Do No 24 D-2.	Do. 24 D-3	North, S. No 24 D-1; east S. No. 24 A-1, south, S. No 24 D-3, west, S. No. 24 D-1	·24
Do. No. 24 A-3	Do 24 A-2	North, S. No. 22 D; east and south, S No. 24 A-4, west, S. No. 24 A-2.	·02
Do No. 25-4 B,	Do. 25-4 C	North, S No. 24-4 A; east, S. No 680-2 E, south, S No 24-4 C; west, S. No. 24-4 A	·19
Do. No 25-1 B-2	Do. 25-1 B-3	North, S No. 25-4 E; east, S. No. 25-1 E-3, south, S. No. 27 B-1; west S No 25-1 B-1	·51
Do. No. 26 A-2.	Do. 25 A-3	North, S No 24 A-1; east, S, No. 27 C-2; south S. No 24 B, west, S No 26 B-2	·23
Do. No. 24 E 2.	Pattadars and enjoyers: (1) Veeramanneni Venkatappayya, (2) Veeramanneni Seeramulu and (3) Bathi Kotayya.	North, S No. 24 E-1 east, S. No. 26 A-2; south, S No. 25 E, west, S. No. 24 B.	·05
Do. No. 27 E-1	Same as 27 E-2	North S No. 25-1 E-3; east and south, S No 27 E-2, west, S. No 27 C-2.	·07
Do. No. 27 C-2,	Do. 27 C-3	North, S No. 27 C-1, east, S No 27 E-1; south, S. No 27 C-3, west, S No 27 C-2.	·47
Do. No. 39-1 E.	Do. 39-1 A	North, S. No. 24 D, east and south, S. No. 39-1 C, west, S No 40 D.	·02
Do No. 40 E ..	Do. 40 C	North, S. No. 4h A, east and south, S. 4h C; west, S No. 41 E.	·19
Do. No. 41 D ..	Do	North, S No 40 C, east, south and west, S. No. 4h E.	2h
Do. No. 47 A-2.	Same as 47 A-3	North, S. No. 47 A-1; east, S No 41 E, south, S. No 47 A-3; west, S. No. 47 B-2	·28
Do. No. 47 E-3	Do. 47 B-3	North S. No 47 B-1, east, S. No 47 A-2; south, S. No. 47 B-3; west S. No. 47 C-2.	11
Do. No 47 C-2.	Do 47 C-3	North, S. No 47 C-1, east, S. No 47 B-2; south, S. No. 47 C-3, west, S No. 48 A-2.	·11
Do. No. 48 A-2.	Do. 48 A-3	North, S. No 4h A-1; east, S. No 47 C-2, south, S 4h A-3, west, S. No 48 B-2.	·08
Do. No. 48 E-2	Do. 48 B-3	North, S. No 48 B 1; east, S. No. 48 A-2; south, S. No. 48 B-3, west, S No 48 C-2.	·09
Do. No. 4h C-2.	Do. 48 C-3	North, S. No 4h C-1, east S No 4h E-2; south, S. No. 4h C-3; west S. No. 4h D-2.	·09
Do. No. 4h D-2.	Do 48 D-3	North, S No 48 D-1; east, S No 48 C-2; south, S. No. 48 D-3, west, S. No. 49-1 A-2.	·13
Do. No 49-1 A-2.	Do. 49-1 A-3	North, S No. 4h-1 A-2; east, S. No. 4h D 2, south, S. No 49-2 A-2; west, S. No. 49-1 A-1	·05
Do. No 47 E ..	Do. 47 C	North, S. No. 47 A; east, S No 163 B, south, S No 67 C, west, S. No. 67 A.	·31
Do. No. 68 C-2.	Do. 68 C-3	North, S. No 68 C-1; east, S No. 68 E; south, S. No. 68 C-3, west, S No. 68 C-1.	·05
Do. No 69 E ..	Do. 68 C	North, S. No 69 A; east and south, S. No 68 C; west, S. No 69 A.	·21
Do No. 70 A-2.	Do. 70 A-3	North, S No 70 A-1; east and south, S. No 70 A-3, west, S. No. 70 B-2.	03
Do No 70 B-2.	Do. 70 B-3	North, S. No 70 E, east, S No. 70 A-2; south, S No 70 E 3; west, S. No. 70 E-1.	·10
Do. No. 77 C-2.	Do. 77 C-3	North, S. No. 79 B-2, east and south, S. No 77 C-3, west, S No. 80 B.	·31

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Repalle taluk, Vallamudy village—cont.		
	Temporary land—cont.		
			ACS.
Govt., dry, S No. 79 E.	Same as No. 78 C	North, S No 78 A ; east, S. No. 30 B-2 ; south, S. No 79 C ; west, S. No. 78 E-2.	10
Do. No. 79 B-2.	Do. No. 79 E-3	North, S. No 79 B-1 ; east, S. No. 76 E, south, S. Nos 79 B-4 and E-3 ; west, S. No. 79 B-1.	21
Do. No 79 C-1.	Do. No. 79 C-2	North, S No 78 B-2 ; east, S No 79 B-3 ; south, S. No 79 C-2, west, S. No. 79 B-2.	·32
Do. No. 81 A.	Do. No. 81 E	North, S. No. 398 C-3 of Suddapalli ; east, S. No. 82 E-3 ; south, S. No. 81 C ; west, S. No. 86 A	81
Do. No. 82 B-1.	Do. No. 82 B-2	North, S No. 398-1 B of Suddapalli ; east, S. No. 83 B ; south, S. No. 82 B-4 ; west, S. No 82 A-1.	·10
Do. No. 82 A-1.	Do. No. 84 A-2	North, S. No 398-1 B of Suddapalli, east, S No. 82 B-1, south, S. No. 82 A-2, west, S. No. 82 D-1 ,	·31
Do. No. 83 D-1.	Do. No. 83 D-2	North, S No. 398 1 B of Suddapalli ; east, S No 82 A-1 , south, S. No. 82 D-2 ; west, S. No. 82 E-1.	·07
Do. No. 82 E-1.	Do No. 82 E-2	North, S. No. 398-1 B of Suddapalli ; east, No 82 D-1 ; south, S. No. 82 E-2 ; west, S No 81 A.	·01
Do. No 87 B	Do. No. 87 D	North, S. No 374 2 B-2, 374-2 E-1 and 374-2 E-3 of Suddapalli , east and south, S. No. 87 C , west, S. No. 89 C-2.	66
Do. No. 89 C-2.	Do. No. 89 C-3	North, S. No 89 C-1 ; east, S. No. 87 B ; south, S No. 89 C-3 ; west, S. No. 86 E.	·19
Do. No 153 B.	Do. No. 153	North, S. No. 153 A east and south, S. Nos 153 C ; west, S No. 87 B.	·14
Do. No. 155 E-2.	Do. No. 155 E-3	North, S No. 155-1 E , east, S No 156 E-3 south, S. No. 155 E-2 , west, S. No 156 E.	·20
Do. No. 156 B.	Do. No 156 C	North, S No 156 A , east, S. No. 155 E-2, south, S. No. 156 C , west S No 153.	·10
Do. No. 158 1-E.	Do. No. 158-1 C	North, S. No. 158-1 A ; east, S No. 158-1 C ; south, S. No. 162 E ; west, S. No 158-1 A.	·13
Do. No 158 2-E.	Do. No. 158-2 C	North, S No. 158-2 A ; east, S No. 158-2 C ; south, S. No 162 C ; west, S. No. 158-2 A	·16
Do. No 162 B.	Do No 162 C	North, S No 162 A ; east and south, S. No 162 C ; west, S. No. 158-1 E	·12
Do. No. 680-E	Do. No. 680-2 C	North, S. No. 680-2 A ; east, S. No. 24 D 2 ; south S. No. 680-2 C , west, S. No 680-1 B	·17
Do No. 680-1 E.	Patadar and enjoyer, Kona Chine Yallamanda	North, S No. 680-1 A ; east, S No. 680-2 E , south, S. No. 680-4 E , west, S No. 680-1 A	53
Do. No. 680-5 A.	Same as No. 680-5 E	North, S. No. 680-2 E; east and south, S. No. 680 0 E . west, S. No 680-4 E.	·01
Do. No. 680-4 E	Do. No. 680-4 C	North, S No. 680-4 A ; east, No S. 680-5 E , south, S. No. 680-4 C , west, S No. 680-4 A.	·16
Do. No. 680-3 E.	Do. No. 680-3 C	North S, No 680-3 A ; east, S No 680-4 E , south, S. No. 25-1 E-3 , west, S. No. 25-4 E	·30
		Total of temporary land ..	6·03
		Total of permanent land ..	15·39
		Total ..	21 42

Fort St. George, February 11, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12·07 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Guntur-Tenali railway line in Sekur village, Guntur taluk ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry (anam or pramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Sakur village.			
Permanent land—cont.			
			acs.
Govt., wet, S. No. 230 C.	Thallapa Venkatasubbayya ..	North, No. 238 B; east, No. 235 C, south, Jagalamoddy No. 42 C; west, No. 231 B.	·17
Do. S. No. 228 C.	Pattadars and enjoyers, Mandalla Nagireddi, son of Veerareddi, Paladugu Sanyasani, Paladugu Mahalakshmi, Kasturi Motyalu and Paladugu Narasimulu.	North, No. 235 E; east, No. 229 C, south, No. 229 D; west, No. 234 C.	·57
Service inam, wet, S. No. 229 C.	Sri Venkateswaraswami service inam, present working incumbent, Narayanam Venkatacharyulu, son of Papacharlu, Trustee Sakur Venkatarayudu and Veeraddi Narayya.	North, No. 228 E; east, No. 229 B, south, No. 229 E & D, west, No. 238 C.	·97
Service inam, wet, S. No. 228 C.	Do. do.	North, No. 228 E; east, No. 225 E, south, No. 226 D, west, No. 228 C.	·57
Govt., wet, S. No. 228 E	Pattadars and enjoyers, Kotta Venkatakrishnayya, Kotta Rangayya, and Kotta Raghavayya.	North, No. 213 C-2; east, Nos. 228 C and 213 C-2; south, No. 226 C; west, No. 226 C.	·97
Do. S. No. 212 C	Do. do.	North, No. 212 E; east, No. 213 C-2, south, No. 226 E, west No. 212 E.	·05
Do. S. No. 213 C-2.	Pattadars Sriramulu	North, No. 213 C-2; east, Nos. 226 E, south, No. 226 E, west, No. 212 C.	1·00
Do. S. No. 226 C.	Same as No. 228 E	North, No. 228 E, east, No. 221 E, south, No. 224 D, west, No. 213 C-2	1·40
Do. S. No. 213 C	Do.	North No. 213 C; east, No. 213 E-2, south, No. 220 A-1, west, No. 231 C	·63
Govt., dry, S. No. 213 E 3 (Revenue wet).	Kotta Mara Veerabhadrudu ..	North, No. 213 E-1; east, No. 123 C, south, No. 213 A-1, west, No. 219 C.	·13
Do. S. No. 220 A-1.	Do.	North, No. 213 E-2, west, No. 125 C; south, No. 220 A-1, west, No. 221 C.	·13
Govt., wet, S. No. 213 E.	Same as S. No. 236 C	North, No. 236 A, east, No. 236 C; south, Jagalamoody S No. 40 B, west, No. 236 A.	·32
Do. No. 236 B.	Same as S. No. 236 C	North, No 232 A, east, No 229 E; south, No. 236 C; west, No. 236 B	·42
Service inam, wet, S No 229 E.	Same as S. No. 213 C	North, No. 229 A, east, No. 228 E; south, No. 229 C; west, No 235 C.	·68
Do. No. 228 E.	Same as S No. 213 C	North, No 228 A, east, No. 226 A; south, No. 2.8 C; west, No. 229 E	·32
Govt., wet, S. No. 229 A	Same as S. No. 226 E	North, No. 212 E; east and south, No 226 E, west. No. 228 E	·09
Do. No. 212 E.	Same as S. No. 213 C	North, No. 212 A; east, No 213 C-2; south, Nos. 226 A and 212 C, west, No. 213 A.	·21
Do. No. 213 C-2	Same as S. No. 213 C-3	North, No. 223 C-1; east, No. 225 E; south, No. 213 C-3, west, No. 212 E.	·25
Do. No. 225 E	Same as S. No. 225 C	North, No 225 A; east, No 229 D, south, No. 225 C, west, No 213 C-2.	1·01
Do. No. 218 E.	Same as S. No. 218 C	North, No 212 A, east, Nos 218 A 2 and 218 E-1, south, No. 219 C, west, No. 221 E	·21
Do No. 218 E-1.	Same as S. No. 218 E-3	North, No. 218 A-2; east, No. 218 E-2; south, No 218 E-3; west, No. 219 E	·13
Religious service inam, S No. 223 D, Do. No. 228 D.	Same as S. No. 224 C	North No 223 C; east, No. 228 D, south east west, No. 223 E.	·29
	Same as S. No. 124 C	North, No 238 C, east, No. 238 C; south, No. 238 E; west, No 228 D	·81
Govt., wet, S. No. 228 C.	Same as S. No. 228 E	North, No. 223 E; east, No 228 D; south, No 228 D, west, No 228 D	1·21
Do. No 228 D	Do.	North, No. 226 C; east, No. 221 D; south, No. 226 E, west, No. 228 C.	·25
Do. No. 220 A-2	Same as S. No. 220 A-1	North, No. 220 A-1; east and south, No. 220 A-3; west, No. 221 D.	·09
		Total temporary land ..	2 80
		Total permanent land ..	9 07
		Grand Total ..	12·07

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·86 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Railway line in Suddapalli village, Guntur taluk; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorized to acquire the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Guntur District, Guntur taluk, Suddapalli village.	
		Permanent land.	Acs.
Seri, dry, S. No. 394 E-3.	Velaga Peteraju	North, No. 394 E-1; east, No. 395 C-2; south, No. 86-A, Vadlamudy, west, No. 394 C-3.	·18
Do. No. 394 C-3	Pattadar, Sheik Peeru Saheb; enjoyer, Meera Saheb.	North, No 394 C-2 east, No. 394 E-3, south, No. 86-A, Vadlamudy; west, No 394 D-3.	·19
Do. No 394 D-3	Do. do	North, No 394 D-2; east, No. 394 C-3, south, No. 86-A, Vadlamudy, west, No 394 E-3.	·07
Do. No 394 E-3.	Arumalla Subbamma ..	North, No. 394 E-2; east, No 394 D-3; south, No 86-A, Vadlamudy, west, No. 394 C-3.	·04
Do No. 394 C-2	Mylu Manumayya	North, No. 394 C-2; east, No. 394 E-3; south, No 86-A, Vadlamudy; west, No 394 C-2.	·01
Do. No. 395 E-3.	Ravipeda Ramayya being minor, mother and guardian Ramakka.	North, No 395 C-2; east, No 395 E-3; south, Vadlamudy, west, No. 394 E-3.	·21
			·61
		Temporary land.	
Seri, dry, S. No. 374-2 E-2	Pattadars, Bindara Chandureddi and Gangireddi; Sree Ramayya enjoyers, Lagudapaty Kotayya	North and east, No. 374-2 E-1; south, No. 87 B of Vadlamudy, west, No. 374-2 D	18
Do. No. 374 E-2.	Rayudu Nutyah being minor, guardian and mother Nagamma.	North, No. 374-3 A, east, No. 374 C-2; south, No. 87 B of Vadlamudy; west, No. 374-2 A.	·31
Do. No 94 E-2.	Same as No. 394 E-2	North, No 394 E-1; east, No. 394 C-2, south, No. 394 D-3 west, No. 394 C-3.	·17
Do. No 394 C-2.	Same as No. 394 C-2	North, No. 394 C-1, east, No. 394 E-2; south, No. 394 C-3, west, No 394 D-2.	·09
Do. No. 394 D-2.	Do.	North, No. 394-D-1; east, No. 394 C-2; south, No. 394 D-3; west, No. 394 E-2.	·05
Do. No. 394 E-2.	Same as No. 394 E-3	North, No. 394 E-1, east, No. 394 D-2, south, No 394 E-3, west, No 394 C-2	04
Do. No. 394 C-2	Same as No. 394 C-3	North, No 394 C-1, east, No. 394 E-2; south, No 394 C-3 and Vadlamudy, west, No. 374 E-3	·05
Do No. 395 E-2	Pattadar and enjoyer, Vasireddi Subbayya.	North, No. 395 E-1, east, No. 395 E-3; south, No 87 A of Vadlamudy; west, No. 395 C-2	24
Do No. 395 C-2.	Same as No. 395 C-3	North, No. 395 C-1, east No 395 E-2; south, Vadlamudy; west, No. 394 E-2.	34
Do. No. 395 E-3	Pattadar and enjoyer, Dasta Sreeramayya.	North and east, No 395 A-1, south, No. 80 E, Vadlamudy; west, No. 395 E-2.	·15
		Total, temporary land ..	1·25
		Total, permanent land ..	·61
		Grand total ..	1·86

Fort St. George, February 3, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring acres 0·24, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extensions of the Tanjore District Board Railway from

Tiruttaraippundi to Vedaranniam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector of Tanjore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, puram or poramboke, with survey or puraneli number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tanjore District, Tiruttaraippundi taluk, Vadakkutoka attached to No. 161, Vedaranniam village.	
Inam, dry, No. 227 C-2.	Mulavaram landlord Sri Vedaranyeswaraswami, Kudikandi swami, A Vaithilinga Pillai, E Mjola Sahib Marakkayar, Komaraswami Pillai, Nagalinga Pillai, Rama Pillai and another, A Manikkam Pillai, Muthuswami Pillai, Subramania Konan, Perumal Konan, V Vaithilinga Pillai, Sheik Mohidin Kasi Sahib Maraicar, Viramuthu Konan, Alawala and Mohideen Pichai Marakkayar.	North, Tottakudi Tarka Setti and No. 227 C-1; east, Inam Maharajapuram; south, No 227 C-1; west, Tottakudi Tarka Setti.	acs. 27
Do No. 227 C-3.	Do do.	Do do.	·34
Do No. 227 C-4.	Do do.	Do do.	1·19
Do. No. 227 C-5.	Do do.	Do do.	3·28
Do. No. 227 C-6.	Do do.	Do do.	1 65
Govt., dry, No. 74 W-1.	Ramaswami Pillai and Natesa Pillai ..	North, Tottakudi, Tarka Setti; east, Nos 74 J-1 & J-2; south, No. 74 W-3; west, Nos. 227 C-2 & C-3.	02
Do No. 74 W-2.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·02
Do. No. 74 J-1 ..	Kalha Konan	North, Tottakudi Tarka Setti; east, Nos 74 K-1 & K-2; south, No 74 J-3; west, Nos 74 W-1 & W-2.	·01
Do. No. 74 J-2 ..	Do	Do. do.	·01
Do. No. 74 K-1.	Do.	North, Tottakudi Tarka Setti; east, Nos. 74 L-1 & L-2, south, No 74 K-3; west, Nos. 74 J-1 & J-2.	·03
Do. No. 74 K-2.	Do.	Do do.	·02
Do No 74 L-1.	Attangatha Pillai	North, Tottakudi Tarka Setti; east, No. 74 M-1; south, No. 74 L-3, west, Nos. 74 K-1 & K-2	03
Do. No. 74 L-2.	Do.	Do do.	·05
Do. No. 74 M-1.	Manikkam Pillai	North, Tottakudi Tarka Setti; east, No 74 N-1; south, No 74 M-2; west, No L-2.	·04
Do. No. 74 M-1.	Natesa Pillai and Ramaswami Pillai ..	North and east, Tottakudi Tarka Setti; south, No. 74 N-2, west, No. 74 M-1	·05
Do No. 73 L-1.	P Suppiah Konan	North, Tottakudi Tarka Setti, east, No 73 A-1, south and west, No 73 L-2.	·02
Do No. 73 A-1.	Nagalinga Pillai	North and east, Tottakudi Tarka Setti, south, No. 73 A-2 west, No 73 L-1.	·09
Do. No. 73 F-1.	Nagalinga Pillai and Komaraswami Pillai	North, Tottakudi Tarka Setti east, No. 73 F-2, south and west, No 72 E-2.	·05
Do. No. 73 F-2.	V Manuka Pathar	North, Tottakudi Tarka Setti, east, Nos. 71 A & B; south, No. 73 F-3; west, No. 72 E-1	·06
Do No 73 F-3.	Do.	Do. do.	25
Do. No. 64 A-2.	146. V Suppiah Konan	North, No 64 A-1, east and south, Nos 64 B-1 & B-2, east, No 71 A.	·09
Do No. 64 A-3.	Do.	Do. do.	·61
Do. No. 64 B-1.	146 M Kanaga Konan	North, No. 64 A-2; east, No 64 B-2; south, No. 64 C-1; west, No. 71 A.	·04
Do. No. 64 B-2.	Do.	Do. do.	·12
Do. No. 64 C-1	151 Venkatachala Konan	North, No. 64 B-2, east, No 64 F-3; south, Nos. 64 D-1 & D-2; west, No 71 B.	·16
Do. No. 64 C-2.	Do.	Do. do.	·04
Do. No. 64 D-1.	158. Vaithi Konan	North, No. 64 C-1; east Nos. 64 F-3 & F-4; south, No 64 E-2, west, Nos. 64 C-2 & D-2.	·05
Do. No. 64 D-2	Do	Do. do.	·13
Do. No. 64 E-2	118. M. V. Pethappa Konan	North No. 64 D-2, east, No. 64 F-4; south and west, No 64 E-1	05
Do. No. 64 F-3.	167 Mohideen Pichai Marakkayar ..	North, No. 64 F-1 east, Inam Maharajapuram, south, No 64 F-5; west, Nos. 64 B-1, B-2, C-1, D-1, D-2 & E-2.	·16
Do. No. 64 F-4.	Do. do.	Do. do.	·33
	Do. do.	Do. do.	·10
		Total	9 24

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9·26 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Guntur-Tenali Railway, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalli Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to acquire the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, nanja or punnaboka, with survey or puramb number.	Name of owner occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur District, Tenali taluk, Nagarlamudi village.		
	Permanent land.		
			ACS.
Govt., wet, S. No. 37 B	Pattadars: Kotta Sivaramulu and Kotta Sangayya; enjoyer, Parasbury Sangayya.	North, S. No. 37 A; east, S. No. 39 C; south, S. No. 37 C; west, S. No. 48 2-C.	21
Service inam, wet, S. No. 39 C.	Pattadar and enjoyer, Gampa Seva Langayya *alias* Sankayya.	North, S. No. 39 E; east, S. Nos. 39 E and 39 D; south, S. Nos. 39 E and 39 D; west, S. No. 39 B.	1 16
Govt., wet, S. No. 40 C,	Pattadars: Isvarakunta, Pattapa Veerabadrudu Vellatoti Basavarasu and Chodavarapu Pattabhiramu	North, S. No. 42 C; east and south, S. No. 40 D; west, S. No. 40 B.	·97
Do. No. 42 C	Do. do.	North, S. No. 41 B; east, S. No. 42 C; south, S. No. 39 C; west, S. No. 41 B.	13
Do. No. 48 1-C	Kotta Seetaramayya, Kotta Venkateswarulu, Kotta Narasawami and Kotta Venkatappayya.	North, S. No. 48 B; east, S. No. 37 B; south, S. No. 48 2-C; west, S. No. 48 B.	01
Do. No. 48 2-C	Kotta Siva Lingayya, Kotta Bhaskyya and Ramachandramma.	North, S. No. 48 2-B; east, S. No. 37 B; south, S. No. 48 2-D; west, S. No. 48 2-B.	·48
Do. No. 48 B.	Pinyaga Appamma, Chandura Subbarayudu, Chandura Sangayya, Chandura Umamaheswaram, and Chandura Malleswarudu, being minor guardian and mother Maikyam.	North, S. No. 49 A; east S. No. 48 2-B; south, S. No. 53 B; west, S. No. 49 A.	·01
Do. No. 54 A-1.	Doddi Venkatasubbu	North, S. No. 54 A-1; east, S. No. 54 A-2; south, S. No. 54 A-3; west, Sakar.	30
Do. No. 54 A-2.	Do.	North, S. No. 54 A-3, east, S. No. 54 B-3, south and west, S. No. 54 A-2	·02
Do. No. 56 B.	Pattadars: Paladugu Suryanarayana, Paladugu Reddemma, Paladugu Mala Lakshmi, Paladugu Nagamma, Paladugu Velugondamayudu, Paladugu Lakshmikantam, Paladugu Parasumbam; Paladugu Gopaludu, Paladugu Sangadu and Paladugu Srimanlu; enjoyers, Kotta Mawayya, Paladugu Suryanarayana, Reddemma and Viswayakulu.	North and east, S. No. 56 A; south, S. No. 56 C, west, S. No. 54 B-2.	·01
Do. No. 56 E	Enjoyers: Paladugu Suryanarayana, Paladugu Reddemma, Kotta Mawayya, son of Kotayya, and Paladugu Viswayakulu; patadam Paladugu Mala Lakshmi, Paladugu Nagamma, Paladugu Velugondarayudu, Paladugu Lakshmikantam, Paladugu Narasimham, Paladugu Gopaludu, Paladugu Sangamma and Paladugu Sriramulu.	North, S. No. 56 D, east, S. No. 56 C; south, S. No. 56 B; west, S. No. 54 B-3.	·67
Do. No. 56 C	Pattadars and enjoyers, Chandura Subbarayudu, Chandura Sangayya and Chandura Umamaheswaram, enjoyers without patta, Mada Rattam, Mada Subbarayudu and Chandura Malleswarudu being minor, guardian and mother Manikkam.	North, S. No. 53 C; east and south, S. No. 56 D; west, S. No. 53 E.	·39
		Total permanent land ..	4 60
	Temporary land.		
Govt., wet, No. 37 C.	Same as 37 B	North, S. No. 37 B; east and south, S. No. 37 D; west, S. No. 48-2 D.	·18
Service inam, wet, S. No. 39 B	Pattadars without enjoyment: Mangala Valivati Somayya and Mangala Narasayya; enjoyer: Sri Sangameswaraswami; trustee Manikka Rao, Rajya Lakshmiyamma Garu and Kotta Narasayya.	North, S. No. 39 A, east, S. No. 39 B, south, S. No. 37 A, west, S. No. 39 A.	·06
Do. No. 39 B.	Trustees: Manikka Rao, Rajya Lakshmiyamma Garu and Kotta Narasayya; enjoyer: Sri Sangameswaraswami and Gampa Lingayya *alias* Somayya.	North, S. No. 39 A; east, S. No. 39 C; south, S. No. 39 B; west, S. No. 39 A.	·69

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Tsperlamudy village—cont.			
Temporary land—*cont.*			ACS
Servin inam, wet, S. No. 39 C	Same as 39 C	North, S. No. 39 C; east and south, S. No. 39 E; west, S No. 39 C.	·07
Govt., wet, S. No. 40 B.	Same as 40 C	North, S. No. 42 B; east and south, S No. 40 C; west, S. No. 40 A.	·87
Do. No. 41 B.	Same as 41 C	North, S. No 41 A, east, S No. 40 B, south, S No. 94 B; west, S. No. 41 A.	·20
Do. No. 37 A.	Same as 37 B	North, S. No 38 B, east and south, S No. 37 B; west, S. No 48-1 E	·06
Do No. 47 E	Same as 48-2 C	North, S. No 47 A; east, S No. 38 E, south, S No. 48-1 E, west, S. No. 47 A	·01
Do. No. 48 B	Same as No 48-2 C.	North, S. No. 47-1 A, east, S. No. 37 A; south, S. No. 48 2-B; west, S. No 48 1-A	·10
Do. No. 48-2 D.	Do.	North, S. No. 48-2 C; east, S. No. 37 C; south, S. No 53 D, west, S. No 48 2-C	·24
Do. No. 46-3 B.	Do.	North, S. No. 48 2-A; east, S No 48 2-C, south and west, S. No. 48 B	·87
Do. No. 48 C.	Same as No. 47 E.	North, S. No 49 D; east, S No 48 2-C, south, S. No 53 C; west, S. No 48 E	·10
Do. No. 54 A-3.	Do. No. 54 A-2	North, S No. 54 A-2, east, S. No. 54 E-3, south, S No. 54 A-4; west, Sekar	·12
Do. No. 54 A-5.	Do. No. 54 A-6	North, S. No 54 A-1; east, S. No. 54 E-6, south, S. No. 54 A-6, west, S. No. 54 A-2.	·08
Do. No. 55 D.	Do. No. 55 E.	North, S. No 55-4, east, S No. 55 B; south, S. No. 55 E; west, S. No. 54 B 6,	·37
Do. No. 55 C.	Do. No 55 B	North and east, S. No 55 A, south, S. No 55 B; west, S. No 54 B-3	·02
Do. No. 56 F	Do. No. 56 E.	North, S No 56 E; east, S. No. 56 D, south, S No. 56 G; west, S. No. 54 E-6	·36
Do. No. 56 E.	Do. No. 56 C.	North S. No. 52-B, east and south, S. No. 56 C; west, S No. 56 D	·13
Do. No. 56 D.	Do. No. 56 C.	North, S. No. 53 D; east and south, S. No 56 C, west, S No. 56 E.	·82
		Total temporary land ..	4·45
		Total permanent land ..	4 80
		Grand total ..	9 25

S. D. PEARS,
Offg. Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1914.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 45 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Coleroon river conservancy; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Udayanatham village.			
Dese, dry, unordain-ekkad devadayam, covered by title deed No. 1939, S F, No. 337 B.	Ayyanar manigam, trustee for the time being Sangamanda Pudayachi.	North, S F. Nos. 336-1, 2 & 3; east and south, S. F. No. 337 A; west, Kerupur village.	cents. 45

Fort St. George, February 16, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·09 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a sluice to and diverting Ramanathalapalli Eng-Rayacheri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rayachoti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah District, Pullampêt taluk, Ramanpalapalli village.			
Cirsat, dry, S. No 12-2.	M. Venkatasubbiah	North, S. No 12-1; east S. No. 12; south, S. Nos. 12 and 20; west, S. No. 21.	ACRE. ·09

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·05 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Elathur anicut across the Cheyar river; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirusanamalai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Polur taluk, Palaveesil village.			
S. No. 206 A-1 A ..	Jagavarada Naicar, son of Sabapathi Naicar of Elathur.	North, S. No 203; east, south and west, S. No. 206 A-1 B.	ACRE. ·05

F. R. MORGON,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Fort St. George, February 9, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·21 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing Police lines at Panruti; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Vadalalinam village.			
Eyatwari, dry, No. 53 B.	Eshia Bee Ammal	North, No. 28; east, No. 52 C; south, No. 61 B; west, No 63 A.	ACS. ·07
Do. No. 61 B	Chidambara Chettiyar ..	North, No. 53 B; east, No. 61 C, south, No. 43; west, No. 61 A.	·08
Do. No. 49 A-1	Govindaswami Nayudu ..	North, No. 48; east and south, No. 49 A-2; west, No 47.	·23
Do. No. 48 A.	Govindarajulu Nayudu	North, No. 61; east, Nos. 60 and 46 B; south, Nos. 49 A-1 and 49 A-2; west, No 47.	1·34
		Total ..	6·71

Fort St. George, February 11, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 62 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for constructing quarters for the Sub-Inspector of Police and constables; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head quarters Deputy Collector Anantapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head quarters Deputy Collector, Anantapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur district, Anantapur taluk, Atmakur village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 621 A-2.	Madduri Timmanna, son of Madduri Peturaya of Atmakur.	North, S. No. 614; east, S. Nos. 621 A-1 and 621 C; south and west, S. No. 621 A-7.	ACRE. 62

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 40 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Police station at Gurrala village, Pulivendla taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Royachoti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Royachoti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorized to enter upon and take possession of the said land under section 17 (1) of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Pulivendla taluk, Gurrala village.			
Circar, dry, S. No. 612-3	Yatakt Palanna	North, S. No. 613; east, S. No. 612, south, S. No. 612-4; west, S. No. 612-2	ACRE. ·16
Do. No. 612-4	Param Narayana, Param Ankanna and Param Konda-reddi.	North, S. No. 612-3; east, S. No. 619-19; south, S. No. 612-6; west, S. No. 612-2.	·12
Do. No. 612-5	Chennana Reddi and Rami Reddi.	North, S. No. 612-6; east, S. No. 612-10; south, S. No. 612-6; west, S. No. 612-4	·12
		Total ..	·40

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·77 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Police lines at Tiruvidamarudur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet, or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, 148. Tiruvidamarudur village.			
Inam, dry, No. 324 B.	Owner, Sri Mahalingaswami of Tiruvidamarudur.	North, No. 347 W-2; east, Nos. 348 and 347; south, road, west, Deputy Tahsildar's office.	ACRE. ·59
Do. No. 347 W-2.	Do. do.	North and east, No. 347, south, No. 324; west, Deputy Tahsildar's office.	18
		Total ..	·77

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·815 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for forming a road to Kunavaram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Bhadrachalam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Bhadrachalam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet, or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari District, Bhadrachalam taluk, Kunavaram village		
			acres.
Dry	Yedla Tirupatigadu	North, S. No 167; east, road; south, S. No. 158; west, poramboke.	·035
Do. No. 157 ..	Geddam Pullayya	North, S No 135; east, road; south, poramboke; west, S. No. 167.	·01
Do. No. 135 ..	Geddam Pullayya and Kenda Lakshmi Narayuda.	North, S. No 154; east, S. No. 37; south, S. No. 167; west, S. No 165.	·21
Do. No. 154 ..	Talagani Kachayya and Chakali Ayyadu	North S. No. 160; east, S. No. 154; south, road; west, S. No 154.	·21
Do. No. 161 ..	Gangula Nagayya and Malagiri Mutyam	North, S. No 160; east, S. No. 153; south, S. No. 156; west, S. No 165.	·24
Do. No. 160 ..	Sri Raja Suredli Venkatrama Chendrayya Garu, Inferior Proprietor, Rakapalli.	North, S. No 160, east, S. No. 160; south, S. No. 163; west, S No. 165.	·32
Do. No. 153 ..	Do. do.	North, S No. 153, east, S. No. 153; south, S. No. 154; west, S. No. 160	·18
Do. No. 159 ..	Do. do.	North, S. No. 122, east, S. No 159, south, S. No. 156; west, S. No 159.	·34
Do. No. 122 ..	Do. do.	North, S. No. 123, east, S. No. 122, south, S. No. 159; west, S. No 122.	·07
Do. No. 136 ..	Do. do.	North, S. No 137, east, S. No. 139; south, S. No. 122; west. S. No 139.	·28
Do. No. 139 ..	Do. do.	North, S. No. 137; east, S. No. 138; south and west, S No 138.	·05
Do. No. 137 ..	Do. do.	North, poramboke; east and south, S. No. 139, west, road.	·19
Dry	Do do.	North, S. No 131; east, poramboke, south, S. Nos. 137 and 133, west, S. Nos. 101 and 142	·29
Do. S. No. 33 ..	Gudi Mussayya and K Mutyam.	North and west, S No. 131; south, poramboke, west, S. No. 131.	·10
Do. No. 34 ..	Tallun Venkayya	North, S. No. 34; east, S. No. 33, south and west, road.	·02
Do. No. 35 ..	Talluri Venkatramayya ..	North, S. No. 35; east, S No. 34; south, S. No. 33; west, road.	·14
Do No. 37 ..	Vajjala Venkatappayya ..	North, S. No. 37; east, S. No. 38, south, S. No. 34; west, road.	·04
		North, S. No. 13; east, S. No. 37; south, S. No. 38; west, road.	·14
		Total ..	2·815

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·29 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the use of the Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector and Collector of Income-tax, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	Madras District, Madras taluk, Georgetown.		
			acs.
Building site, S.S. No 672	R. Sargara Baba	North, No. 669, east and south, No. 671; west, No. 668	1·29

Fort St. George, February 7, 1914.

Under section 9, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·23 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing Police Lines and Sub-Inspector's quarters at Kalkulur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Gudivada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Gudivada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. The above officer is also authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Kaikalur taluk, Kaikalur village.			
Ryotwari, dry, part of S. No. 238 A-1,	Bonda Satyanarayana and Subba Rao, being minors, mother and guardian Gangamma.	North, No. 243; east, Nos. 238 A-1 and 239, south, S.No. 238 A-2; west, No. 213.	Acs. 2·02
Do.	Abdul Khader	Do. do.	1·20
Do.	Taluk Board	.. ..	Well.
		Total ..	3·22

Fort St. George, February 13, 1914.

Under section 9 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·1389 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the Indian Sub Inspectors of B-1 and B-2 Police Stations; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector and Collector of Income-tax, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam, or pormboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Georgetown village.			
Dry, building site, No. 1620, part	P. Ramaswami Mudaliyar ..	North, Nos. 5686 and 5698; east, No. 5689; south, No. 1620, part; west, No. 5689.	Acre. ·0135
Do. No. 5695.	Do.	North, No. 5697, east, No. 5696; south, No. 5695; west, No. 5693.	·0686
Do. No. 5697.	Do.	North, No. 5643; east, No. 5689; south, No. 5696; west, No. 5693.	·0415
Do. No. 5694.	Kandiah Nayudu (for a portion) and J. Venkatasawmi Nayudu for the remaining portion.	North, No. 5643, east Nos. 5691 and 5707; south, No. 5695; west, No. 5689.	·0518
		Total ..	·1389

Fort St. George, February 14, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·63 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police huts at Kanguel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar district, Palghat taluk, Kanguel village.			
Ryotwari, garden, dry, S. No. 469-1 A.	Owners, Kanthanen Vaittil and Krishnan Nunco; occupier, Pallibara Puthenveettil Kramen Mukkari.	North, S. No. 209; east, S. No. 469-5 & 4; south, S. No. 469-1 B; west, S No 468-6.	Acre. ·63

Fort St. George, February 6, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 108·64 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Sewage Farm at Ayanpappagudy village, Madura taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Madura, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikkal, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Madura taluk, Ayanappagudy village.		acs.
Dry, S. No. 323 A ..	Pattadar, Nallamal Mudaliar, arrayar, V. K. Veeraya Kone.	North, S Nos. 317, 318, 320 and Kaltalam inam village; west, S. Nos. 321, 323 and 266; south, S Nos. 324, 344, 325, 326, 327 and 330; west, S Nos. 334 and 336.	1·10
Do. .	Rachappa Kone	Do do.	83
Do.	Pattadar, Vallakkal; purchaser Rachi Kone	Do do.	·69
Do ..	Raja Shanmugam Pillai, mortgagee, Parvathi wife of Andi Kone.	Do do.	1·64
Do .	Minor Thanappa Kone, guardian Mookayee	Do. do.	·72
Do. ..	Sinnan Kone	Do. do.	1·56
Do. .	M. Karuppana Kone	Do. do.	·28
Do. ..	M. Periya Karuppana Servai and his elder brother.	Do. do	·56
Do. ..	M Sinnan Kone	Do. do	86
Do ..	K R. Ramasami Kone	Do. do	2·30
Do. .	Periyaswami .. .	do. do	·65
Do. ..	U Vama Thevan	Do do	·64
Do ..	Karuppa Thevan	Do do	·60
Do. ..	K. Muthukaruppa Kone and his younger brother.	Do. do.	2·44
Do. ..	M Nallathambi	Do. do.	1·60
Do. ..	Vanni Raman Servai	Do. do.	1·61
Do. ..	U Raman	Do. do.	1·20
Do. ..	S N Muthukaruppa Kone ..	Do. do.	2·41
Do ..	K Ramasami	Do do	1·39
Do. ..	Rachappa Kone	Do do	2·18
Do. ..	Raja Shanmugam Pillai; mortgagee, Parvathi, wife of Andi Kone	Do. do	1·59
Do ..	Arulandhu Servai .. .	Do. do.	61
Do. ..	M. Periyakaruppan Servai and his elder brother	Do. do.	58
Do. ..	T. Rama Kone .. .	Do. do.	1·16
Do. ..	K Muthukaruppa Kone and his younger brother.	Do. do	·71
Do. ..	Vanni Thevar .. .	Do. do	75
Do. ..	Muthaya .. .	Do do	42
Dry, S. No. 323 B ..	Odayar, Raman and Periyaneruppan guardian Nallakkal	Do. do	28
Do. No. 324 ..	S. Parvathi and Ramaswami	North, S No 323; east and south, S No. 325; west S No 323	·87
Do. No 125 A ..	Asha Nagendran	North, S. Nos 326 and 323; east, S. No. 329; south, S. No. 326; west, S. No. 327.	61
Do. No. 325 B ..	Sundaram, Krishnasami and minor Kuppuswami, guardian Sethuammal	Do. do	1·40
Do. No. 326 ..	S. Muthukaruppan	North and east, S. No. 323; south, S. No. 326; west, S No. 327	1·00
Do No. 327 ..	A Rama Kone	North, S. No 323, east, S. Nos. 321 and 326; south, S. Nos. 328 and 329, west, S. No 330	1 74
Do. No. 328 ..	T. Raman	North, S. Nos. 325 and 327; east, S No 326, south, S. Nos. 345 and 329; west, S Nos. 329 and 330.	2 15
Do No. 329 ..	S. Muthukaruppan	North, S. Nos. 323 and 324; east, S. Nos. 327 and 328, south, S. No. 328; west, S Nos. 331, 332 and 333.	6·44
Do No. 331 .	Rangarajulu Raguvathur, Rangasami Raguvathur and Balakrishna Raguvathur.	North, S No. 332; east, S. Nos. 329 and 330; south, S No. 345; west, S. No. 341.	1 25
Do. No. 332 .	Do. . do.	North, S No 332, east, S No. 330; south, S. No 331; west, S No 344	1 57
Do No. 333 ..	Pattadar, V. Raman and two others; mortgagee, Raman Servai.	North, S No. 334; east S No 330; south, S. Nos. 332 and 334; west, S. No. 343.	·87
Do. No 334 A ..	Pattadar P. Karuppanan employer, K. M. Raman.	North S. No. 336, east, S. Nos. 328 and 329; south, S. No 331; west, S. Nos. 342 and 338.	·99
Do. No. 334 B ..	S. Ramaswamy Kone	Do. do.	6 53
Do. No. 335 ..	Minors Sambagam and Muthukaruppan, guardian Alagammal.	North, S. No. 334, east, S No. 333, south, S. No. 334; west, S. No 338.	7·04
Do No 337 .	Pattadar, Raman, employers, A. S. Muthu Servai and K. Periasamy Servai.	North, S. No 336; east, south and west, S. No 338.	53

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnath number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Madura taluk, Ayanpayyapudi village—cont.		ACS
Dry, No. 338 A ..	P. Raman, Periasamy and Alagan Servai.	North, S. Nos 336 and 337; east, S. Nos 335 and 334; south, S Nos. 343, 341, 339 and 340; west, S. Nos. 352, 353, and 351	0 60
Do No. 338 B ..	Pathan Periyasamy and Perumal Servai.	Do do.	44
Do. No. 338 C ..	Pattadar, V. Suppan Chetty; enjoyer, Palani Chetty.	Do. do	74
Do. No. 338 D ..	S. Alago Servai	Do do.	65
Do. No 338 E ..	S. Vellayan, Servai	Do do.	50
Do. No 338 F ..	Pattadar, P. Palani	Do. do.	1 09
Do No 338 G ..	Pattadar, Karuppanan; enjoyers P. Raman and two others.	Do. do,	1
Do. No. 338 H ..	Pattadar P. Raman, enjoyer, P. N. Mutha	Do. do.	26
Do. No 338 I ..	A. Periyasamy and Palaniandy.	Do. do.	3 06
Do. No. 338 J ..	R. Nallathambi	Do. do.	42
Do. No 338 K ..	T. Nallathambi	Do. do.	46
Do. No. 338 L ..	Pattadar, V. Suppan Chetty; enjoyer, Palani Chetty.	Do. do.	47
Do No. 339 ..	P. N. Mutha Servai ..	North, and east, S No. 336; south, S. No. 340; west, S. No. 338	66
Do. No 340 A ..	Alagoo Thevan, minor Periya Karuppan, and guardian Pichiyee.	North Nos 338 and 339, east, Nos. 338 and 331, south, Nos. 342 and 341; west, No. 360	2 04
Do. No. 341 A ..	Thiruvengadam Servai ..	North, Nos. 338, 342 and 342; east, No. 342, south, Nos. 340 and 339; west, Nos 342, 350 and 340.	2 27
Do. No. 341 B ..	C. Kandan and C Vellu ..	Do do.	1 09
Do. No. 342 A ..	S. Vellayan and S. V. Periyasami.	North, No. 338; east, No. 324; south, Nos. 344 and 343, west, Nos. 338 and 341.	1 58
Do. No. 342 B ..	A. P. Periyasami	Do do.	1 90
Do. No. 343 ..	M Rakka Kone	North, No 342, east, No. 338, south, No. 344; west, No 338	87
Do. No. 344 ..	Sundaram Ayyar, Krishnasami and minor Kuppusami, guardian Seethasammi.	North, Nos 338 and 343; east, Nos. 332, 330 and 331, south, No. 346, west, No. 345, 347 and 348.	3 36
Do. No. 345 ..	Rengarayalu Bagavathar, Rengarama Bagavathar and Balakrishna Bagavathar.	North, No. 347, east, No 345, south, No 365, west, No 343	44
Do. No. 347 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 348, east, No 344; south, Nos. 345 and 346; west Nos. 333 and 348.	1 11
Do. No. 348 A ..	M. Rakka	North, No. 341, east, Nos. 343 and 344; south, Nos. 333 and 347; west, Nos. 341 and 340.	3 34
Do. No. 348 B ..	C. Kandan and Velu	Do. do.	1 95
Do No. 349 B ..	Rengarayalu Bagavathar, Rangarama Bagavathar and Balakrishna Bagavathar.	North, Nos. 340 and 341; east, No. 340; south, No. 365; west, No. 350.	65
Do. No. 349 C ..	Pattadar, P. Raman; enjoyer, S Mutha	Do. do.	82
Do No 351 A ..	K. Periyaharappan ..	North, No. 352, east and south, No 339, west, Nos. 350 and 354.	84
Do No. 351 C ..	P. Subramaniyan ..	Do. do.	42
Do. No 352 ..	Pattadars, Palaniandi and Raman, enjoyers, A. Velu and A. R Mutha	North, No. 353; east, No 338; south, No. 351, west, No. 354	1 99
Do. No. 353 ..	Pattadar, Palaniamy Chetty; enjoyers, Palaniamy Chetty and Seppanimal.	North, Nos. 354 and 338, east, No 338; south, Nos. 352 and 354; west, No. 364	2 50
Do. No. 354 ..	Periaharappan	North, Kulkulam limes village; east, Nos. 360, 361, 362 and 363, south, Nos. 335 and 336; west, Avaniapuram village	3 34
Do. No. 355 A ..	Periyasamy Nadan, Annamalai Nadan and Mekkayya Nadan.	North, No. 356; east, No 350; south and west, No. 335.	88
Do. No C ..	Pattadars, Palaniandy and Raman, enjoyers, Velu and A. R. Mutha.	Do do.	24
Do. No. 356 A ..	S. Vellayan	North, No 354; east, Nos. 349, 350 and 349; south, No. 353; west, No. 357 and Avaniapuram limit.	69
Do No. 356 E ..	P. Palani	Do. do.	84
Do. No. 356 D ..	Periyasamy Nadan Annamalai Nadan and Mekkayya Nadan.	Do do.	71
Do. No. 359 A ..	Nallathambi	North, No. 332, east, Nos. 331 and 342; south, No. 360; west, Nos 357, 358 and 360.	1 20
Do. No 364 ..	Rengarayal Bagavathar, Rangaram Bagavathar and Balakrishna Bagavathar.	North, No. 343; east, Nos. 362 and 365, south, Perungudy limit, west, Nos 350 and 362	3 01
Do. No 365 A ..	Periyaharappan Servai, S. Palani and S. Periyaharappan.	North, Nos 337, 345, 345, 344, 351, 329 and 328; east, No. 329; south, Perungudy Limit; west, No. 344.	74
Do. No. 370 A ..	S. Parvathi and Ramasamy ..	North, No 319; east, No 321; south and west, No. 323.	37
Do. No. 370 B ..	Koppa Mutha Kone	Do do	37
		Total ..	106 84

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 10th and 17th February 1914, is published for general information :—

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1914.	
1	Public ..	No. 127, Jan. 26 ..	Recording, with remarks, the report submitted by Captain Horne, I.M.S., on the results of the trypanolysin survey of the ports of Madras, Negapatam and Tuticorin. [1 s.]
2	Judicial ..	No. 212, Jan 28 ..	Passing orders on the proposals of the Inspector-General of Prisons to set apart the Central Jail, Salem, for the confinement of habitual prisoners. [1 s.]
3	Financial ..	No. 85, Jan. 30 ..	Travelling Allowance.—Sanctioning the grant to passed Assistant Collectors not in charge of a division of daily allowance of Rs. 5 and to unpassed Assistant Collectors in charge of divisions of daily allowance of Rs. 4 and raising the rate of mileage to unpassed Assistant Collectors when travelling by rail from 3 annas to 4 annas. [1 s.]
4	Educational .	No. 46, Jan. 16 ..	Stipends and stipendiary grants to students under training.—Sanctioning the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction to increase the existing ordinary rates of stipends and stipendiary grants for secondary grade masters and for secondary grade Hindu and Muhammadan mistresses and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. [1 s.]
5	Do. ..	No. 78, Jan 17 ..	Building grant.—Sanctioning a grant not exceeding one-half of the actual expenditure not Rs 31,100 towards the cost of making certain extensions to the building occupied by the United Free Church Mission High School, Conjeevaram, Chingleput district. [1 s.]
6	Do. ..	No. 80, Jan. 21 ..	Building grant.—Sanctioning, with remark, an additional grant not exceeding one-half of that amount nor Rs. 3,833 towards the cost of providing additional accommodation for the Wesleyan Mission High School, Triplicane. [1 s.]
7	Do. ..	No. 103, Jan. 28.	Building grant.—Sanctioning, as a special case, a grant not exceeding Rs. 11,250 towards the cost of construction of a hostel in connection with St. Joseph's School for Indian girls, San Thome, Mylapore, subject to certain conditions. [1 s.]
8	Local and Municipal.	1913. No. 2267 L., Dec. 24.	Unions.—Approving the proposal of the Sermadevi Taluk Board and the Tinnevelly District Board to revise the limits of the — of Kilakadaiyam, Pattamadai, Nanguneri and Kilakkadu, and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and the Tinnevelly District Gazettes. [2 ss.]
9	Do.	1914. No. 107 L., Jan. 17.	By-laws.—Approving and confirming the — proposed by the Trichinopoly District Board for regulating the traffic on public roads. [1 s.]
10	Do.	No. 130 L., Jan. 20.	Bridge.—Sanctioning a half-grant of Rs 3,950 towards the construction of a girder — over the surplus channel of Manimuttalaru tank of the Tiruvallur Railway station, Manimangalam road in the Chingleput district. [1 s.]
11	Do.	No. 246 L., Jan., 23.	Grant.—Sanctioning a half — of Rs 4,825 for the construction of a road dam across the Kannadiyar river on the Nanguneri-Sattankulam road in the Tinnevelly district. [1 s.]
12	Do.	No. 147 L., Jan. 20.	Grant.—Sanctioning a half — of Rs. 12,300 for the construction of a bridge over the Jhangarai river on the road from Dindigul to Palni in the Madura district. [1 s.]
13	Do.	No. 152 L., Jan. 24	Grant.—Sanctioning a half — of Rs 3,310 towards the construction of a bridge across the Kambalapadavagu at 14·7 mile of the Ongole-Cumbum road in the Nellore district. [1 s.]
14	Do.	No. 20 M., Jan. 5.	By-law.—Approving and confirming with certain alterations the — proposed by the Municipal Council of Cuddalore prohibiting the use of lanes or sides of public roads or streets as a stable or stall for keeping any animal, and directing its republication in the *South Arcot District Gazette*. [1 s.]
15	Do.	No. 61 M., Jan. 6.	Councils.—Confirming the re-arrangement of the wards in the Trichinopoly Municipality proposed in G.O. No 1734 M., dated 10th September 1913, and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the *Trichinopoly District Gazette*. [1 s.]
16	Do	No. 74 M., Jan. 13	Grant.—Sanctioning, with remarks, a further — of Rs. 324 to the Salem Municipal Council towards the extra cost involved in closing the disused well in the Singara bye [1 s.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

W. O HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1914. [Price, 6 *pie.*

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

പ്രസ്താവം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1914 ജനുവരി 28ാം.

നമ്പർ 82.—കന്നൂർ താലൂക്ക് കീഴ്ത്തൊഞ്ഞിരി കോടഡാ എസ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ മിസ്സ്റ്റർ ജെഫ്രി ഗ്രീവ്സ് ഗ്രംവുഡ് എന്നവരെ ചുമതലക്കാരാക്കുകളിൽ ഒപ്പിടുന്നതു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായി മതിയാംവിധം തോട്ടം തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ചുമതലവകയ 1903 ലെ ആക്ട് 4-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1914 ജനുവരി 28ാം.

നമ്പർ 83.—മാനന്തവാടി വടക്കേവയനാട് ടീ എസ്റ്റേറ്റസ് മാനേജർ മിസ്റ്റർ മാത്തോം ജോൺ ഫൈഫ്ടൂട്ട് എന്നവരെ ചുമതലക്കാരാക്കുകളിൽ ഒപ്പിടുന്നതു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായി മതിയാംവിധം തോട്ടം തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ചുമതലവകയ 1903 ലെ ആക്ട് 4-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഡബ്ലു. ഒ. മാഡൻ,
സ്റ്റുഡിക് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1914.

No. 324.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, to be a member of the District Board of Kistna.

No. 325.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Rafi'-ul-mulk Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the District Board of Cuddapah.

No. 326.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Edward Paseo Holton to be a member of the District Board of Madura.

No. 327.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Tirupam Reddi Garu, A. Masum Sahib Bahadur and Sayid Abd ul-karim Sahib Bahadur to be members of the District Board of Kurnool.

No. 328.—In exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib Madivaddi Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, B.A., to be President of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board in the Godavari district. He will assume charge of his duties with effect from the 24th February 1914.

No. 329.—In exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Sattappa Ramanatha Muttayya Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal to be President of the Chidambaram Taluk Board in the South Arcot district. He will assume charge of his duties with effect from the 20th February 1914.

No. 330.—In exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur to be President of the Vellore Taluk Board in the North Arcot district. He will assume charge of his duties with effect from the 24th February 1914.

No. 331.—In exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Gaadu Venudara Sastri Garu to be President of the Guntur Taluk Board in the Guntur district. He will assume charge of his duties with effect from the 24th February 1914.

No. 332.—In exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Vettath Kolu Kradi Avargal to be President of the Calicut Taluk Board in the Malabar district. He will assume charge of his duties with effect from the 24th February 1914.

No. 333.—In exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Sapa Raghunathayya Avargal, B.L., to be President of the Mangalore Taluk Board in the South Canara district. He will assume charge of his duties with effect from the 24th February 1914.

No. 334.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. T. M. Narasimha Acharyar Avargal, B.L., to be Vice-President of the District Board of Cuddapah.

No. 335.—Under clause (*c*) of sub section (2) of section 6 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and notification No. 282, dated 13th February 1908, issued thereunder, Mr. Arthur Reginald Stuart has been duly appointed by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 336.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Rev. W. A. Sandford to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Karur.

No. 337.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Andrew Harvey, to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tuticorin.

No. 338.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Kuppuswami Sastriyar Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ongole.

No. 339.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Krishna Rao Raghunatha Rao Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tinnevelly.

No. 340.—Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Gundhi Venkataratnam Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Rajahmundry.

No. 341.—Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Andakudi Rangayya Chettiyar Venkataramu Chettiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Kumbakonam.

No. 342.—Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Pahyudi N. Kuppuswami Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Madura.

No. 343.—Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, H. M. D. Mir Namadula Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Madura.

No. 344.—Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Tirukkonda Rama Ayyar Sundara Rao Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Madura.

No. 345.—Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Gopalaswami Ayyar Ayyaswami Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Mannargudi.

No. 346.—Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Udayavar Sannidhi Krishnasami Ayyangar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Srirangam.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 347.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Subbarayudu Pantulu Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Kurnool District Board by the Kurnool Taluk Board.

No. 348.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Raja Muhammad Rawuttar Sahib Bahadur has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Tanjore Taluk Board.

No. 349.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kuppuswami Gounder Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Coimbatore District Board by the Pollachi Taluk Board.

No. 350.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Burra Suryaprakasa Rao Garu, B.L., has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Godavari District Board by the Cocanada Taluk Board.

No. 351.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Gopinatha Ayyar Krishna Rao Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Trichinopoly District Board by the Namakkal Taluk Board.

No. 352.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Narayana Reddiyar Sundara Reddiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Usilampatti Taluk Board in the district of Madura.

No. 353.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Cherukuvada Sivaramarazu Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Narasapur Taluk Board in the district of Kistna.

No. 354.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Narayana Panda has been duly elected as a member of the Chicacole Taluk Board in the district of Ganjam.

No. 355.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. P. Maddileti Reddi Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Kollikuntla Taluk Board in the district of Kurnool.

No. 356.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Parvataneni Kamayya Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Bezwada Taluk Board in the district of Kistna.

No. 357.—The President, District Board, Ramnad, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby removes from office Mani Muhammad Mustaffa Rawuttar Sahib, a member of Sivakasi union panchayat, as he has been absent for more than four months from the local area of the union.

ERRATUM.

In notification No. 1453, published at pages 535-536 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd October 1912, *for* the words "Moka road" occurring (twice) in line 5 in the description of the eastern boundary of the Bellary municipality *substitute* the words "Sangankal road."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1914.

No. 358.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of G.O. No. 858 M., dated 2nd May 1905, the Governor in Council proposes to declare that the boundaries of the fourth ward in the Bellary municipality shall be as shown in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

Revised boundaries of the fourth ward in the Bellary municipality.

North.—From municipal boundary stone No. 5-A at the south-eastern corner of survey No. 383 in a northerly direction along the western boundary of survey No. 364 and thence along the southern and eastern boundaries of survey No. 241 to municipal boundary stone No. 10 at the north-western corner of survey No. 236. Thence in an easterly direction along a portion of the southern boundary of survey No. 242 and the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 237, 236, 235 and 234 to municipal boundary stone No. 11 at the south-eastern corner of survey No. 234.

East.—From municipal boundary stone No. 11 to municipal boundary stone No. 11-A and thence along the Sangankal road to the level crossing on that road (municipal boundary stone No. 11-B) and from municipal boundary stone No. 11-B to municipal boundary stone No. 12 at the north-eastern corner of survey No. 881. Then turning to the south and running in a straight line to municipal boundary stone No. 12-A and thence to municipal boundary stone No. 13.

South.—From municipal boundary stone No. 13 along the Veterinary Hospital road to the junction of the Mallangi Sanjivappa's street with the Car street, and thence along the Car street to the junction of the Car street with the Bangalore road.

West.—From the point where the Car street joins the Bangalore road along the latter road and the Sidargadda road to the point where the latter meets the north-eastern corner of survey No. 510, and thence in a north-westerly direction along the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 510, 511 and 516 to municipal boundary stone No. 9-A at the south eastern corner of survey No. 363.

Any objections or suggestions which may be made in respect of the revised boundaries by any person interested therein will be considered on or after 1st May 1914.

No. 359.—Under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council issues the following rule:—

A municipal servant appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office in addition to his own may, if the charge in the opinion of the municipal council entails a substantial increase of responsibility and some additional work, be granted a charge allowance to be fixed by the council not exceeding one tenth of the pay of the office.

No. 360.—Under sub-section (1) of section 256 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council publishes the following draft of an alteration which it is proposed to make under clause (*g*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Act in the revised rule issued under G.O. No. 898 L., dated 21st July 1909. Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of the alteration by any person interested will be considered on or after the 1st April 1914:—

Draft alteration.

For the first sentence of the revised rule *substitute* the following:—

"No immovable property vesting in or belonging to a municipal council shall be transferred by sale, mortgage or exchange without the sanction of the council when the value of the property is Rs. 250 or less. The sanction of Government shall be obtained when this limit is exceeded."

No. 361.—Under sub-section (2) of section 259 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council resolves to publish the following draft of an alteration which it is proposed to make in rule 38 of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors in those municipalities in which the elective system of appointing councillors is in force, which are contained in notification No. 819 published at pages 286–294, Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th May 1904. Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of the alteration by any person interested therein will be considered on or after the 1st April 1914:—

Draft alteration.

For the word "Government" occurring in the first sentence of this rule, *substitute* the words "Superintendent, Government Press".

No. 362.—The following draft order vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, a piece of land at Vikravandi measuring 51 cents given by M.R.Rv. M. Pavadai Chettiyar of Vikravandi for the purpose of locating a board elementary school at that place and a sum of Rs. 6,250 for the construction of a building therefor, the grant of scholarships and the imparting

of instruction in Hindu religion of a non-sectarian character, loyalty to the British Sovereign and morals is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. It will be taken into further consideration on or after the 1st April 1914 :—

Draft Order.

Whereas M R.Ry. M. Pavadai Chettiyar of Vikravandi in the district of South Arcot has, under section 6 (1) (*b*) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, applied for the vesting of the properties scheduled below in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, for charitable purposes specified in the scheme framed under section 5 of the Act, the Governor in Council, in exercise of his power under section 4 (1), doth hereby order and direct that the said properties shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon trust for the purpose and subject to the conditions set forth in the scheme referred to above :

Schedule.

1. *Site*—51 cents in S. No. 670-D in the village of Vikravandi—
   East—Street
   South—Street.
   West.—Fields.
   North.—Fields.
2. *Cash*.—Rs. 6,250 paid in the Villupuram sub-treasury.

No 363.—The following draft of a scheme under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the trust properties referred to in notification No 362 *supra* is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. It will be taken into further consideration on or after the 1st April 1914 :—

Draft Scheme.

Whereas M R.Ry M. Pavadai Chettiyar of Vikravandi in the district of South Arcot has, under section 6 (1) (*b*) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for the settlement of a scheme for the administration of the properties described in the schedule below, the Governor in Council, in exercise of his powers under section 5 (1) of the Act, doth hereby direct that the said properties be administered by the Taluk Board of Tindivanam subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The endowment shall be called "Pavadai Chetti School Fund" and shall consist of a piece of land measuring 51 cents in the village of Vikravandi described in the schedule below and of a sum of Rs. 6,250 deposited by the donor in the Villupuram treasury.

(2) Out of the sum of Rs. 6,250 referred to the Taluk Board of Tindivanam shall expend a sum not exceeding Rs 3,000 in the construction of a school-house on the site described in item 1 of the schedule below.

(3) The school-house shall bear the name "Pavadai Chetti Board School, Vikravandi," cut both in English and in Tamil on a slab which shall be placed in front of the building.

(4) The Taluk Board shall transfer the present elementary school, Vikravandi, to the building so constructed and maintain it thereafter in that building which it shall keep in proper repair for the purpose.

(5) The balance of the cash amount after defraying the cost of the building shall be invested by the Taluk Board in approved and profitable securities

(6) From and out of the interest accruing from such investment (i) there shall be paid scholarships to at least one boy in each of the five classes of the school, viz., infant, first, second, third and fourth classes, on the recommendation of the President of the Taluk Board; (ii) there shall be paid the salary of an additional teacher or a special allowance to one of the existing teachers (the salary or allowance not being less than Rs. 5 per mensem) for imparting instruction in Hindu religion of a non-sectarian character, loyalty to the British Sovereign and morals. The conditions on which religious instruction is to be allowed shall be subject to such general orders as may be issued by Government.

(7) All interest on the said investments which may not be required for either of the above purposes in any year shall at the discretion of the Taluk Board either be distributed in giving prizes to the successful boys in the various classes of the school or be accumulated and added to the principal of the endowment.

(8) If at any time the Taluk Board should consider an elementary school at Vikravandi unnecessary the items of endowment shall be disposed of as follows :—

(*a*) The site and the building thereon shall be sold and the sale-proceeds utilized at the discretion of the Taluk Board in providing a site and building for an elementary school within the limits of Villupuram taluk.

(*b*) The income from interest on the securities shall be utilized in such new elementary school on purposes similar to those described in paragraph 6 above.

Schedule.

Site.—0 51 acre in S. No. 670-D, dry, Vikravandi village.

No. 364.—Whereas it appears that Veddigudem, a hamlet of Gundugolanu, and the main hamlet of Sitampeta included in the Gundugolanu union in the Kistna district are situated at an inconvenient distance from the union centre and derive no benefit from their inclusion in the union:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of so much of notification No. 98 published at page 32 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th February 1893, as relates to the said union, the Governor in Council is pleased to exclude the said hamlets from the said union with effect from 1st April 1914.

No. 365.—Under section 49 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council notifies that, from the date of this notification, the portion of the street described in the following schedule and situated in the Kandukur union of the Ramnad district shall be excluded from the operation of the said Act :—

Name of village.	Nature of land.	Extent.	Boundaries.
Kandukur	Portion of a street ..	1,347 sq. ft. or 259 ft. × 5 ft.	*North.*—Old temple wall; *south*, Mada street running east to west; *east*, Chettiyar Oradi eastern hand street running north to south; *west*, Mada street running north from south Mada street.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 366.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 643 square yards and 4 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Cocanada-Kotapalli road in Aryavattam limits; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site proposed to be acquired is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Office, Cocanada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupant.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Aryavattam village.		Sq. yds. Sq. ft.
Village-site, house-site, S. No. 192.	Kava Bushi Venkayamma Garu having died, her grandson Chelikani Venkata Seshayya Garu.	North, S. No. 194; east and south, S. No. 192; west, S. No. 194	22 7
Do. No. 192.	Nukala Swami	North, east and south, S. No. 192; west, S. No. 194	44 8
Do. No. 192.	Nukala Mangayya	Do. do.	7 7
Do. No. 192	Kava Venkatanayinam Garu ..	Do. do.	28 4
Do. No. 192.	Karvala Narayana	Do. do.	4 4
Do. No. 192	Chelikani Seshayya Garu ..	Do. do.	10 7
Do. No. 192.	Karvala Venkataswami ..	Do. do.	23 2
Do. No. 192	Chelikani Seshayya Garu ..	Do. do.	39 1
Do. No. 196.	Kava Venkatanayinam Garu ..	North, S. No. 196; east, S. No. 194; south and west, S. No. 196	7 3
Do. No. 196.	Chakravartula Sreeramu Achalu.	North, S. No. 196; east, south and west, S. No. 194	95 6
Do. No. 196	Kava Bushi Venkayamma Garu having died, her grandson Chelikani Venkata Seshayya Garu	North and east, S. No. 196; south, S. No. 194; west, S. No. 195.	100 3
Backyard coconut garden, No. 196-1.	Chelikani Seshayya Garu ..	North, S. No. 196-1; east, S. No. 194; south and west, S. No. 196-1.	532 3
House-site, S. No. 192.	Karvala Venkataswami ..	North, east and south, S. No. 192; west, S. No. 194.	32 6
		Total ..	943 4

No. 367.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0553d acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening of a conservancy lane in the backyards of the Big Bazaar street, Mayavaram; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Pattamangalam village.		
House-site, No. 495	Kuppuswami Pillai, No. 86, Bazaar street, Mayavaram.	North, T.S. No. 498; east, No. 496; south, No. 504; west, No. 497.	ACRE ·01285
Do. No. 497 ..	M. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, No. 43, Bazaar street, Mayavaram, Student, Kumbakonam College.	North, No. 497; east, No. 495; south, No. 504; west, No. 498.	·01019
Do. No. 498 ..	No. 42, Bazaar street, Mayavaram, Negro maidan, Chidambaram Chettiyar and Nachiappa Chettiyar, Kandaiyur, Madura district.	North, No. 499; east, No. 497; south, No. 504; west, No. 499.	·01033
Do. No. 499 ..	M.R.Ry. Vilvanadhar Vaithiyanadha Ayyar Avargal, No 41, residing at Sembanarkoil.	North, No. 500; east, No. 499; south, No. 504; west, No. 500.	·00360
Do. No. 500 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 501; east, No. 499; south, No. 504; west, No. 501.	·00419
Do. No. 501 ..	A. R. M. Chidambaram Chettiyar, Thanikka Deval, Ramnad district.	North, No. 502; east, No. 500; south, No. 504; west, No. 502.	·00333
Do. No. 502 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 503; east, No. 501; south, No. 504; west, Pattamangalam street.	·00307
		Total ..	·05536

No. 368.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 8 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the cattle fair at Sivalapuri; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Tinnevelly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Tinnevelly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Tinnevelly district, Tinnevelly taluk, Sivalapuri village.		
Dry, S. No. 1481 M.	Venkatachalam Pillai and Avudaiyappan Pillai.	North, S. No. 1480, east, S. No. 1481 (old S. No. 1483 N), south, S. No. 1481 (old S. No. 1481 O); west, S. No. 1481 (old S. No. 1481 L).	CENTS. 8

No. 369.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·60 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Sermadevi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Sermadevi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tinnevelly district, Nanguneri taluk, Tirutvangunari in Inam Tiru Jeer mutam village		
Inam, dry, adangal No. 20.	Sri Perarulala Jeer Swamigal of Tirukkurungudi matt (mamdar).	North and east, portion of adangal No. 20; south, path north of Pulianjuranam cultam; west, wet lands under Tiruvarangaperi tank.	ACS. 4·60

No. 370.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·81 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a branch dispensary at Stonehousepeta, Nellore; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Nellore village.			
Inam, dry land, S. No. 1078/247-1.	Ahula Penchala Chetti and Kanlasetti Sundara Ramayya Chetti	North, S. No. 1078/246; east and south, S. No. 1078/247-2; west, S. No. 1078/250	ACRE ·81

No. 371.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 576 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a lane in Ward No. VIII of the Trichinopoly municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly town.			
House-site, T. S. No. 1987.	Owner, 1 Kuppuswami, 2 Subbu Lakshmi Ammal, occupying tenants, Alagiri, Marimuthu and Ramaswami.	North, No. 1944; east, No. 1987; south, No. 1980; west, No. 1987.	SQ. FT. 576

No. 372.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·09 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purpose of the coast road in Shirvalli village, Udipi taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Udipi taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Udipi taluk and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Udipi taluk, No. 70, Shirvalli village.			
Garden, S. No. 185-19 B.	Kadkillaya Subba Rao ..	North and east, S. No 185-12 A; south, S. No. 185-4 B; west, S. No. 187 A.	ACRE. ·01
Do. No. 185-4 B.	Kadkillaya Narayana Rao ..	North, S. No 185-12 B; east S. No. 185 5 A; south, S. No. 185-19 B; west, S. No. 187 A and 187 B.	·03
Do. No. 185-19 B.	Do. ..	North, S. No 185-5 B; east, S. Nos. 185-15 A and 185-2 B; south, S. No 185-3; west, S. No. 187 B.	04
Wet, S No 185-2 B.	Do. ..	North, S. Nos 185-19 A and 185-15 B; east S. No. 185-2 A; south, S. No. 185-3; west, S No 185-19 B.	·01
			09

No. 373.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·87 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a dispensary building at Sembiam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. As the land is urgently required, the said officer is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chingleput district, Saidapet taluk, Sembiam village.		ACS.
Dry, S. No. 116 ..	Gopeetha Tewhar, Ramantha Tewhar, Balakrishna Tewhar and Krishnaji Tewhar with Kamantha Tewhar as guardian.	North and east, S. No. 116; south, S. No. 113; west, S. No. 111.	·49
Do. S. No. 113 ..	Do. do.	North, S. No. 116; east, S. No. 113, south, S. No. 108; west, S. No. 111.	·38
		Total ..	1·87

No. 374.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0239 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening of a conservancy lane connecting the backyard of South Ramalinga Mudali Agraharam with the lane T.S. No. 340 in the Mayavaram municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Mayavaram village.		ACRE.
Dry, T.S. No. 339, house-site.	Gunnasumbandha Pandara Sannithi of Dharmapuram Mutt.	North, backyard of South Ramalinga Mudali Agraharam; east, S. No. 341, house site; south, S. No. 332; house-site; west, T.S. No. 340.	·0072
Do. T.S. No. 341 .	Mangalambalammal, wife of Narayanaswami Chetti, Malligai, Annandavapuram.	North, T.S. No. 337; east, T.S. No. 341; south, T.S. No. 340; west, T.S. No. 341	·0167
		Total ..	·0239

No. 375.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a drainage channel to the well in Gunapunadiveri Sevaram, hamlet of Ramachandrapur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Taluk office, Ramachandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Ramachandrapur village.		ACRE.
Village-site, dry, No. 836	Kudupudi Subbigadu	North, S. No. 835; east, S. No. 836, K. Subbigadu's site; south, S. No. 836, public street; west, S. No. 836, site of Seba Sahib.	·01

No 378.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 101·818 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Madura municipality near Mediciyam, Nanguri and Inam Sattamangalam villages; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or puramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Madura taluk, Mudukiyan village		
Dry, S. No 1 A-B	Muttuchalam Pillai	North, road; east and south, channel, west, burial ground.	A. C. 0·41
Do. No. 1 B-A ..	M. Venga Nayudo	North, east, south and west, channel ..	·11
Wet, S. No. 2 A ..	Vaidhya Panna Achari (minor), guardian Saraswati Ammal	North, channel; east, S. Nos 7 and 11; south, S. Nos. 10 and 9; west, S. No. 13.	·92
Do. No. 2 B ..	Sappani Pillai and Karuppanna Pillai (minor) guardian Irulayi.	North, channel; east, S No. 2 A; south and west, S No. 13.	·19
Do No 2 A ..	Do do.	North, S No 6; east, S Nos. 10 and 13; south, S. No. 2 E; west, S No. 13	·57
Do. No. 2 E ..	Vaidhya Panna Achari (minor), guardian Saraswati Ammal	North, S. No. 2 A; east, S Nos 10 and 13, south, S. Nos 13 and 2 C; west, S Nos. 14 and 13.	·67
Do. No. 2 C ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar ..	North S. No. 2 E; east and south, S No. 13; west, S. No. 14	·62
Do No. 13 ..	Sappani Pillai and Karuppanna Pillai (minor), guardian Irulayi.	North, S. No. 5; east, S. No. 11; south, S. No. 14; west, S. No. 2.	·63
Inam, wet, S No 12 A and B,	Lakshmanan and Sabhapati	North, S. No 7; east Sattamangalam; south, S. No. 12, west S. Nos. 2, 2 and 13	·22
Do No. 12,	Tiruvengadam Ayyangar (melvaramdar); T. V Balaswami Ayyar and Venga Nayudu (kudivaramdars).	North, S. No. 11; east, Sattamangalam; south, S. No. 20; west, S Nos. 2 and 13.	·57
Do. No. 13.	Karumalai Velan (melvaramdar) Sappani Pillai, Vaidhya Panna Achari (minor), guardian Saraswati Ammal, Obla Venkatachalapati Ayyar and Minakshi Ayyar	North, S No 2; east, S. No. 17, south, S. No 20, west, S. No. 14.	1·27
Wet, S. No. 14 ..	Obla Venkatachalapati Ayyar, Minakshi Ayyar and Raman Pillai.	North, S No. 15, east S. Nos 2, 13 and 20, south, S. No. 13, west, S Nos 26 and 27.	1·49
Do. No. 15 A ..	Do. do.	North, S. Nos. 15 B and 2, east, S. No 2; south, S. No. 24; west, S No. 16.	·95
Do No 15 B-1 ..	Sappani Pillai and Karuppanna Pillai (minor); guardian Irulayi	North, S. No 15 C; east, S. No. 15 B-2, south, S No. 15 A; west S. No. 26.	·86
Do. No. 15 B-2 ..	Vaidhya Panna Achari (minor), guardian Saraswati Ammal.	North, S. Nos. 15 C and 4; east, S. Nos 2 and 2, south, S No. 15 A; west, S. No 15 B-1.	·36
Do. No. 15 C ..	Lakshmana Ayyar	North, S. No. 17 and channel; east, S. No. 2, south S. Nos. 15 A and 15 B-2; west, S. Nos 13 and 17.	·47
Inam, wet, S. No. 16	Sundararaja Achari, guardian Talsi Ammal (melvaramdar), Muniyandi Mudali and T. V Balaswami Ayyar (kudivaramdar).	North, S No. 17; east, S. No 18, south and west, S. No. 26	·65
Wet, S No. 17 A-1 ..	Balaswami Ayyar	North, channel; east, S. No. 13; south, S No. 16, west, S. No 17 A-2.	·57
Do. No. 17 A-2 ..	Obla Venkatachalapati Ayyar, Minakshi Ayyar and Raman Pillai	North, channel, east, S No. 17 A-1; south, S. No 16; west, S. No 17 B.	·27
Do. No. 17 B ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar	North, channel; east, S. No. 17 A-2; south, S. Nos. 13 and 23, west, S. No. 17 C.	·31
Do. No. 17 C ..	M Venga Nayudu	North, channel; east, S. No 17 B; south, S. No 13; west, S. No. 13.	·32
Do. No. 18 A ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar	North, S. No. 17, east, S. Nos. 17 and 23; south, S No 23; west, S. No. 19 B.	·93
Do. No. 18 B ..	M Venga Nayudu	North, S No 17, east, S No. 18 A; south, S. No. 18 C and channel; west, S. No. 13	·96
Inam, wet, S. No. 19 A,	Karumalai Velan (melvaramdar) and Karuppanna Pillai (kudivaramdar)	North, channel; east, S. Nos. 17 and 18; south, S No. 19 B and channel; west, S. No. 20.	·93
Do. No. 20 A.	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar, American Missionary and Arputhammal.	North, channel; east, S No. 19; south, channel and S. No. 19 B; west, S. No. 43	78
Do. No. 21 B, C & D	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar	North, S. Nos. 19, 20 and 43; east, channel; south, S Nos 24 and 37; west, S. No. 43.	1 13
Do No 21 A.	Sappani Pillai and Karuppanna Pillai (minor), guardian Irulayi.	North, S. No 21; east, S Nos. 23 and 24; south, S. No 22-A, west, S. Nos. 21 and 42	·73

A-3

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnath number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		Madura district, Madura taluk, Madakkyam village—cont.	ACS.
Wet, S. No. 22-1 ..	Vaidhya Panna Asbari (minor), guardian Saraswati Ammal.	North, S. No 22-1; east, S. No. 24; south, S. No. 23; west, S. Nos 40 and 41.	·73
Do. No. 23 A ..	Parasurama Ellari Ayyar	North, portion of S. No 23 A; east, S. No. 33; south, road; west, Bowna Muni Nagendra's house	·03
Do. No 23 A .	Bowna Muni Nagendra Ayyar ..	North, portion of S. No. 23 A; east, Parasurama Ellari's house; south, road; west, Damodaran Naga Ayyan's house	·08
Do. No. 23 A ..	Damodaran Naga Ayyan ..	North, portion of S No 23 A, east, Bowna Muni Nagendra's house, south, road; west, Karuppayya's vacant site.	·04
Do. No. 23 A ..	Karuppayya Pillai Kajulava Lakshmana Ayyar, Ramayya, Krishnaswami's Ayyan, Balu Ramayyan and Thogalava Krishnaswami Ayyan.	North, portion of S. No. 23 A; east, Damodaran Naga Ayyan's house, south, road, west, S No 40	·16
Do. No. 23 C ..	Toppai Muttuswami Ayyar	North, road; east, Toppai Krishnaswami Ayyar's house, south, S. No. 39, west, S. No. 40	·04
Do. No. 23 C .	T. V. Ranga Ayyan	North, road; east, Kandan Asari; south, S. No. 39, west, Toppai Muttuswami Ayyar's house.	·08
Do. No 23 C .	Kandan Asari	North, road, east, S No 39; south, S. No. 39, west, Toppai Krishnaswami Ayyar's house.	·05
Inam, wet, S. No. 23 A.	Arumuswami Ayyar and Krishna Ayyar, (half share), Rajammal and Balaswami Ayyar (half share.)	North, S. No 23; east, S Nos. 24 and 28, south, road, west S. No. 40	·83
Wet, S. No. 24 A .	Vaidhya Panna Asbari (minor), guardian Saraswati Ammal.	North, S. No. 24 B; east, S No. 25; south, S No. 23; west, S Nos 23 and 23	·73
Do. No. 24 B ..	T. V. Baluswami Ayyar	North, S No. 24, east S No. 25; south, S No 24 A, west, S No. 22	·74
Inam, wet, S. No. 25	Sundararajan (minor), guardian Tulasi Ammal (melvaramdar), T. V Baluswami Ayyar, Raman Pillai and Mani and Mutali kudivaramdars).	North, S. Nos. 16 and 17; east, S No 15; south, S No 24; west, S. Nos 21 and 18.	·48
Wet, S. No. 26 A .	T. V. Baluswami Ayyar	North, S No. 25; east, S. No. 15; south, S. No 26 B, west, S. No 24	·80
Do. No. 26 B ..	Vaidyha Panna Asbari (minor), guardian Saraswati Ammal.	North, S. No 26 A; east S. Nos. 15 and 14, south, S. No 27; west, S. Nos 24 and 38.	·80
Do. No. 27 A ..	Olla Jambu Ayyar, Olla Venkatarama Ayyar and Toppai Duraiswami Ayyar.	North, S No. 26, east, S. No 14; south, S No 6, road, west, S No. 38	1·84
Do. No. 27 C ..	Do. do.	North, road, east and north, S. No 34; east, S No. 15	·86
Do. No. 28 A ..	M. Venga Nayudu . ..	North, S. No. 14; east, S. No. 30; south, road; west, S. No 34.	·16
Do. No. 28 C ..	Do. .	North, east, east, S. Nos. 32 and 33, south, S No 32; west, S No 34	·86
Do No. 32 A .	Sappaniya Pillai and Karuppayya Pillai, (minor), guardian Irulayi.	North, S Nos 33 and 31; east, S. No. 31; south, channel, west, S. No. 32 B.	·85
Do. No. 32 B ..	M. Venga Nayudu	North S, Nos 33 and 36, east, S. No. 32 A; south, channel, west, S. No. 35	·34
Do. No. 33 A ..	Olla Venkatachalapati Ayyar and Olla Mirakshi Ayyar	North, S. No 33 C; east, S Nos 30 and 31; south, S. No 32 B; west S. No 32 B.	·38
Do. No. 33 B ..	T. V. Baluswami Ayyar	North, S. No 33 C, east, S Nos. 33 A and 34 B; south, S No. 32; west, S. No. 35.	·27
Do. No. 33 C ..	M. Venga Nayudu	North S Nos. 33 and 34 east, S. No 30; south, S No. 32 A & B, west, S. No. 34.	·89
Do. No. 34 A .	Olla Venkatachalapati Ayyar, Mirakshi Ayyar and Ramen Pillai	North, S No. 27 east, S. No. 28, south, road, west, S. No 27	·01
Do. No. 34 C ..	Do. do.	North, S. Nos 34 B and 27, east, S. No 28; south, S No. 34 D; west, S. No. 27.	·09
Do. No. 34 D ..	T. V. Baluswami Ayyar	North, S. No 34 C east, S. No. 28; south, S. Nos. 32, 36 and 36, west, S No. 34.	·68
Do. No. 35 A ..	Vaidhya Panna Asbari (minor), guardian Saraswati Ammal).	North, S. No. 34; east S No. 33, south, S No 32 and channel, west, S Nos. 36, 35 B and 35 C.	·91
Do. No 35 B .	T. V Baluswami Ayyar	North, S No 35 C; east, S. No 35 A; south channel; west, S. No. 35 C.	·09
Do No. 35 C .	Olla Venkatachalapati Ayyar, Manikki Ayyar and Raman Pillai	North, S No. 35; east, S Nos 33 A and 34 B; south and west, channel.	·50
Do. No 36 A, B & C	T V Baluswami Ayyar	North, S No 37, east, S Nos. 34 and 35; south, S No. 35, west, channel and S No. 39	1·90
Do. No. 37 B ..	Olla Venkatachalapati Ayyar and Mirakshi Ayyar	North, S. No. 38; east, S. Nos. 37 and 34; south, S. No 36, west, S. No. 39	·27
Do. No. 38 A ..	Sappani Pillai and Karuppayya Pillai (minor) guardian Irulayi.	North, S. No. 34; east, S. Nos. 29 and 37; south, road; west, S. No. 23	1·48
Do. No. 38 C ..	Do do.	North and east, road; south, S. No. 37; west, S. No. 39	·18
Do. No. 39 A ..	M. Venga Nayudu	North, S. No 39 B, east, S. No. 36; south, channel; west, S No. 41.	·86

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Madura taluk, Madakkiyam village—cont.		acs.
Wet, S. No. 39 B ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar and Kandan Asari ..	North, S. No. 23, east, S. Nos. 37 and 38; south, S. No. 39 A; west, S. No. 4d.	·83
Do. No. 40 A ..	M. Venga Nayudu	North, S. No. 41; east, S. Nos. 22 and 23; south, S. No. 4d A-2; west, S. No. 40 B-1.	·66
Do. No. 40 A-2..	Do. .. .	North, S. No. 40 A 2; east, S. No. 23; south, S. Nos. 39 and 44; west, S. No. 40 B-2.	·19
Do. No. 40 B-1 ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar and Murugaswami Pillai ..	North, S. No. 41; east, S. No. 40 A-1; south, S. No. 40 B-2; west, S. No. 48.	·35
Do. No. 40 B-1 ..	Poppai Govinda Ayyar ..	Do do.	·64
Do. No. 40 B-1 ..	Kasiya Ravanna Mudayyan .	Do. do.	·03
Do No. 40 B-1 ..	Kasiya Hanumanta Ayyar .. .	Do do.	·24
Do. No. 40 B-2 ..	Suttai Seshayya Raghavalar and T. V. Balaswami Ayyar.	North, S. No. 40 B-1, east, S. No. 40 A-2; south, S. No. 49; west, No. S. 48.	·18
Do. No. 40 B-2 ..	Seppan Ambalam	Do. do.	·09
Do. No. 40 B-2 ..	Suttai Lakshmana Raghavalar ..	Do. do.	·01
Do. No. 41 A & B.	Vaidhya Perun Acheri (minor), guardian Saraswati Ammal.	North, S. No. 42, east, S. No. 43, south, S. No. 48, west, S. No. 47.	1·56
Do No. 42 A ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar	North, S. No. 45 B; east, S. No. 4d C, south, S. No. 41, west, S. Nos. 46 and 47.	·44
Do. No. 42 B ..	M. Venga Nayudu, Obla Venkatachalapati Ayyar, Minakshi Ayyar and Arputhammal	North, S. No. 43, east, S. No. 4d C; south, S. No. 42 A; west, S. Nos. 46 and 47.	·61
Do. No. 42 C ..	Obla Venkatachalapati Ayyar, Obla Minakshi Ayyar and Ramen Pillai.	North, S. Nos. 43 and 4d; east, S. Nos. 21 and 22; south, S. No. 41; west, S. No. 42 A-B.	·74
Do. No. 42 A ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar and American Missionary.	North, S. No. 43 C; east S. No. 43 B, south, S. No. 42, west, S. Nos. 44 and 45.	·25
Do. No. 42 B ..	Do do.	North, S. No. 43, east, S. No. 20; south, S. No. 41, west. S. No. 43 C.	·41
Do. No 43 C ..	M. Venugu Nayudu	North, S. No. 43 C, east, S. No. 43 B; south, S. Nos. 42 A, west, S. Nos. 44 and 4d.	·60
Dry, S. No. 44-1 ..	American Missionary Yesuam Nadan ..	North, channel, east, S. No. 44-2; south, S. Nos. 1 and 42, west, S. No. 1.	22
Do. Nos. 44-2 & 3.	S Adaikkan, P Adaikkan, Paya Adaikkan, K. Arunachalam, Mahalingam, Kaliveelu and Mahalingam, son of Adaikkan.	North, channel; east, S. No. 43; south, S. Nos 4d and 45; west, S No. 44-1.	·69
Wet, S. No 45 A. ..	M. Venga Nayudu	North, S No. 44, east, S. No. 43; south, S No. 45 C, west, S No 45 B.	·41
Do. No. 45 B. ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar and Muriyal .	North, S. No. 44, east, S No. 45 A, south, S. No. 46 C; west, S No. 4d.	·22
Do. No. 45 C ..	Nallatambi Nadan	Do. do.	·63
Do. No. 45 E. ..	Nallamuni Nadan	Do. do.	·03
Do. No. 45 E ..	Sankaralinga Pandian	Do. do.	·02
Do No 45 E. ..	Asirvatham Nadan	Do. do.	·08
Do. No. 45 E ..	Yakub Asari	Do. do.	·03
Do No 45 E ..	M. Venga Nayudu	North, S No 44; east, S Nos. 4d, 42 and 47; south, S. No. 4d E; west, S No 71	·74
Do. No 45 C ..	Do. ..	North, S No 4d E; east, S No. 45, south, S. Nos. 67 and 68, west, S No. 6d.	·35
Inam, wet, S No 47.	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar .. .	North, S No 45, east, S No 49 and 51; south, S. Nos 66 and 68; west S No. 48	·61
Wet, S. No 48 A ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar, K. Sivakkasundaram Asari and Sundaram Pillai	North, S. Nos. 43 and 47, east, S. No 49, south 48 B; west, S. No 66	·21
Do. No. 48 C ..	Do do. .	North, S. No 48 B, east, S Nos 4d and 45, south, S. No. 4d D, west, S No. 66.	44
Do No 48 D ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar . ..	North, S. No 48 C; east, S. No. 4d; south, S. No. 48 E, west, S. No. 66.	·17
Do. No. 48 E ..	Vaidhya Perun Acheri (minor), guardian Saraswati Ammal.	North, S No 4d E; east, S No. 4d, south, S. No. 48 E, west, S. No. 66	·68
Do No. 48 E ..	Obla Venkatachalapati Ayyar and Obla Minakshi Ayyar,	North, S No. 45 E; east, S. No. 49; south, S No. 48 G, west, S No 66.	·11
Do. No. 48 G ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar . .	North, S No 4d E; east S. No 49; south, S No 64, west, S No. 66.	·46
Do. No 4d A ..	Do.	North, S No 49 B; east, S. No. 42 C; south, S. No. 64; west, S No. 66.	·97
Do No. 49 B ..	Puliyadi Narasimhulu Ayyar, Appayya K. Rama Ayyar, Kanaya Devendra Ayyar, Appayya Raja, Sadhu Ayyar, Sadhu Krishnaswami Ayyar, Kubira Lakshmana Raghavalar and T. V. Balaswami Ayyar	North, S No 49, east, S. No. 4d C; south, S No. 4d A; west, S No. 66	89
Do. No. 49 E ..	Do. do.	Do. do.	05
Do. No. 49 H ..	Do do.	Do. do.	·29
Do. No. 4d C ..	Vaidhya Perun Acheri (minor), guardian Saraswati Ammal	North, S No. 46; east, S. No. 48 D; south, S No. 64; west, S. No. 4d B	·81
Do. No. 49 D ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar	North, S No 49; east, S No. 50; south, S No 64, west, S No. 48 C.	·82
Dry, S. No. 50 ..	Chetti Krishnaswami Ayyar ..	North, S. No. 47; east, S No. 56, south, channel, west, S. No. 76.	·81

Description of land, wet or dry (inam or peramboke, with survey or patta sub number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Madura taluk, Madakkipam village—cont.		Acs
Wet, S. No. 56 A ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar	North, S No. 64 B; east, S. No 48; south, S. No. 64 west, S No 56	·20
Do. No. 56 B ..	M. Venga Nayudu .. .	North, S No 64 C, east, S. No. 48; south, S. No. 64 A, west, S. No. 56.	·21
Do. No. 56 C ..	T V. Balaswami Ayyar and Minakshi-sundaram Asari.	North, S. No. 56 D-2 east, S. No. 48, south, S. No. 56 B, west, S No 46	·48
Do. No 56 D-1..	T V Balaswami Ayyar	North, S. No. 47, east, S. No 48, south, S No. 56 D-1; west, S. No. 46	·22
Do. No 56 D-2..	Do.	North, S No. 56 D-2, east, S. No. 48; south, S. No. 64 C, west, S. No. 46	·15
Do. No. 57 ..	M. Venga Nayudu	North, S. No 68; east, S. No. 58, south, S. No 56, west, S No. 76	·34
Do. No. 58 ..	Do	North, S No. 59, east, S No 48; south, S. No. 57; west, S. No. 76	·99
Inam, wet, S. No. 59 B	Thagaiva Nidhi Ayyar, T. V. Balaswami Ayyar and Annaswami Ayyar.	North, S. No 59 A; east, S No 48; south, S No 58; west, S Nos 76 and 74	1·67
Wet, S. No. 70 A ..	M Venga Nayudu	North, S. No 71, east, S. No 48, south, S. No. 70 B; west S. No 76	1·52
Do. No. 70 ..	Do.	North, S. No 1, east, S No. 48, south, S. No 70; west, S No 72	1·30
Do. No. 70 ..	Do.	North, S No. 71, east S No 70, south, S No. 73, west, S. No 1.	1·41
Do. No. 70 ..	Do.	Do do.	13
Do. No 70 A ..	Do.	North, S No. 70; east, S No 70, south, S. No 76 B, west, S. Nos 74 and 73.	2·87
Do. No 70 C .	Do.	North, S. No. 76 B, east, S. No 69, south, S. No. 70; west, S. No 76.	3 05
Dry, S. No. 76 ..	Do	North, S. No 70, east, S Nos. 69 and 68, south, S No. 64, west, S. No 77.	3 61
Do. No. 77 ..	Do.	North, S Nos. 78 and 79, east S No 76, south, S. No. 64, west, S Nos 64 and 63.	1·93
Inam, wet, S. No. 79 A-1.	Do	North, S Nos 78 and 72, east, S No 76; south, S No. 76 A-2; west, S. No 74.	·19
Do No. 79 A-2	Do.	North S. No. 79 A-2, east, S. No 76; south, S. No. 79 B; west, S Nos. 74 and 79	·40
Do. No 79 B ..	Do.	North, S No. 79 A-2, east, S No. 76; south, S No 76 C, west, S No 79.	·25
Do. No. 79 C ..	Do	North, S No. 79 B, east, S No 76 south, S No. 77; west, S No. 79	·25
	Ponna Sattiramanyakam village.		
Wet, T S. No 280 .	Sundaram Pillai, Kannayya Nayudu, Muhi-ud-din Khan Sahib, Sangara Tevan and Narayana Singh.	North, T S Nos. 469 and 474; east, T S No. 380; south, T.S. Nos 279, 280 and 290, west, T S Nos. 281 and 287	1·90
Dry, T.S. No. 279 ..	Sankararama Ayyar	North, T S. No. 279, east, T S No 281, south, T.S. No. 282; west, T S Nos 276 and 277	·18
Wet, T.S No. 281 ..	Do. . ..	North, T S No. 469; east, T.S Nos. 464 and 468 south T S. Nos 382, 383 and 384, west, T S. Nos. 278, 279, 280 and 282.	2·72
Do. No. 282 ..	R. Rangaswami Nayudu	North, T.S. Nos. 276, 278 and 281; east, T S No. 382. south, T S Nos. 287 and 289; west, T S No. 275.	1·50
Do. No. 283 ..	Sankararama Ayyar	North T S. No. 281; east, T S No. 284; south, T.S Nos 285 and 287, west, T.S. No 282.	·42
Do. No. 284 ..	Do.	North T.S Nos. 464 and 281; east, T S No 462; south, T.S No. 283 west, T S No. 282.	·036
Do. No. 285 ..	Sambarauda Pillai	North T.S Nos. 462 and 284; east, T S No. 286; south, T.S. No 287, west, T S Nos 283 and 287.	62
Do. No 286 ..	Do.	North, T.S. No 462; east, T S No. 460; south, T S No 287; west, T S Nos 284 and 287.	·23
Do. No. 287 ..	Ayyammal	North, T.S. No. 287; east and south, T S No 460; west, T S No. 289	·25
Half dry, half wet, T S. No. 446.	Sankararama Ayyar . ..	North, T.S Nos 283 431-4, 431-5, 432, 438-3, 438-4, 438-5, 438-1 and 444; east, T.S. Nos. 447, 431-2, 431-3 and 431-4; south, Vaigai river, west, T S No. 283	2·48
Wet, T.S. No. 448 ..	Toppai Venkatarama Ayyar	North T.S. No. 286, east, T.S. No, 460, south, T S. Nos 446 and 449; west, T.S. No. 446	91
Do No. 449 ..	Subbaya Pillai, Periyagoundha Pillai, Kolakudi Alagiriswami Nayudu, Matanda Kone and Minakshi Sundaram Pillai.	North, T.S. No 460, east, T.S. No. 451, south, T.S. Nos 445 and 446; west, T.S. No 450	1·25
Do. No. 450 ..	Sankararama Ayyar	North T.S. Nos 287, 288 and 289, east, T.S. Nos. 459 and 461, south, T.S Nos 456, 455, 454, 453, 452, 451, 450 and 449, west, T.S. Nos 449, 285 and 286	4 44
Do No. 452 ..	Chinna Goundha Pillai	North, T.S. Nos. 463 and 464; east, T S. No. 466; south, T S. Nos. 286 and 285; west, T.S, No. 284.	·18

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Madura taluk, Inam Sattamangalam village—cont.		
Wet, T S. No. 453 ..	Imam Mahmud-din Sahib	North, T S, Nos. 454 and 477, east, T S. No 460; south, T S No 462; west, T S. No 464	Ac. ·10
Do. No. 454 ..	Chinna Gurunatha Pillai	North, T S. Nos 465 and 384, east, T S Nos 470 and 469, south, I.S. Nos. 462 and 463, west, T S No 381.	·99
Do. No 465 ..	Imam Mahmud-din Sahib	North, T S No. 466; east, T S No. 470; south, T S No 464, west, T S. No 381	·89
Do. No. 467 ..	Seshagiri Ayyar and Tirumalai Ambalam.	North, T.S. Nos. 479 and 468 east, T S No. 479, south, T S No. 446; west, T S. No. 466.	1 63
Do. No 468 ..	Seshagiri Ayyar, Pathi Ramayya Raghavaiar	North T S No. 479, east, T.S No. 467, south, T.S Nos 467 465 and 388, west, T.S. Nos 472, 474, 476 and 469.	1 85
Dry, T S. No. 469 ..	Mayandi Pillai and Ramaswami Pillai.	North, T S No 470; east, T S No 468, south, T S No. 388, west, T.S. No. 474	·21
Do. No. 470 ..	Subbaiya Pillai and Periya Gurunatha Pillai	North, T S. No 471, east, T S. No. 468, south, T.S. No 469, west, T S No. 474	·21
Do No. 471 ..	Chinna Gurunatha Pillai ..	North, T S. Nos. 473 and 473-2; east, T S No 468, south, T S No. 470, west, T.S No. 474.	·30
Do No. 472 ..	Sankararama Ayyar	North, T.S No. 479, east, T S Nos 474 and 480, south, T S No 471; west, T.S. Nos 473-1 and 473-2	·40
Do. No. 473-1 ..	Tuppai Venkatarama Ayyar.. ..	North, T S No. 474, east, T.S. No 473; south, T.S No 473-2; west, T S. No. 474	·21
Do. No. 473-2..	A. Viswanatha Ayyar	North, T S. No 473-1, east, T S. Nos 474 and 471, south, T.S No 471; west, T S Nu 474.	·10
Do. No 474 ..	Sankararama Ayyar	North, T.S. No. 479, east, T S. Nos. 475-1 473-2, 471, 470 and 480, south, T S Nos 230-1, 231, 232, 233-3, 234-2, 85, 237 and 238, west, T S Nos 476 to 477	3-60
Do No 475 ..	Chinna Gurunatha Pillai	North, T S. No. 476, east, T.S. No. 474; south, T S Nos 272-2 278, 279 and 280-2 west, Madakkyam village	·21
Do. No. 476 ..	Subbayya Pillai and Periya Gurunatha Pillai.	North T S. No. 477, east, T S. No. 475; south, T S No 476, west, Madakkiyam village	·20
Do. No. 477 ..	Mayandi Pillai and Ramaswami Pillai.	North, T S. No. 479, east, T S. No 474; south, T.S No. 476, west, Madakkiyam village	·35
Do. No. 492 ..	Mr. W M Zumbo	North, T S. No 493, east, T S. No 491 and 483; south and west, T S No 479.	1·20
Do. No. 493 ..	Sankararama Ayyar	North, T S. No 491, west, T S. No. 494, south, T S No 479 west, T S No 492.	·40
Do. No. 494 ..	Alagar Kovil Devasthanam Manager and Sundararaja Ayyangar, Manager. N B.—Sri Alagar Devasthanam Manager and Sundararaja Ayyangar are inamdars owning melwaram right of assessment.	North, channel; east road, south channel, west, channel and T S. No. 493	·36
	Munagadi village		
Dry, S No 83 A ..	Chinnakonda Appa Ayyar and Somanga Krishnaswami Ayyar.	North and east road, south and west, channel.	1·72
	Madakkyam village.		
Dry, S No 4 B ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar and Karur Krishna Ayyar	North, road, east, S No 4 C, south and west, channel.	·11
Do. No. 4 C ..	Muttaryar Chetti	North, road, east, S. No 4 D; south, channel, west S No 4 B	·10
Do. No. 4 D ..	Duraiswami Pankan	North road, east, S No. 5, south, channel, west, S No. 4 C,	·99
Do No. 5 B ..	T. V. Balaswami Ayyar	North road east and south, channel; west, S No. 5 C.	·89
Do. No. 5 C ..	M. Venga Nayaka	North, road east, S No 5 B and channel; south, channel, west, S No. 5 D-4	·17
Do. No 5 D-1 ..	Karur Krishna Ayyar and Alamelu Ammal	North, road; east S No 5 C; south, channel, west S. No 5 D-2	·10
Do No. 5 D-2 ..	T. V Balaswami Ayyar	North, road, east, S. No 5 D-1, south, channel, west, S No. 5 D-3	·90
Do No 5 D-3 ..	M Venga Nayaka	North road, east, S No 5 D-2, south, channel, west, S. No. 5 E.	60
No. No. 5 E ..	Parthayyan Servai, Umayan Servai, Sakarapilla Mudali and Sundaram Pillai	North, road; east, S No. 5 D-3, south, channel, west, S No 4.	·18
Do. No. 2 G ..	A. Ramaswami	North and east, road, south, channel, west, road	·30
Do. No 2 F ..	Do Do Do		50
Nattam poramboke, S No. 7.	Muttharappan, Sadayan Alagappan, Sundaram, Palaniyandi Pandaram, Sabapathi Pandaram, Chinna Sokkanadai Pandaram and Karuppanna Kuravan.	North, channel, east, Inam Sattamangalam village, south, S. No 41, west, S No 9	·28
		Total ..	101·51a

No. 377.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 05 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a garden and play ground for the elementary board school at Maidakur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Proddatur taluk, Maidukur village.			
			acres.
Govt., dry, S. No. 201-1	Proddatur Linga Sabbayya ..	North S. No. 202, east, S. No 199; south, S. No 201 (2), west, S. No. 2203.	·05

No. 378.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 44 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a sanitary road in the municipality of Mangalore; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Officer for land acquisition, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Officer for land acquisition, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, No. 106, Cantonment village.			
			cents.
Garden, S No. 1128 B	Srinivasa Pai, Mulgavi Nagu, Damodar Sambhogan and Marurji Ramappayya.	North, S. No 1128 A; east, S. No 1130; south, S. No. 1129, west, S. No 1123 B.	6½
Do. No. 1123 B ..	Srinivasa Pai and Mulgavi Janardhana Prabhu.	North, S. No. 1123 A; east, S. No 1128 B; south, S No 1130; west, S. No 1121 C-2.	6½
Do. No 1121 C-2.	Haji Hasan Sahib and Mulgavi Muhammad Khan	North, S No 1121 C-1; east, S. No. 1123 B, south, S. Nos. 1130 and 1134; west, S. No. 1121 B.	1
Do. No. 1121 A-2.	Srinivasa Pai and Mulgavi Padmanabhayya.	North, S No 1121 C-2; east, S. No 1123; south, S. No. 1134 A 1; west, S No 1121 B and 1134 B.	½
Do. No 1121 A-3.	Haji Hasan Sahib and Mulgavi Muhammad Khan.	North, S No. 1121 A-1; east, S No. 1121 B; south, S Nr. 1121 A-3; west S No 1148 B	7
Do. No 1148 B ..	Khatib Sheik Bapubin Mahammad Hamin and Hatwari Kesavayya.	North, S. No 1149 A; east, S No. 1121 A-3, south, S No 1145 C; west, S. No. 1149.	12
Do. No 1197 ..	Manjeshwar Ramakrishnayya ..	North, S. No. 1198; east, S. No 1199; south, S No 1196, west, S. No 1201 B	8
Do. No. 1201 B ..	Muhammad Fazlullah Sahib .	North, S. No 1201 A; east, S Nos 1197 and 1196, south, S. No. 1201 C; west, S. No 1196 A-2.	15
Do. No. 1196 A-2	Saiyid Muhammad Sahiba and Bipa Sahiba	North, S No. 1196 A-1; east, S No 1201 B; south, S No 1196 A-3; west, S No. 1196 B.	7½
Do. No. 1196 C-2	Do. do.	North S. No. 1196 C-1; east, S. No. 1196 B; south, S. No. 1196 C-3, west, S. No. 1130.	1½
		Total ..	64

No. 379.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·72 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an elementary school building at Madithad village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Rayachoti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Rayachoti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Rayachoti taluk, Muddilapi village.			
Inam, dry, S. No. 1264 (2).	Myaguraddiland Venkata Reddi	North, S. No. 1265 B; east, S No 1265; south and west, S No. 1264 (2).	acres. ·01
Ciroar, throttiem dry, S No. 1265 (E 2)	Tallapalli Ramabrisimayya ..	North, S No 2425; east, S No. 1266; south, S. No. 1264; west, S. No 1263	·10
		Total ..	·11

No. 380.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·17 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an elementary school building at Yerragantla village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Jammalamadugu taluk, Yerragantla village			
Govt., dry, S. No 561-2 A	Yerramreddi Virayya and Yerramreddi Rajayya.	North, S No. 553; east S No. 554-2 A; south, S. No 556; west, S No 554-3	acres. ·04
Do S No. 554 3.	Sompalli Surayya, Chinna Surayya, Hyavanayya and Surayya minor, guardian Lakshmamma	North, S. No 553; east, S. No. 561-2 A; south, S No 560; west, S No. 554-4.	·13
		Total ..	·17

No. 381.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 34½ sq feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Jadamunikoil lane in the Madura municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Madura taluk, Madura (Sithalampattarai) village.			
T.S. No. 13 ..	Palaniega V. Veluthambiapatti Ayyar	North, T.S. No. 13; east, Jadamunikoil lane; south, T.S No. 13; west, portion of T.S. No. 13 lane.	sq. yr. 34½

No. 382.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 48 square links, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for connecting the new Neda street

with the Kaveripakkam public street; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Tindivanam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Tindivanam taluk, Tindivanam village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 103 C-1, (with a mud wall on it).	Muniswami Gounden ..	North, S. No. 88; east, south and west, S. No. 103-C 2.	ACRES. 48

No. 388.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·25 acres be the same a little more less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarries at Peppadathu para and Panayanpathathu para at miles 69/4 and 71/6 of district board road No. 5, section V; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar district, Walavanad taluk, Karimba village.			
Unoccupied dry, S. No. 202-30.	Owner, Tiruvalyanad Devaswam Utama Raman alias Kuthiravattath Nair; occupier, Vappala Thayl Kutti Amma.	North, S. No. 13-1, 2, 3 & 4; east, S. Nos. 121 and 202-26, south, S. No. 202-28; west, S. No. 122 1	ACS. 3 25
Ryotwari, U. D. S. No. 170-1 B.	Owner, Tiruvalyanad Devaswam Utama Kuthiravattath Nair; occupier, Pallandayeel Govindan Nair.	North, east, south and west, S No. 170-1 A ..	1 75
		Total ..	5·25

No. 384.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 03 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a drinking water well; and, under sections 5 and 7 the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Chittoor district, Punganur taluk, No. 39, Kamallapanaripalle village.			
Govt., wet, S. No. 1268-7.	Yenamala Venkata Reddi ..	North and east S. No. 1268-6; south, S. No. 1282-3; west, S. No. 1268-5.	ACRES. 03

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1914.

No. 36-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Bhadrachalam in the Bhadrachalam taluk of the Godavari district, if persons from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sriramanavami festival :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 28th March to 15th April 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 11, 1914.

No. 37-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Guliyam in the Alur taluk of the Bellary district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Gadiliogappa jatra :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said jatra from the 26th February to 3rd March 1914, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1914.

No. 38-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 36-P., published on pages 101-103 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th February 1914, the following revised lists of plague infected areas and of passport stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Madakasira.	Chattram.	Coimbatore—*cont.*	Coimbatore—*cont.*	Singanvadampathi.
		Madakasira, (including its hamlet, Akkampalli).			Somampalaiyam.
		Rallahalli.			Tirumalayampalaiyam.
		Gottigaar.			Uppilipalaiyam.
		Kudatini.			Vadavalli.
	Bellary	Veniviapar.			Vadapatti.
		Yemmiganuru.			Velankurichchi.
Bellary.	Hadagalli.	Hanumagondanahalli.			Vellakkinaru.
		Rameliveerabandi.			Vellalor.
		Siganahalli.			Virakuralam.
		Tambrahalli.			Anuppatti.
	Harpanahalli.	Ghigateri.			Kadambadi.
		Gajapuram.			Kalangal.
		Prathiveebtiram.			Kannamangalam.
	Siruguppa	Kenchanagaddam.			Kannampalaiyam.
		Siruguppa.			Karadibavi.
Coimbatore	Avanashi	Mettupalaiyam.		Palladam	Mallekavundanpalaiyam.
		Coimbatore,			Nilambur.
		Ganapati,			Oddarpalaiyam.
		Ikkarai Boluvampatti.			Pappampatti.
		Kalappatti.			Paravay.
		Kalikkanayakanpalaiyam.			Pattanam.
		Kavundanpalaiyam.	Nilgiris, The	Coonoor	Puravipalaiyam.
		Krishnarayapuram.			Selakkarichchal.
	Coimbatore	Koniyamuthur.			Coonoor,
		Korichchi.			Hebbal.
		Madarayapuram.			Ketti.
		Narumbhanayakanpalaiyam.			Wellington Cantonment.
		Orattukkuppai.	North Arcot.	Gudiyattam	Chinna Damalcheruvu.
		Seerapalaiyam.			Labbaimankuppam.
		Settipalaiyam.			Melmaruagi.
		Singanallur.			Melvayattinankuppam.
					Nariyambatta.
					Tattippatta.
					Udayendram.
					Venkatasamudram.

I.—In the Madras Presidency—*contd.*

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
North Arcot—*contd.*	Kangundi ..	Ramanayakkampeta.	North Arcot—*contd.*	Tiruppattur—*contd.*	Vaniyambadi.
					Vaniyambadi (old).
	Tiruppattur.	Adiyur.			Agaram.
		Ambalur.			Ambur.
		Chinnasamudram.			Asanampattu.
		Damalermuttur.			Kamiyampattu.
		Devastanam.			Kannadikuppam.
		Echangudi.			Kuttambakkam.
		Kodiyur.		Vellore ..	Minnur.
		Kunichchi.			Pallikondai.
		Madappalli.			Periyankuppam.
		Mettarapalli.			Semankuppam.
		Penya Ramalappatti.			Somalapuram.
		Puram.			Vellore.
		Rajapalaiyam (hamlet of Andiappanur).			Vinnamangalam.
			Salem ..	Hosur	Hosur.
		Sankarapuram.			Moruppalli.
		Savvattur.		Krishnagiri	Chinnamattarapalli.
		Tirappattur.			Saliyampalli.
		Vekkanampatti.	South Canara	Mangalore ..	Mangalore
			Tanjore ..	Negapatam.	Negapatam.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	II. Bombay—*contd.*	*6. Political Charges*—*contd.*
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		(a) States and Agencies—*contd.*
	(a) Districts—		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country.
	Surat.		Satara Agency.
	Thana.		(b) Town and port—
	(b) Towns and ports—		Mandvi.
	Bhiwndi.	III. Bengal.	Towns—
	Bombay.		Calcutta.
	Sulsar.		24-Perganahs.
	Surat.		(a) Districts—
	Thana.		Bhagalpur.
	(c) Agencies—		Champaran.
	Rewa Kantha.		Darbhanga.
	Surat.		Gaya.
	2. *Central Division*—		Monghyr.
	(a) Districts—	IV. Bihar and Orissa.	Muzaffarpur.
	Ahmednagar.		Palamau.
	East Khandesh.		Patna.
	Poona.		Saran
	Satara.		Shahabad.
	(b) Town—		(b) Towns—
	Poona.		Bhagalpur.
	3. *Southern Division*—		Gaya.
	(a) Districts—		Patna.
	Belgaum.	V. The Punjab.	(a) Districts—
	Bijapur.		Ambala.
	Dharwar.		Amritsar.
	Kolaba.		Ferozepore.
	(b) Towns and ports—		Gujranwalla.
	Hubli.		Gujrat.
	Panvel.		Gurdaspur.
	Revdanda.		Gurgaon.
	4. *Sind*—		Hissar.
	Town and port—		Hoshiarpur.
	Karachi.		Jhang.
	5. *Political Charges*—		Jhelum.
	(a) States and Agencies—		Jullundur.
	Baroda State.		Kangra.
	Bhor State.		Karnal.
			Lahore.
			Ludhiana.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants
V. The Punjab—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot. (b) Town— Jullundur. (c) States— Jind. Kalsia. Kapurthala. Nabha. Patiala.	VII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Bijnor. Budaun. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Etah. Etawah. Futehpur. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Kheri. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Mathra. Muzaffarnagar. Naini Tal. Partabgarh. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Towns— Allahabad. Cawnpore. Lucknow. Meerut. Mirzapur.
VI. Burma.	(a) Districts— Amherst. Bassein. Bhamo. Henzada. Insein. Katha. Kyaukse. Mandalay. Maubin. Mukhtila. Myaungmya. Myingyan. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Ruby Mines. Sagaing. Tharrawaddy. Thaton. Toungoo. Yamethin. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon	VIII. Hyderabad State.	District— Raichur.
		IX. Rajputana.	States— Alwar. Bharatpur. Jaipur.
VII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Banda. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares.	X. Central India	State— Bhopal.
		XI. Delhi	Delhi—Rural area.
		XII. Central Provinces.	District— Bhandara.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Rosur.	Periyagaram.	Negapatam.
Madukarai.	Kalanangalam.	Tirupputtur.	Negapatam Beach.
Podanur.	Kakankaras.	Kaniyambadi.	Valippalaiyam.
Singanallur.	Kandikuppam.	Vellore Cantonment.	Nagore.
Coimbatore.	Bargur.	Vellore Fort.	
Tudiyalur.	Periyakandili.	Sikkil.	

The Nilgiri Railway.

Kotteri.	Coonoor.	Wellington.	Aravankadu.	Ketti.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli.	Jalarpet.	Ambur.	Kavanur.
Kuppam.	Kottandapatti.	Mailpatti.	Vaniambadi.
Mulanur.	Vaniyambadi.	Valattur.	Latteri.
Palakur.	Vinnamangalam.	Gudiyattam.	Katpadi.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G.O. No. 632-P., dated 31st May 1900.

No. 39-P.—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar, No. 7720—Sec. 64-13-13 (General), dated 10th February 1914, is published :—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the fairs and festivals noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation II of 1897 :—

Sri Ramalingeswaraswami Jatra at Avani, Mulbagal taluk, Kolar district, from 18th February 1914 to 6th March 1914.

Sri Someswaraswami Jatra at Mulbagal, Mulbagal taluk, Kolar district, from 18th April 1914 to 30th April 1914.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1914.

No. 40-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Mahanandi in the Nandyal taluk of the Kurnool district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary and Anantapur districts, the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore and Hyderabad States and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri festival :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 18th February to 2nd March 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 41-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Srisailam in the Nandikotkur taluk of the Kurnool district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary and Anantapur districts, the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore and Hyderabad States and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri festival :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 18th February to 2nd March 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 42-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Sriperumbudur in the Saidapet taluk of the Chingleput district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem, Coimbatore, Bellary, North Arcot, Anantapur, Nilgiri, South Canara and Tanjore districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Bhashyakaraswami Brahmotsavam festival :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 17th to 30th April 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Gudiyatham, Kuppam, Melanur, Patchur, Jalarpet, Kettandapatti, Vaniyambadi, Vinnamangalam, Ambur, Mailpatti, Valattur, Gudiyattam, Kavanur, Virinchipuram, Latteri and Katpadi on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the stations of Kariori, Coonoor, Wellington, Aravankadu and Ketti on the Nilgiri Railway and the stations of Mangalore, Madukarai, Podanur, Singanallur, Coimbatore, Tudiyalur, Hosur, Kelamangalam, Kakankarai, Kandikuppam, Bargur, Periyakoddi, Periyagaram, Tiruppattur, Kaniyambadi, Vellore Cantonment, Vellore Fort, Sikkal, Nagapatam, Nagapatam Beach, Velippalaiyam and Negore on the South Indian Railway for the stations of Manur, Kadambattur, Tiravellur, Serapet Road, Tanamur and Avadi on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the stations of Walajabad, Palayasvaram, Villiyampakkam, Attur, Singaperumal Koil, Kattupakkam, Guduvancheri and Vandalur on the South Indian Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1914.

No. 43-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Uchchangidurgam in the Harpanahalli taluk of the Bellary district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Uchchangamma jatra :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said jatra from the 20th to 31st March 1914, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said jatra in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 44-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kadiri in the Kadiri taluk of the Anantapur district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur and Bellary districts, the Mysore and Hyderabad States, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 3rd to 22nd March 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 11, 1914.

No. 46-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Mailam and in the villages around it in the Tindivanam taluk of the South Arcot district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara and Tanjore districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit Mailam or the villages around it on the occasion of the ensuing Pongum Uttiram festival and cattle fair;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or cattle fair from the 26th March to 14th April 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or cattle fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1914.

No. 48-P.—The following notification of the Cochin Darbar, dated 28th January 1914, is republished:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other places, and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from these and other plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Bharani festival and fair at Cranganur in the Cochin State on Monday, the 17th Maanom 1089 corresponding to 30th March 1914, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation I of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Bharani festival and fair at Cranganur is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

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Reg. No. L.—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1914 [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-B.—Educational.

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Supplement:

Catalogue of Books registered in the Madras Presidency during the fourth quarter of 1913.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1914.

No. 26.—The privilege leave granted to M. R. Ry. Vinnalathur Ramaswami Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, in notification No. 174, dated 19th December 1913, is extended by ten days.

APPOINTMENT

Fort St. George, February 12, 1914.

No. 27.—Mr. Karl Theodore Berthold Tressler, Executive Engineer, to act as Superintendent of Industrial Education, *vice* Mr. Alfred Chatterton on foreign service or until further orders. To have effect from the date of Mr. Tressler's return from leave.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1914.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6·8730 acres, be the same a little more or

less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Tirukkattuppalli High School; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or perumbokku, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Tirukkattuppalli village.		
			Acs.
Wet, S. No. 105, portion.	113. Pitambaram Pillai ..	North No. 103 A; east, No. 111; south, No. 105; west, No. 136 D.	·4100
Do. No. 136 D portion	Do. ..	North, No. 103 A; east, No. 105; south, No. 136 C & D; west, No. 136	·1700
		Total wet ..	5100
Dry, S. No. 99 B ..	161. Mania Nadavi	North and east, No. 99 A; south, No. 100 A; west, Nos. 99 D and 101.	·1000
Do. No. 100 A ..	Do. .	North, No. 99 A, B & C, east, Nos. 107 and 108; south, Nos. 103 A & E and 100 B & C; west, Nos. 99 D and 100 B, C & D	1·8500
Do. No. 100 B ..	1 Venkoba Rao ..	North and east, No. 100 A; south, No. 99 A; west, No. 99 D-K.	·0500
Do. No. 100 C ..	99 A. Krishna Ayyar ..	North and east, No. 100 A; south, No. 100 D to J; west, No. 99 A.	·1700
Do. No. 100 D ..	76 M Arulanda .	North, No. 100 C; east, No. 100 A; south, No. 100 K; west, No. 100 C	·0400
Do. No. 100 E ..	77 Arokium, guardian of Mayappa.	North, No. 100 C; east, No. 100 D; south, No. 100 K; west, No. 100 F.	·0300
Do. No. 100 F ..	87. Sevathian . ..	North, No. 100 C; east, No. 100 E; south, No. 100 K; west, No. 100 G.	·0300
Do. No. 100 G ..	93. Arulayee	North, No. 100 C; east, No. 100 F; south, No. 100 K; west, No. 100 H.	·0300
Do. No. 100 H ..	90. Muthayee	North, No. 100 C, east, No. 100 G; south, No. 100 K, west, No. 100 I.	·0200
Do. No. 100 I ..	91. Pethamuttu	North, No. 100 C; east, No. 100 H; south, No. 100 K; west, No. 100 J	·0200
Do. No. 100 J ..	92 M. Arulandu	North, No. 100 C; east, No. 100 I; south, No. 100 K; west, No. 89 A.	·0200
Do. No. 100 L ..	103. Immirmuttu	North No. 100 K; east, No. 100 M; south, No. 103 A., west, Nos. 136 and 101.	·0800
Do. No. 100 M ..	104. Adukalam	North, No. 100 K, east, No. 100 N, south, No. 103 A., west, No. 100 L	·0800
Do. No. 100 N ..	101 Savarimuttu	North, No. 100 K, east, No. 100 P; south, No. 103 A; west, No. 100 M.	·0300
Do. No. 100 O ..	105. Ysan Pillai, guardian of Arokium.	North, No. 100 K, east, No. 100 P; south, No. 103 A; west No. 100 N.	·0200
Do. No. 100 P ..	106. Iryaal	North, No. 100 K; east, No. 100 Q; south, No. 103 A; west, No. 100 O.	·0200
Do. No. 100 Q ..	101. Devasagayam	North and east, No. 100 K; south, No. 100 P; west, No. 100 P.	·0200
Do. No. 100 R ..	93 Mudaliamal	North, No. 100 A; east, south and west, No. 103 A	·0300
Do. No. 101 ..	161. Mania Nadavi	North, No. 99 A; east, No. 99 B; south and west, No. 98 D	·0200
		Total dry ..	2 1300
Perumbokku saltam, No. 103 A.	Vethan Devasagayam and others		·0220
Do	Devasagayam		·0340
Do.	Pitambaram		·0340
Do.	Arokiya Ammal		·0180
Do.	Sauri		·0120
Do.	Devasagayam		·0120
Do.	Iryaal		·0170
Do.	Velangannal		·0160
Do	Savarimuttu		·0080
Do.	Adukalam		·0190
Do.	Sevathian		·0190
Do	Vethi Atulai and others		·0330
Do.	Muriyayi		·0220
Do.	Arulandu		·0140
Do.	K Sevathian		·0340
Do.	Sevathian		·0380
Do.	Velan		·0280
Do	M Sevathian		·0280
Do	O. Sevathian		·0200
Do	Nayagam		·0120
Do.	Sevathian		·0360
Do.	S. Sevathian and 4 others		·0100
Do.	Sauri ..		·0140
			·0120

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parambok, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Tirukkattupalli village—cont.		
Poramboke ... nallam, No. 103 A	A. Sevathiam	.....	ac. 0·0040
Do	Somayya	.....	0·0110
Do	Arulandu A. Sourimuttu ...	.....	0·0180
Do.	Arokiam	.....	0·0170
Do.	Sevathiam	.....	0·0180
Do	Church (Pramjau Managat) ...	.....	0·0710
Do	Nayayam	.....	0·0190
Do.	Meriyayi	.....	0·0180
Do	Arulandu	.....	0·0240
Do	Muniya Nadavi	.....	0·0370
Do	Viramutta Nadavi	.....	0·0250
Do.	Vaithilinga Pedayachi ...	.....	0·1000
		Total parambokes ...	0·0820
Minor inam dry, No. 107.	Sd. Govindaswami Subraya Mahli Sahib and Muttuswami Subraya Mahli Sahib	North, No. 103, east, No. 106, south, Nos. 103 A, west, Nos. 103 A and 106 A.	0·2600
Do No. 90 B.	Lakshmiba Ammal, guardian of Sundararaja Rao, Chakrayani Nayaka, Nima Nayaka, Fakiri Nayaka and Ambabai Ammal.	North, Nos. 90 and 99 A, east, Nos. 101, 106 A, 99 B and 100 B, south, Nos. 99 A, 99 D 2 and 99 C, west, Nos. 88, 89 E, F, G & H, 93, 99 A, 99 C and 99 D-2.	2·5000
		Total minor inam ...	2·7600
		Grand total ...	3·5720

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for three months from 9th February 1914 to M.R.Ry. P. Raghavendra Rao, Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry Range, and to appoint P. Venkatachalam, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Peddapur, to act for him in the probationary class during his absence on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 12th February 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) M.R.Ry. M. Bava, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, North Mappilla Range, acting in the Central Mappilla Range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of the latter range, *vice* M.R.Ry. A. Kadir Kutti transferred.

(2) M.R.Ry. C. O Muhammad Kayee, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Mappilla Range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, North Mappilla Range, *vice* No. (1)—to join expeditiously after handing over charge to the Local Supervisor of Mappilla Schools.

(3) M.R.Ry. P. Muhammad, Supervisor of Mappilla Schools, Cannanore, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Mappilla Range, sub. *pro tem*, in the probationary class, *vice* No. (2)—to join on relief.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 14th February 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointment:—

M.R.Ry. C. Suryanarayana, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Bobbili, to act as Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam Range, in the probationary class, *vice* M.R.Ry. P. Virraju Pantulu on other duty or until further orders—to join expeditiously.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction.
Madras, 14th February 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

ERRATUM.

In the notification regarding the appointment of Miss M. E. Prager, which was published at page 748 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd December 1913—

For "Class II" *read* "Class I."

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras 14th February 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

NOTICE TO GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES.

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL TRAINING CLASS IN THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, CALICUT.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

This class which was opened in 1910 at the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, to create a supply of teachers qualified to impart instruction in commercial subjects prescribed under group C of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme will resume work from 6th July 1914 to train a fresh batch of students.

2. Admission into this class will be confined to graduates and undergraduates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or other approved examination, and who are already teachers of recognised institutions or who intend to make teaching their profession, preference being given to those who already possess a knowledge of either shorthand or typewriting or both. The maximum number of students that can be admitted into this class is 24. At least 12 seats will be reserved for undergraduates and the rest will be filled in by graduates. Other things being equal the selection from among the applicants will ordinarily be based on their general education qualification. The following rates of stipends will be awarded to the candidates selected and admitted into the class during the period of their training:—

	Rates of stipend
Graduates	Rs. 20 per mensem.
Undergraduates	Rs. 15 per mensem.

3. The course of training is for ten months from July 1914 to the end of April 1915, and it will include all the commercial subjects included in Group C of the scheme for the award of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate, *i.e.*, Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Practice and Commercial Geography and Shorthand and Typewriting. The students will also be taught the methods of conducting and supervising a typewriting class.

4. The stipendiaries will, as in ordinary training schools, be required to execute bonds in such form as may be prescribed. Certificates of proficiency will be granted by the Director of Public Instruction to those who have completed a course of training in the special class and have given satisfactory evidence of their progress as tested by an examination held in the school at the end of their course.

5. Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the class for training. The candidates selected must be prepared to join the class on 6th July 1914. Students of this class must not engage in any outside work during the period of their training.

6. Applications should be made in the subjoined form and they should be countersigned by the Manager or head of a recognised institution, or by the Inspector of Schools of the Circle to which the applicant belongs. Candidates may submit their applications in the prescribed form in manuscript. All applications should reach the Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calicut, not later than 1st May 1914.

Form of application for admission to the Special Commercial Training class.

1. Name of applicant (in full).
2. Name of parent or guardian.
3. Nationality and caste.
4. Age—with date of birth, as exact as possible.
5. Native town, taluk and district.
6. Examination passed with class, rank, and year and with copies of testimonials, if any, held. (In the case of graduates, the class, rank and the year in which each of the divisions of the degree examination has been passed should be stated).
7. Applicant's address (for sending intimation, if selected).
8. Vernacular or other languages known.
9. Present occupation, if any.
10. If a teacher, length of service as such and the name of the school in which he is now serving.
11. Whether the applicant is a trained teacher; if so, whether as stipendiary or non-stipendiary; year of training; name of the training school or college, and whether he has completed the terms of the bond executed by him as such.
12. Whether the candidate has a knowledge of typewriting and if so, the name of the typewriter he has been using and his speed.
13. Whether the candidate has a knowledge of shorthand and if so, his speed.
14. Remarks.

Countersignature and designation of officer.

Signature of the applicant and date.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, February 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1914.

NOTICE.

Payment of fees.

The fee to be paid by each pupil appearing for the Public Examination for the first time is Rs. 12; the fee for re-examination in a subject or subjects in which a pupil has already been examined by the Board, is also Rs. 12, but a pupil who merely presents additional subjects will have to pay a fee of Rs. 8 for each, provided that no pupil will have to pay more than Rs. 12 on any occasion.

2. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury in the case of mufassal schools, and into the Bank of Madras in the case of schools in Madras. No fees will be received in the Commissioner's office.

The fees should be collected by the headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Treasury or to the Bank together with a fee receipt form (filled in) and a list in *duplicate* of the pupils who are *finally* to be presented for the examination, one copy of which will be retained at the Treasury or at the Bank, and the other signed and returned to the headmaster along with the fee receipt. This latter list together with the fee receipt should then be forwarded to the undersigned together with a list in *duplicate* of those who are incompetent to appear for the examination and whose names accordingly have to be removed from the nominal roll (tentative) sent in January last—*vide* paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated the 23rd November 1912, C. No. 2336/12.

Copies of forms for fee receipt and lists will be sent to the headmasters from this office about the 21st instant.

3. The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned.

4. The fee receipt and the lists of incompetent and eligible pupils should be forwarded together by the headmaster, *direct* to the undersigned, post paid (preferably, registered) and addressed as follows, so that they may reach this office not later than the 1st March next.

To

The Secretary to the School-Leaving Certificate Board,

Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras, S. W.

From

The Headmaster,

High School,——————

Insufficiently stamped covers will not be received.

Headmasters desirous of assuring themselves that the fee receipt, etc., sent by them have been received, should enclose an addressed post-card in the respective covers. The post-card should bear the headmaster's address only, and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. Headmasters who do not receive the post-cards within fourteen days of the despatch of the fee receipt, etc., should address the undersigned.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 13th February 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1913.

NOTICE REGARDING ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed one or more tests at the Special Test Examinations held in October 1913 are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 1st June next *non for three months only from that date.*

2. All candidates, except such of them as were examined at Madras and Mercara, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which they were examined; those examined at Madras should apply to the Tahsildar of Madras; and those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they passed the Special Tests at the above examinations (the subject and grades being specified).

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 1st September next will be required under G.O. No. 300, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of one rupee for each certificate

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should *not* be made *to the undersigned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (*vide* paragraph 2 *supra*) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 29th January 1914. G. MADDOX, *Secretary*

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SECOND CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of aided schools that candidates of the Elementary grade will be admitted for training in April 1914 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge:—

No.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available			Total.	Remarks.
		Secondary.	Elementary, Higher.	Elementary, Lower.		
1	Government Training School, Guntur	..	..	25	25	
2	Do. Bellary ..	..	8	25	33	

2. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of both the Elementary higher and lower grades.

3. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate Inspecting officers.

4. Inspecting officers are requested to forward two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

5. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be submitted to the Assistant Inspectors of Schools of the respective districts by the subordinate Inspecting officers in time for the former to consolidate them and submit them to the Inspector of Schools before the due date. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, *i.e.*, they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

6. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools for each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training Schools on the prescribed date will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

7. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

8. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

9. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as free students.

10. As regards qualification for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary School examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than these, are eligible for admission into the elementary lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

11. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for whom there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.

12. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools.

13. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, before the 15th February 1914.

14. Admission into Training Schools for masters under private management will be regulated by rules 2, 10 and 11 in addition to those contained in Chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, Guntur, 23rd January 1914. M. KAMESWARA RAO, *Ag. Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.*

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, KARANTATTANGUDI, TANJORE

The Headmistress, Government Training School for Mistresses, Karantattangudi, hereby notifies for the information of the candidates of the Elementary Grade, who seek admission into this school, that applications are invited from them from the date of publication of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and that they will be admitted for training in July 1914.

2. The rates of stipends shall be as follows:—

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

	Rs.
Stipendiaries who have studied up to the seventh standard	9
Hindu mistresses	9
Others	7

A guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem will be given to caste Hindu women, who do not permanently reside in Tanjore.

3. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the Elementary Higher and Lower Grades.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission with certificates of age, health, vaccination, general education and character (signed by an Inspectress, Inspector or an Assistant Inspector or by Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools, the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, the Principal or Manager, or Headteacher of a recognised College or Secondary School) so as to reach the Headmistress, Government Training School, Karantattangudi, not later than the 20th April 1914. Applications received after the above date will not be considered.

5. The selection of candidates will be in reference to their educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointments and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules (*i.e.*) the age must be not less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognised school for not less than three years, 35 years will not be selected

6. There will be a selection examination during the last week of April 1914.

7. As regards the qualifications for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the III Form or VII standard and have been found fit for promotion to the IV Form or have been awarded an Elementary School Leaving Certificate of the VII standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher grade and those who have passed the late Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than these, are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower Grade. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness may be produced by the candidates after selection.

8. Application forms can be had from the Headmistress. Further particulars may be obtained from the Headmistress.

9. Two hostels are attached to the school one for Hindus and the other for Christians.

All students who do not live with relations or guardians will be expected to reside in the hostels attached to this school.

Government Training School, Karantattangudi,
27th January 1914.

F. MACDONALD,
Headmistress.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, RAJAHMUNDRY.

The Principal, Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry, invites applications from candidates who seek admission into the school during the year 1914-15.

2. The usual rate of the provincial stipends at present is Rs. 12.

3. The period of training is two years for all Secondary Grade teachers except in the case of those who have completed the course for the F.A. or the Intermediate examination. In the latter case the period will be limited to only one year.

4. The Principal is also prepared to admit free students and students who, holding a permanent appointment in a Board or Municipal School, receive an allowance from Local Funds. The latter class of students are ineligible for stipends from provincial funds under rules 122-123 of the Madras Educational Rules.

5. The maximum general education qualifications required for admission into the school:—

(i) First-in-Arts, Intermediate, Matriculation or Upper Secondary examination

(ii) Persons holding such completed Secondary School-leaving certificates as are approved by the Principal will also be admitted. Such candidates should submit along with their applications a statement of the marks obtained at the school and at the public examination.

6. Applications from teachers employed in secondary schools should be submitted through the Inspectors or the Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

7. Inspecting officers are requested to be good enough to state in each case whether the candidates they recommend are of good character and have appointments to join after the completion of the training course.

8. Applications for admission should reach the Principal before 1st April 1914 and should be made on printed forms which can be had from the Principal.

9. The attention of candidates who applied for admission before the publication of this notification is drawn to this office notice in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I-B, dated 18th November 1913, and they are requested to renew their application in conformity with the instructions given above.

Government Secondary Training School for Masters,
Rajahmundry, 13th February 1914.

O. J. COULDREY,
Principal.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT HOBART MUHAMMADAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, ROYAPETTAH, MADRAS, JULY 1914.

Stipends of the value of Rs. 9 each per mensem for Muhammadan students who are prepared to undergo training for the Elementary grade are available in the Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Madras, from July 1914

2. In addition to the above stipends, a guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem will be sanctioned to students whose parents or guardians do not permanently reside in Madras.

3. The period of training will be two years

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission together with certificates of age, health, vaccination, general education and character (signed by an Inspectress or an Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspectress or the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Manager or Principal or Head-teacher of a recognised College or Secondary School) so as to reach the Headmistress, Hobart Training School for Mistresses, not later than 15th April 1914. Conduct certificates issued by Head-teachers or Managers of Schools, or Presidents of Educational Associations will not be accepted unless countersigned by an Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspectress.

5. Further particulars may be obtained from the Headmistress.

6. Application forms may be had on application to the Headmistress.

7. Incomplete applications or applications received later than 15th April 1914 will be rejected.

8. All certificates attached to the applications for admission must be in the original.

9. An entrance examination will be held for all intending candidates who do not hold any certificates at their own stations by the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of their ranges and only candidates who pass this examination will be eligible for admission.

Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, The Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras, 11th February 1914.

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE PRESIDENCY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, MADRAS.

Applications are invited from candidates seeking admission into the Presidency Training School for Mistresses for training in July 1914.

2. European and Anglo-Indian mistresses will be admitted into the Secondary and Elementary Departments. The Secondary Department is also open to all Indian students provided that they have sufficient knowledge of English to follow and profit by the secondary course in English.

3. The rates of provincial stipend per mensem in the following departments shall be as follows:—

Secondary Department.

	Rs.
Stipendiaries of higher qualification than Matriculates	12
European and Anglo-Indian mistresses	20
Hindu mistresses	14
Panchamas	12
Others	12

Elementary Department.

European and Anglo-Indian mistresses	15

4. A guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem may be given to some Hindu women who are not permanent residents of Madras.

5. Only candidates who have some appointment to join on the completion of their training, or who intend to work as teachers, will be recommended for stipends.

6. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Superintendent will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds.

7. The following term fees have to be paid by those who wish to enter as paying students:—

Secondary Department	Rs. 20	per term of six months.
Elementary Department	„ 10	do.

8. Every candidate shall forward with her application the following certificates :—

(i) A certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon certifying that the candidate is physically fit to perform efficiently the duties of a teacher

(ii) A certificate from a competent authority to the effect that the candidate's age is not less than 14 and does not exceed 25 years, or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognised school for not less than three years, 35 years. In the case of Christians copy of baptismal certificate is required.

(iii) A certificate of vaccination from an Inspector or a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination that the candidate bears satisfactory marks of vaccination and that she has been vaccinated within the past ten years.

(iv) A certificate of conduct, signed by an Inspector, or an Assistant Inspector, or the President of a Local Board, or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, or the Manager or Principal or Headmaster of a recognised College or Secondary school.

N.B.—These officers should fully satisfy themselves regarding the candidate's conduct before granting the certificates.

(v) A certificate of education. The minimum requirements shall be—

(a) For the Secondary Department, a certificate of having passed the First in Arts examination; the Matriculation examination, the Upper Secondary examination, the Higher examination for women or other corresponding test or a Secondary School leaving certificate.

(b) For the Elementary Department, a certificate of having passed the III Form in a European or a Secondary school or success in gaining a high rank in an entrance examination which will be held for all intending elementary candidates

9. The period of training for the Secondary and Elementary grade teachers shall usually be two years. In the case of those who have passed the Intermediate examination or the late F.A. examination of the Madras University or have taken the course for one of these examinations in a college, the course of training shall be one year only. The Director of Public Instruction may recommend that a student of any grade shall undergo special or an extended course of training.

10. Stipendiary students, on being admitted, shall enter into an agreement with Government, binding themselves to teach for a period of two years in a recognised institution in the Madras Presidency and to appear for such examinations as may be prescribed by the controlling authority.

11. Every student shall be on probation for the first term of their training.

12. A student may be dismissed by the controlling authority for continued idleness or serious misconduct, and, if so dismissed, she may be declared unfit for employment as a teacher. If she is a stipendiary student, she shall also be required to refund the whole amount drawn by her from Provincial, Local, or Municipal funds.

13. Application for admission should reach the undersigned before the 20th April 1914 and must be made on printed forms obtained from the Superintendent on application.

Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore,
Madras, 13th February 1914.

E. DIXON,
Superintendent.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the half yearly Vernacular Examinations held on the 2nd January 1914 and following days the Officers mentioned below have been declared by the Board to have passed according to the standards and languages under which their names appear :—

TAMIL.

Higher Standard prescribed for Members of the Indian Civil Service in the First Language.

Mr. T. Clear, District Forest Officer, South Vellore.

Higher Standard prescribed for Members of the Indian Civil Service in the Second Language.

Mr. S. N. Saldanha, Deputy Collector, North Arcot district.

Deputy Collectors—Compulsory Full Test.

M.R Ry. P. Venkayya, Acting Head Clerk, Godavari Collector's Office.
Muhammad Fazlullah Sahib, Acting Huzur Sheristadar, Guntur district.
M.R Ry. D. Venkatachalayya, Tahsildar, Nellore district.
M.R.Ry. R Subbayya Nayudu, Land Records Tahsildar, Nellore district.
M R Ry P. Rajagopal Nayudu, Tahsildar, Nandyal
M R Ry. T V. Tyagaraja Ayyar, Acting Tahsildar, Vayalpad.
M.R Ry. K. Narayanaswami Ayyar, Tahsildar, Cheyar.
M.R Ry. T. Ramakrishnayya, Acting Tahsildar, South Arcot district.
M.R.Ry. S. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Acting Deputy Tahsildar, Trichinopoly district
M R Ry. S. V. Ramalinga Ayyar, Acting Deputy Tahsildar, Trichinopoly district.
M.R Ry. P. O. Sivarama Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Ramnad district.
M.R Ry. D. Ananda Rao, Land Records Tahsildar, South Canara district

Deputy Collectors—Reading Manuscripts only.

M.R Ry. R. Srinivasa Raoga Achari, Tahsildar, Kurnool
M R.Ry. T. G. Krishnaswami Nayudu, Tahsildar, Hospet.
M R.Ry. K. S. Srinivasa Ayyar, Acting Tahsildar, Hindupur.
M.R.Ry. S. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Acting Tahsildar, Saidapet.
Mr. W. Lamack, Acting English Head Clerk, Tanjore district.
M.R Ry. S. Kovil Pillai, Deputy Collector, Tanjore.
M R.Ry. S. Raghavendra Rao, Tahsildar, South Arcot district.

M.R.Ry. B. Muthayya Mudaliyar, Tahsildar, Madura district.
M.R Ry. V. Venkata Subba Ayyar, Tahsildar, Madura district.
M R Ry. V Srinivasa Ayyar, Sub. *pro tem.* Land Records Tahsildar, Madura district.
M.R.Ry. D. Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Ramnad district.
M R Ry K. Ganapathy Ayyar, Land Records Tahsildar, Nilgiri district.
M.R.Ry S. Anbanandara Ashari, Manager, T. & P. Department, Appellate Side, High Court.

Sub-Judges and District Munsifs—Compulsory Full Test.

M S Ry. A. S. Veerasawami Ayyar, District Munsif, Cuddapah.
M R Ry. V K. Krishnan Nambiyar, District Munsif, Dindigul.
M R Ry. T. Rajagopala Ashariar, District Munsif, Kanigiri
M R Ry T. N. Krishnamurthi Vejappa Ayyar, District Munsif, Manamadura.
M.R.Ry. T. R. Narasimhamurthi Sastri, Additional District Munsif, Berwada.

Sub-Judges and District Munsifs—Reading Manuscripts only.

M R Ry T R Malayappa Ayyar, District Munsif, Koilpatti.
M R.Ry. M. A Sriranga Acharlar, Additional District Munsif, Pennkonda.

Educational Compulsory Test.

Miss E Schofield, Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Tinnevelly Girls' Range.
Miss F. Macdonald, Headmistress for Government Training School for Mistresses, Karaikattangudi
Miss H. P. Peters, Drawing Mistress, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmora.

Public Works Officers—Compulsory Test in the First Language.

Mr. F. W. Ireland, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

Third Class Test.

Mr. A. J. Nicholas, Acting Jailor, Penitentiary.
M.R.Ry. S Kastari Ayyangar, Shorthand Writer, High Court, Madras.
M.R Ry. P. S. Yegnaswami Ayyar, Private candidate.
M R Ry. D. S. Raja Rao, Private candidate
M.R.Ry. K. Raghavendra Rao, Private candidate.
M R Ry. N. Venkata Achari, Private candidate.
M R Ry. V. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Private candidate.
M.R Ry. S K Ramaswami Somayajiar, Private candidate.
M.R.Ry. R. S. Subrahmanyam, Private candidate.
M.R.Ry. K. K. Madhava Ayyar, Private candidate.
M.R Ry. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Private candidate.

Medical Collegial Test.

Captain E. W C Bradfield, Acting Second Surgeon, General Hospital.
Captain A. S. Leslie, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot.

Test prescribed for Officers of the South Indian Railway.

Mr. W H. V. Heywood, Acting District Loco and Carriage Superintendent, South Indian Railway.
Mr. R. H. Wigfall, Assistant Auditor, South Indian Railway.

TELUGU

Lower Standard prescribed for Members of the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. F. R. Madan, District Forest Officer, East Kurnool.

Deputy Collectors—Compulsory Full Test.

M R.Ry. D. Mahanuty, Acting Tahsildar, Aska.
M.R.Gy. A. Narasimhum Pantula, Deputy Tahsildar, Gunapur.
Muhammad Fazlullah Sahib, Acting Huzur Sheristadar, Guntur district.
Muhammad Ismail Sahib, Acting Tahsildar, Nellore district.
Mir Nasir Ali Sahib Bahadur, Tahsildar, Chandragiri.
M.R.Ry. T. V. Tyagaraja Ayyar, Acting Tahsildar, Vayalpad.
Muhammad Munir Khan Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Deputy Collector, Bangalore.
M.R Ry. S. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Acting Tahsildar, Sandapet.
M R.Ry. A Srinivasa Ayyangar, Tahsildar, Kumbakonam.
M.R.Ry. S. Raghavendra Rau, Tahsildar, South Arcot district.
M R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Ayyar, Sub *pro tem* Land Records Tahsildar, Madura district.
M.R.Ry. K. Ganapathy Ayyar, Land Records Tahsildar, Nilgiri district
M R Ry S Krishnamurthi Ayyar, Huzur Sheristadar, Nilgiri district.
M R Ry. T. S. Jambunatha Ayyar, Huzur Sheristadar, Tinnevelly district.

Deputy Collectors—Reading Manuscripts only.

M R Ry. M. Gunniah Pantulu, Land Records Tahsildar, Ganjam district.
M.R.Ry. C. Chalapati Pantulu, Tahsildar, Sarvasidhi
M.R.Ry. P. Venkayya, Acting Head Clerk, Godavari Collector's Office.
M.R Ry. D. Venkatachalayya, Tahsildar, Nellore district.
M.R Ry. R. Subbayya Naydu, Land Records Tahsildar, Nellore district.

Sub-Judges and District Munsifs—Compulsory Full Test.

M R Ry K. L. Venkata Rao, District Munsif, Kasargod.
M R Ry. G. S. Krishnama Acharlar, District Munsif, Narsapur.

Sub-Judges and District Munsifs—Reading Manuscripts only.

M.R.Ry. A. S. Veeraswami Ayyar, District Munsif, Cuddapah.

Higher Standard Examination.

Third Class Assistant Surgeon W. S. Martin, L.M.S.

Public Works Officers—Compulsory Test in the First Language

Mr. F. M. Wainwright, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.
Mr. H. R. Dogra, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.

Third Class Test.

M.R Ry. V. S. Srinivasaraghava Acharier, District Board Assistant Engineer, Tiadivasam division
M.R Ry. K. Purushottam, Private candidate.

Bank Test.

Mr. L. R. O'Donoghue, Accountant in charge, Bank of Madras, Bezwada.

CANARESE.

Deputy Collectors—Compulsory Full Test.

M.R Ry. K. Mankya Rao, Tahsildar, Guntur district.
M.R Ry. T. Bhagavantam Gupta, Acting Head Sheristadar, Anantapur district.
M.R.Ry. V. Rameyya, Land Records Tahsildar, Anantapur district.

Sub-Judges and District Munsifs—Reading Manuscripts only.

M.R.Ry. M. Manjunatha Rao, Acting District Munsif, Yellamanchili

MALAYALAM

Lower Standard prescribed for Members of the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. R. Bourne, District Forest Officer, South Malabar.

Deputy Collectors—Compulsory Full Test.

M.R.Ry. V. S. Gopala Acharier, Tahsildar, Madura district.
M.R.Ry. V. Venkatasubba Ayyar, Tahsildar, Madura district.
M.R.Ry. R. Subramanya Ayyar, Tahsildar, Coimbatore district.
M.R.Ry. S. Audisundara Achari, Manager, T. & P. Department, Appellate Side, High Court.

Sub-Judges and District Munsifs—Reading Manuscripts only.

M.R.Ry. V. K. Krishnan Nambiyar, District Munsif, Dindigul.
M.R.Ry. T. Krishnan Nayar, District Munsif, Vriddhachalam.
M.R.Ry. K. Rama Nayar, Provisional District Munsif, Ariyalur.
M.R.Ry. K. A. Krishna Ayyar, District Munsif, Poonani.
M.R Ry. K. M. Krishna Kurup, District Munsif, Tanjore.

Educational Compulsory Test.

Miss A. Pinto, Sub. *pro tem.* Fifth Assistant, Government Girls' High School, Cannanore

Third Class Test.

Mr. E. H. H. Lewis, Acting Superintendent of Police, North Malabar.

URIYA.

Deputy Collectors—Compulsory Full Test.

M.R.Ry. V. Lakshmana Pantulu, Tahsildar, Chicacole.
M.R.Ry. A. Narasimham Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar, Gunupur.

Deputy Collectors—Reading Manuscripts only.

M.R.Ry. D. Mahaunty, Acting Tahsildar, Aska.

Sub-Judges and District Munsifs—Compulsory Full Test.

M.R.Ry. K. Kaliyanaswami, District Munsif, Tenkasi.

HINDUSTANI.

Test prescribed for Officers of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway

Mr. R. E. Nunn, Traffic Probationer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
Mr. R. Lean, Assistant Loco. Superintendent.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras, 9th February 1914.

J. W. GREATOREX,
Secretary.

The officers mentioned below have been declared by the Board to have passed at the half-yearly examinations held on the 2nd January 1914, and following days:—

[F.L. = Forest Law. F.R. = Forest Revenue. O.P.A. = Office Procedure and Accounts.]

Mir Abdul Hussain Kirmani Sahib, Ranger, Fifth Grade, in F.L.
M.R Ry. G. H. Janakirama Sarma, Ranger, Sixth Grade, in F.L. and O.P.A.
M.R.Ry. H. Rama Rao, Ranger, Sixth Grade in O.P.A.
Mr. G. Venugopal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in O.P.A.
Mr. T. I. Chakko, Ranger, Third Grade, in F.L. and O.F.A.

M.R.Ry. J. Sadasiva Ayyar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in O.P.A.
M.R.Ry. V. P. Narayana Menon, Ranger, Sixth Grade, in O.P.A.
M.R.Ry. P. Gopalasankara, Ranger, Sixth Grade, in O.P.A.
Mahomed Habibullah Saheb, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in F.R.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras, 9th February 1914.

J. W. GREATOREX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of January 1914 was as follows:—

	Signatures made in												Total number of signatures.	Discrepancies.	Total number of visitors.	Number of		Total number of visitors.	Daily average.
	English.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Mahratta.	Nagari.	Guzerati.	Canarese.	Chinese.	Burmese.	Malayalam.	Bengali.				Males.	Females.		
Natural History and Archæological section.																			
Week days ...	2,958	998	102	1,343	10	9	14	2	1	11	36	7	4,891	220,720	225,611	42,231	44,920	129,151	3,813
Sundays ...	721	82	27	311	5	4	6		1	1	10	1	1,167	6,004	7,171	4,252	3,812	8,102	3,925
Art industrial and Ethnological section.																			
Week days ...	2,407	450	83	1,220	8	4	13		1	7	14	1	4,054	129,073	133,127	64,173	66,508	130,681	3,443
Sundays ...	491	90	60	362	3	2	8		1		23	1	1,163	6,792	7,955	4,484	3,471	7,955	3,980

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras, 10th February 1914.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Superintendent, Government Museum.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Notice is hereby given that applications for the prescribed forms of application for admission into Government Training Schools for Masters should be made to the Inspectors of Schools of the circles concerned and not to this office.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 23th January 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspr. of European and Training Schools.

Candidates for admission to the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates should submit their applications, together with the Treasury receipt and their Probationary Teachers' certificates, to the Circle Inspectors or Inspectresses concerned, and not to this office.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 28th January 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspr. of European and Training Schools.

CORRIGENDA.

CORRIGENDA TO THE NOTIFICATION INVITING APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION INTO THE SECONDARY TRAINING SECTION ATTACHED TO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

Under the recent orders of Government, the ordinary rate of Provincial stipend for Secondary Grade is Rs. 12.

Matriculates and persons who possess satisfactory Secondary School-Leaving Certificates will, on admission for Secondary Grade Training, be therefore paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 12 instead of Rs. 10 as notified already.

Teachers' College, Saidapet, 12th February 1914.

R. W. ROSS,
Ag. Principal.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Demonstrators (two in number) in the Physical Laboratory at the Presidency College. The appointments are for one year, salary Rs. 80 a month; work commences on 1st July. Preference will be given to applicants holding permanent appointments elsewhere, who can get leave of absence for a year. The Demonstrators appointed will have time and opportunity for laboratory work of their own.

Madras, 28th January 1914.

M. HUNTER,
Ag. Principal, Presidency College.

APPLICATIONS from Teachers holding Trained Teachers' Certificates of not lower in grade than Secondary are invited for the posts of Teachers on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to 30 in the Government Training Schools at Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Rayachoti. The applications should contain the following particulars:—

(1) Name in full; (2) qualifications—general, educational, professional and Technical; (3) age; (4) present appointment, previous service if any, and present pay; (5) languages known; school in which the applicant wishes to serve.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, and should be submitted so as to reach this office not later than the 28th February, 1914.

Office of the Inspr. of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary, 25th January 1914.

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of a Demonstrator in the Geological Department of the Presidency College, Madras. The appointment will last for one year. Salary is Rs. 50 per mensem. The qualifications required is an M.A or equivalent degree in Geology. Preference will be given to applicants with a knowledge of Physics and qualitative chemical analysis. The selected candidate should be able to joint his appointment on the 27th June next.

Presidency College, Madras,
7th February 1914.

M. HUNTER,
Ag. Principal.

APPLICATIONS from persons who have special proficiency in Mimamsa with Sruta and Nyaya will be received by the President, District Board, Tanjore, up to 28th February 1914 for the post of Second Senior Assistant Professor on Rs 30—1 (annual)—40 (permanent) in the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, from the commencement of the next term. They should be prepared to appear in person at their own cost if sent for and should forward copies of testimonials.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
4th February 1914

R. B. WOOD,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Muhammadan teachers of the Secondary grade for the posts of Assistant Masters at the Government Muhammadan Incomplete Secondary School, Georgetown, which is to be shortly opened. Salary Rs. 30—2—40 per mensem Applicants should state their age and qualifications and submit their applications, if they are employed in any schools at present, through the Managers of such institutions with copies of what testimonials they possess The applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 25th instant.

Office of Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle,
Old College, Nungambakkam,
9th February 1914.

A. C. PRANATARTIHARA AYYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained teachers of the Secondary Grade for the posts of Assistant Masters in the Government Training Schools in the circle, salary Rs 20 per mensem. Applicants should state their age and qualifications and submit their applications, if they are employed in any schools at present, through the managers of such institutions, with copies of their testimonials. The applications should reach the undersigned before the end of this month.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle,
Madras, 13th February 1914.

A. C. PRANATARTIHARA AYYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 6.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1914. [Price, 14 annas.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

CATALOGUE of BOOKS registered in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the months of OCTOBER, NOVEMBER and DECEMBER (or the Fourth Quarter of) 1913

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the size of the book where the same is obvious, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—also other than the Christian era,—date of issue being the year or of publication, vide, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Serial publication number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (Surname in full in case of Native) registry number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS (681).				
	ENGLISH—BIOGRAPHY				
15	**M. K. Gandhi. A Study** pp. 28. Published by Ganesh & Co.: Madras. [November 1913.] 16°, 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	5,000	1,083	....
16	[Śrinivāsa Bhagavatar.] Life of Śrīmat Vēdānta Dēsikar. pp. 17. Published by the author: Bangalore. [October 1913.] 32°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Do.	2,000	1,673	....
	ENGLISH—DRAMA.				
4	**Krisna Ayyar, T. S.** Lord Chve. A Drama in Five Acts. pp. 54, 8 and 13 plates. Published by the author: Trichinopoly. 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	500	720	T. S. Krisna Ayyar, Superintendent, Students' Home, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. 26th November 1913.
5	**Śrinivāsan, V. V.** The Surgeon-General's Prescription. A play in one scene. pp. 3, 36. Published by S. Murti & Co.: Madras. 1913. [27th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	P. Vēla Cetti. Kapāli Press, Madras.	1,000	702	....

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the size of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publication and place of publication, date given on the title page with Hindu era or the era which obtains the year of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Particulars of copyright (the name and residence), revocation numbers and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS —*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—FICTION.				
6	"**John Law**" The Horoscope. pp. 1, 327. Published by Thacker Spink & Co.: Madras. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-4.	Addison & Co., Madras.	1,000	688	M. E. Harkness, "John Law," c/o. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta, 21st November 1913.
7	**Reynolds (George, W. M.)** The Mysteries of the Court of London. New edition, Vol. 1. pp. 1, 232. Published by K. Śaṅkaraṇ: Madras. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	2,000	881	....
8	——————. The Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter. New edition, Vol. 1. pp. 1, 222. Published by K. S. S. Maniyam: Madras. [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	2,000	1082	....
	ENGLISH—HISTORY.				
4	**Kalyāṇasundaram, S.** A short History of Mylapore. A dissertation. pp. 27. Published by the author: Madras. 1913 [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Not for sale.	T. S. Kṛiṣṇasvāmi Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	25	372	....
5	**Kṛishnan, V.** A short History of the Commerce and Maritime activities of South India in ancient times. pp. 15. Published by the author: Madras. 1913 [26th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	G. C. Lekkandhan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	25	875	....
6	**Kṛiṣṇa Rao, M.** The History of Kondapalli. pp. 1, 30. Published by the author: Masulipatam. [26th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Nil.	M. Kṛiṣṇa Rao, Kṛiṣṇā Svadēśi Press, Masulipatam.	100	225	....
7	**Rājagōpālan, E.** The International Law in Ancient India. A dissertation. pp. 30. Published by the author: Kumbakonam. 1913. [23rd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Not for sale.	T. S. Kṛiṣṇasvāmi Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	20	680	....
8	**Rāma Ayyar, R.** The Rise of the Chola Kingdom. pp. 2, 37. Published by the author: Madras. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, not known.	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	40	519	....
9	**Rāmakṛiṣṇa Ayya, P. S.** Polity and Social Life in Ancient Kerala. A Dissertation in History for the M.A. Examination of 1914. pp. 38. Published by the author: Ernakulam. 1913 [17th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Not for sale.	Śrīnivāsa Varadāchāri & Co., Madras.	20	101	....
10	**Raṅgasvāmi Saraswati, A.** Vijayanagara in Transition. A Dissertation. pp. 2°. Published by the author: Madras. [27th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	P. Velu Chetti, Kapālī Press, Madras.	100	86	....
11	**Sundaram, G.** The Age of Kaṇikāla. pp. 28. Published by the author: Madras. [8th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Dowden & Co., Peerless Press, Madras.	50	162	....
12	**Varadāchāri, V.** The Rise of Vijayanagar. pp. 1, 35. Published by the author: Madras. [17th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Not for sale.	M. C. Narasimhāchārya, Manager, Brahmavādin Press, Madras.	30	766	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief compact including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (in a name and residence), registered number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—cont.				
	ENGLISH—LANGUAGE.				
3	**Aikanātha Rao (M. S. Tagat).** Soliloquy in Shakespeare, A study of its use. pp. 3, 20. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Not for sale.**	G. C. Lōkanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	50	943	....
4	**Nārāyanasvāmi Ayyar, S.** The Sonnets of Shakespeare. (A Dissertation.) pp. 8. Published by the author: Tinnevelly Bridge. 1913 [20th June 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **For private circulation.**	E. S. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	750	95	....
5	**Nārāyanasvāmi, S.** Addison as Critic. pp. 2, 30. Published by the author: Madras. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Not for sale.**	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	25	338	....
6	**(The) Ramayana of Valmeeki, Part 7.** Rendered into English prose with explanatory notes by C. R. Srinivasa Ayyangār. pp. 160. Published by the translator: Trichinopoly. 1913. [10th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1-8.** [Last issue (Part 2) noticed in entry No. 1, at page 188 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1911].	Jagam & Co., Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	1,250	136	....
7	**Tata, R.** A Review of Ponna's Santipuranam. pp. 34. Published by Rudolf Arps: Rajahmundry. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	A. F. A. Nondeerffer, Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	2,000	447	....
8	**Thomas (Daniel).** The Poetry of Matthew Arnold. A Thesis for M.A. Examination, 1914. pp. 20. Published by the author: Palamcottah. 1913. [11th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Free.**	E. S. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	100	379	....
9	**Varāhanarasimham, V.** The dramatic bent of Browning's genius. A Dissertation. pp. 38. Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [10th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Not for sale.**	T. S. Krisnasvāmi Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	50	373	....
10	**Varki, A. M.** Cowper's Letters. (A Dissertation.) pp. 30. Published by the author: Madras. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Not for sale.**	P. Vīla Cetti, Kapali Press, Madras.	10	88	....
	ENGLISH—LAW.				
83	**(The) All India Digest. Section 2. (Civil). 1911–1911. Vol. 7. Mortgage—Pre-emption.** Compiled at the Lawyer's Companion office, Trichinopoly. pp. 6, 1934. Published by T. S. Krisnasvami Rao: Madras. 1913. [14th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 8.** [Vol. 6 noticed in entry No. 57, at page 203 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	T. S. Krisnasvāmi Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	5,000	835	....
84	**Bhagvān Dās Surya.** Hindu Women's Estate. Non-Technical Strīdhana. pp. 70, 418, 20. Published by Butterworth & Co., (India) Ltd.: Calcutta. 1913. [11th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 10.**	Do.	1,000	371	Butterworth & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta 27th October 1913.
85	**(The) Current Index of Indian Cases, 1913. No. 7.** Compiled at the Lawyer's Companion Office, Trichinopoly. pp. 7, 102. Published by T. S. Krisnasvāmi Rao: Madras. July 1913. [2nd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6 per annum.** [No. 6 noticed in entry No. 62, at page 208 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	Do.	2,000	280	....
86	——— **No. 8.** pp. 11, 98. August 1913. [20th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6 per annum.**	Do.	2,000	437	....

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book wherever necessary, number of pages, publication and place of publication, date and price (in the case with the name and address of the person from whom the Government publications can be obtained) and edition, if any.	3 Printer and place of publication.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (this must be stated in every case) and number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—LAW—*cont.*				
87	(The) Current Index of Indian Cases, 1913. No. 8. pp. 8, 76. September 1913. [30th October 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Re 4 per annum.	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras	2,000	838	....
88	——— No 10 pp 8, 78. October 1913. [28th November 1913.] 8° 1st edition Price, Re. 4 per annum.	Do.	2,000	704	....
89	(The) Index of Cases overruled, followed, etc., 1838-1912. Vol 2. Part 2-D. Indian Law Reports, Madras Series. Edited by S. Srinivasa Ayyar. pp 186 Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [October 1913.] 8° 1st edition Price, Rs. 13 for 2 volumes.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras	1,000	1,374	....
90	(The) Indian Decisions (New Series) Allahabad. Vol. 8. Compiled at the Lawyer's Companion Office. Trichinopoly pp. 24, 1,116 Published by T. S Krishnaswami Rao. Madras 1913. [24th September 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 7. [Vol. 7 noticed in entry No 71, at page 289 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	T S Krishnaswami Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	2,000	352	....
91	——— Vol 9 pp 31, 1,452. 1913. [18th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 7.	Do.	2,000	793	....
92	——— Calcutta. Vol 4 pp. 38, 1,424 1913 [20th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 7. [Vol. 3 noticed in entry No. 68, at page 283 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	Do.	2,000	836	....
93	——— Madras Vol. 1. pp 25, 1,211. 1913 [8th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 7.	Do.	2,000	299	....
94	——— Vol. 2 pp 28, 1,079. 1913. [3rd November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 7.	Do.	2,000	792	....
95	(The) Law Reports of British India. Calcutta. Vol. 2. Edited by M. Subrahmanyam and M. V. Krishnaswami. pp. 15, 22, 1,428, 134 Published by the Law Reports Office: Madras. 1913. [7th November 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 7. [Vol. 1 noticed in entry No 73, at page 290 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	W. F. Grahame, The Madras Times Printing and Publishing Company Limited, Madras.	2,000	949	....
96	(The) Lawyer's Reference (Civil), Section 17. The Punjab Record. Part 9. Compiled at the Lawyer's Companion Office, Trichinopoly pp. 106 Published by T S Krishnaswami Rao: Madras 1913. [2nd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 1½ annas. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 289 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	1,500	286	....
97	——— Parts 10 and 11. pp 200. 1913. [26th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-12.	Do.	1,500	795	....
98	——— Calcutta (Civil). Parts 82 and 83. pp. 200. 1913. [2nd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-12. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 75, at page 289 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	Do.	1,500	287	....
99	——— Part 84. pp. 100. 1913. [28th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 14 annas.	Do.	1,500	795	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is otherwise possible, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date granted in the title page with the name of the era—whether other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press as of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Date of publication.	Proprietor of copyright (the name and residence) together with number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—LAW—*contd.*				
100	**(The) Punjab References. Supplement to Punjab Law Reporter, Punjab Weekly Reporter, etc.** Compiled by Diwān Chand Ohhrai. pp. 106. Published by the compiler: Abbottabad. 1913. [4th August 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	T. S. Krishnaswāmi Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	1,000	879	....
101	**Rules and Notifications under the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, now in force in the ports of the Madras Presidency.** Corrected up to 31st August 1912 pp. 14, 180. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras. 1913 [9th April 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	400	144	Government of Madras. 9th October 1913.
102	**Sanjīva Rao's All-India Civil Court Manual. Imperial Acts.** Vol. 2 Revised and brought up to date by the Lawyer's Companion Office, Trichinopoly. pp. 13, 1498. Published by T. S. Krishnaswāmi Rao: Madras. 1913. [19th September 1913.] 8° 2nd edition. Price, Rs. 7. [1st edition noticed in entry No 34, at page 104 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1911.]	T. S. Krishnaswāmi Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	1,750	291	....
103	**Śrinivāsa Ayyar, S.** The Digest of Indian Case law. Half-yearly Digest for 1913. (From January to June 1913.) pp 210 Published by the author: Madras 1913 [17th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	G. Rāmaśāmi Nāyuḍu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras	2,000	299	....
104	——— Index of Cases. Indian Law Reports: Calcutta Series. pp. 94. Published by the author: Madras. [2nd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, not known.	G. C. Lōkanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	1,000	316	....
105	——— Digest of Cases. Part 2. Civil. pp. 40. [16th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, not known.	Do.	2,000	321	....
	ENGLISH—MEDICINE.				
10	**Śāstri, M. N.** Kama Ratna A guide to health, wealth and prosperity. pp. 23. Published by the author: Madras. [12th December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition Free.	Payne & Co., Phœnix Press, Madras.	1,000	1,020	...
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	**Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras Presidency, for 1911-1912.** pp. 22 and one map. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press. Madras 1913. [21st June 1913.] Folio. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-2.	T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras	290	165	Government of Madras. 9th October 1913.
61	**Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the twelve months ending 30th June 1912 (1911-1912).** pp 83, 125, 19. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras 1913 [21st April 1913.] Folio. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-12.	Do.	580	147	Do.
62	**Besant (Mrs Annie)** For India's Uplift. A collection of speeches and writings on Indian questions. pp. 2, 283 Published by G. A. Natēśan & Co.: Madras. [28th August 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	G. A. Natēśan & Co., Madras.	3,000	109	....
63	——— Wake Up, India. A plea for Social Reform. pp. 2, 301. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1913 [10th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	A. K. Sītārāma Śāstri, Superintendent, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	1,000	1,019	....
64	**Brooks, F. T.** The Making of the Better Man. A plea for truth and a call to service. pp. 54, 322, d. Published by the author: Madras. [6th August 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	Śrīnivāsa Varadāchāri & Co., Madras.	3,000	100	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the size of the book where this name is obscure, number of pages, part cloth or and place of publication, Date in clear, number of pages, part cloth or and place of publication, Date given in the Christian era, with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of receipt from the press of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (this name is not mentioned) provided date of registration is of subsequent.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*				
65	**Brooks, F T.** My Heroines or "Where I beg leave to differ from Mrs. Annie Besant." pp. 2, 30. Published by the author: Mrs. Annie Besant. Madras [27th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	P. Brahmānanda Rao, Sujana-rañjani Press, Cocanada.	3,000	941	....
66	**(The) Criminal Judicial Test. Lower Grade. Examination Papers** Compiled by P. A Rāmayyar. pp. 64. Published by the compiler: Madras. [1st September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1.	G. C. Lōkanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	500	814	....
67	**Duraisāmi Mudali, A.** The Loyal Thoughts pp. 1. Published by the author: Madras. [1st December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	P. Subbarāyulu Nāyuḍu, Smarton Press, Madras.	2,000	776	....
68	——— The Indian Mica. pp. 3. [1st December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition Price, nil.	Do.	2,000	776	....
69	**Fraser (J. Nelson).** Physical Development. A Discussion, with rules for games and a few practical hints on exercise. pp. 3, 57. Published by Longmans, Green & Co. Bombay 1913. [28th July 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	G. C. Lōkanāthan Bros., Guardian Press Madras.	500	973	Longmans, Green & Co., 9, Hornby Road, Bombay. 13th December 1913.
70	**(Mr.) Gandhi's Jail Experiences Told by himself.** Edited by C Rājagōpālāchāri pp. 3, 74, 13. Published by T Adi nārāyana Cetti: Salem 1913. [25th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price nil.	T. T. Adināràyana Cetti, T. A. C. Press, Salem.	250	926	....
71	——— pp. 74. Published by T. Ādināràyana Cetti: Salem. 1913. [28th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price (not known).	Do.	300	451	....
72	**Hilson, G. R.** Department of Agriculture, Madras. Vol. 3, Bulletin No. 26. Note on the manuring of sugar-cane at Samalkota Agricultural station, 1902-1912 pp. 8 Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras. 1913. [23rd April 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 9 pies.	T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	2,500	146	Government of Madras. 9th October 1913.
73	**Kunhiraman Nāyar, K. P.** Dysentery in Indian Jails. pp. 2, 22. Published by the author: Palghat. 1913. [11th October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	R. Venkatēsvar & Co., Ananda Press, Madras.	1,000	676	K. P. Kunhiraman Nāyar, Sub Assistant Surgeon, Palghat 17th November 1913.
74	**Nārāyana Rao, N.** The Tirupathi Temple: its history, past and present pp. 36. Published by the author: Cocanada. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, not known.	K. Dhanarāju, Scope & Co., Cocanada.	100	358	....
75	**Nārāyanasvāmi, S.** Notes of speeches delivered by the author during 1910 and 1912. pp 35 Published by the author: Tinnevelly Bridge. 1913. [12th August 1913.] 16°. 2nd edition. For Private Circulation.	E. S. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	750	66	....
76	**Newell (Major H. A.)** Madura, the Hall of a Thousand Pillars. An illustrated guide with history. pp 1, 35 and 1 plate. Published by Higginbothams, Ltd: Madras, [22nd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Higginbothams, Ltd., Madras.	1,000	891	....
77	——— Tanjore, the city of the Mammoth Bull. An illustrated guide with history. pp. 1, 35 and 1 plate. [20th October 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	1,000	892	....
78	——— Trichinopoly, the Three Great Temples. An illustrated guide. pp. 37 and 1 plate. [18th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	1,000	893	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject include or the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publishers or place of publication date given, if the title page with the name of the year when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Description of copyright (the name and residence), register number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*				
78	**Notes on the statistics of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency for 1912.** pp. 12. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras. 1913. [11th July 1913.] Folio. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	3,700	161	Government of Madras. 8th October 1913.
80	**Process-server's Manual: being a compilation of the Law and Rules relating to the service and execution of processes.** Compiled by Y. Daniel Cellappa pp. 1, 16. Published by the compiler: Coimbatore 1913. [20th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. Abraham Paudtar, The Lawley Electric Printing Press, Tanjore.	503	703	...
81	**Public Works Department, Madras Presidency. Administration Report for the year 1911-1912. Part 2—Irrigation.** pp. 266, one map and 6 charts. Published by the Superintendent Government Press: Madras. 1913. [8th April 1913.] Folio. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3-10.	T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	326	148	Government of Madras. 9th October 1913.
82	**Rāmabhadra Ayyar, P. N. A scheme for the Sanitary Improvement of the Rural Population** pp. 15. Published by the author: Tinnevelly Bridge. 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	P. Rāghavendra Rao, Durbar Press, Tinnevelly Bridge.	1,000	742	....
83	**Rāmasāmi, K. T. A Correspondence Course of Lessons in Occult Healing.** pp. 32. Published by the author: Kizhanattam. 1913. [8th December 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition Price, Re. 5.	K. T. Rāmasāmi, Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam	500	871	K. T. Rāmasāmi, President, The Indian Academy of Science, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district 12th December 1913.
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 86, at page 337 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
84	**[Ranga Ayyar, S.] Story of a Cochin Betrayal.** An appeal to Lord Pentland pp 22. Published by P. S. Venkatarāma Ayyar: Madras. 1913. [5th September, 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	P. S. Venkatarāma Ayyar, The Municipal News Press, Madras.	500	675	....
85	**Records of Fort St. George. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1756.** pp. 188. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press. Madras 1913. [17th May 1913.] Folio. 1st edition Price, Rs. 1-12.	T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	260	154	Government of Madras. 6th October 1913.
86	**Records of Fort St. George. Diary and Consulting Book of 1681. 11th January to 29th December 1681.** pp. 7, 75 Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras. 1913. [21st March 1913.] Folio. 1st edition. Price, 14 annas.	Do.	250	141	Do
87	**Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1321 (1911-1912).** pp 26 and one map. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras. 1913. [18th June 1913.] Folio. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	309	163	Do
88	**Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1912.** pp. 76, 3. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras. 1913. [21st June 1913.] Folio. 1st edition. Price, Rs 1-4.	Do.	331	164	Do.
89	**Reports of the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the Districts in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1321 (1911-1912.)** pp. 6, 84. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras. 1913. [5th June 1913.] Folio. 1st edition. Price, 14 annas.	Do.	273	157	Do.

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject (including the area of the book where the name is uncertain, number of pages, price if any and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the press, when this differs from the date of publication, name of publisher, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Department or Subject	6 Proprietor of copyright (in cases in which the Government, regular number and date of registration of copyright).
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
90	Review of the Sea-Borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1912-13. With the report of the Administration of Sea and Land Customs, the Merchandise Marks Act and the Cotton Duties Act. pp. 2, 35. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras. 1913. [2nd June 1913.] Folio. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	385	105	Government of Madras. 9th October 1913.
91	Śivasubrahmanya Tirthapati, T. N. Speeches at the First Electoral Group Conference held at Madura. pp. 16. Published by the author: Madura. 1913. [1st November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	T. A. Subbaveḷaṭārāma Ayyar, Manager, Tamil Saṅgam Press, Madura.	300	579	....
92	Thornton (E. Labouchere). Interludes. pp. 8, 106, 1 and 1 plate. Published by K. R. Venkaṭarāma Ayyar. Trichinopoly. 1913. [10th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Jesum & Co., Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	850	137	....
93	Venkaṭarāma Ayyar, K. R. Lord Hardinge at Trichinopoly. Some Impressions. pp. 31 and 1 plate. Published by the author: Tiruvanaikoil, Trichinopoly district. [20th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	T. K. Bālasubrahmanya Ayyar, Śrī Vāṇī Vilās Press, Srirangam.	200	1,937	....
94	Village Officers' Manual. pp. 270. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras. 1913. [9th April 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	2,800	145	Government of Madras. 9th October 1913.
	ENGLISH—PHILOSOPHY.				
4	Chacko, N. J. Voluntaristic Psychology and its significance for Philosophy. pp. 28. Published by the author: Madras. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, not known.	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	10	518	....
	ENGLISH—POLITICS.				
4	Śrinivāsan, P. R. The Finances of British India. A dissertation. pp. 2, 20. Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [24th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Not for sale.	T. S. Kṛishnasvāmi Rao, The Law Printing House, Madras.	20	488	....
	ENGLISH—RELIGION.				
82	Babe, J. L. Infallible proof—Jesus the Messiah. pp. 8. Published by the author: Coimbatore. [25th October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.	W. F. Grahame, Vaijayanti Press, Madras.	5,000	491	....
83	[Bennish Cole.] Indiana. pp. 46. Published by the author: Chittoor. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	M. Rāmakṛishṇaiṛi, Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	500	923	....
84	Besant (Mrs. Annie.) The Coming of the World-teacher I. pp. 22. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1913. [11th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna. [*Adyar Popular Lectures: No.* 27.]	A. K. Śitārāma Śāstri, Superintendent, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	5,000	209	....
85	——— The Coming of the World-teacher II. pp. 18. 1913. [27th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna. [*Adyar Popular Lectures. No.* 28.]	Do.	6,000	895	....
86	——— England and India. pp. 24. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. November 1913. [19th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. [*Adyar Pamphlets: No.* 33.]	Do.	2,000	493	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the year of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the press—where either (but not the G overnment press,—date of registration and name of publication, name, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright with a name and residence to whom and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—RELIGION—*cont.*				
87	**Besant (Mrs. Annie).** Investigations into the Super-Physical. pp. 33. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. December 1913. [4th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. [*Adyar Pamphlets*: *No.* 30.]	A. K. Sitārāma Śāstri, Superintendent, Vasantā Press, Adyar.	2,000	1,008	....
88	——— Theosophy and its Evidences. pp. 31. October 1913. [27th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna. [*Adyar Pamphlets*: *No.* 32.]	Do.	5,000	806	....
89	**Bhagavān Das, M. A.** The Science of the Sacred Word: Being a summarised translation of the Pranava Veda of Gargeyans. Vol. 3. pp. 6, 134, 10. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar. 1913. [6th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-8.	Do.	2,000	1,007	....
90	**Bhaktavatsalam, T. and Pārthasārathi Mudali, T. K.** Indian Saints—Series No. 2. The holy lives of Saint Puṇḍarika Bhakta and others. pp. 35, 2. Published by T. Bhaktavatsalam: Madras. 1913. [25th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	P. Rājagopāl Nāyaṇa, Manager, R. Vīrākānaeda Press, Madras.	1,000	28	....
91	——— Indian Saints Series No. 3. The holy lives of Saint Kaḷaśikhara, and others. pp. 32. 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000	824	....
92	**Chakravarti, G. N.** The Influence of Theosophy on the Life and Teachings of Modern India. pp 23. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. December 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. [*Adyar Pamphlets*: *No.* 35.]	A. K. Sitārāma Śāstri, Superintendent, Vasantā Press, Adyar.	2,000	1,009	....
93	**Clayton, A. C.** The Rig-veda and Vedic Religion. With readings from the Vedas. pp 3, 292. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1913. [25th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	2,000	939	....
94	**Fairer than the Children of Men. Testimonies of Hindus concerning Jesus Christ.** Compiled by W. Muller. pp. 40. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. 1913. [7th October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price (not known).	A. Beierbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	2,000	800	....
95	**Jinarājadāss, C.** Flowers and Gardens. pp. 28. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1913. [20th September 1913.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	A. K. Sitārāma Śāstri, Superintendent, Vasantā Press, Adyar.	3,000	93	Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras 4th October 1913. ....
96	**Kalyāṇānanda Bhārati Svami.** The Modern Ignorance. A complete refutation of Theosophical teachings. pp. 3, 92, 2. Published by Rāmasūrya Pisādās Rao Uduru, Godavari district. 1913. [30th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	Ch. Kaliles Rao, Kamala Press, Cocanada.	500	999	....
97	**Koyakudavu Koya, P. I.** "The mysterious Gem in the secret Knowledge of God." pp. 11. Published by the author: Calicut. 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	L. S. Rāma Ayyar. Vidvā Vilāsam Press, Calicut.	300	74	....
98	**Leadbeater, C. W.** Vegetarianism and Occultism. pp. 44. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. November 1913. [19th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. [*Adyar Pamphlets*: *No.* 33.]	A. K. Sitārāma Śāstri, Superintendent, Vasantā Press, Adyar.	2,000	892	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book or even the name is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), registration number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—RELIGION—*contd.*				
99	**Martin (Eva M.)** The Secret of a Star. pp. 2, 137. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1913 [4th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2-12.**	A. K. Sitārāma Śāstri, Superintendent, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	2,000	1,005	....
100	**Meditations being selections from "At the Feet of the Master."** pp. 107. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1913. [10th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Do.	5,000	94	Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras. 4th October 1913.
101	**Prayer Circular No. 132.** Edited by R. J. Ward pp. 110. Published by the Agent, M. E. Press: Madras October 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	A. E. Ogg, Agent, M.E. Press, Madras.	950	72	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 76, at page 214 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
102	——— No. 133. pp. 12. November 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Do.	950	828	....
103	——— No. 134. pp. 10. December 1913. [28th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	C. M. Bateman, M.E. Press, Madras.	2,300	994	....
104	**Sell (Rev. Canon).** Muslims in China. pp. 31 Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1913 [1st October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	1,000	295	....
105	**Silācara (The Bhikkhu).** Pañca Sīla. The Five Precepts. pp. 2, 87. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, 6 annas.**	A. K. Sitārāma Śāstri, Superintendent, Vasanta Press, Adyar	1,000	585	Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras. 25th November 1913.
106	**Śrīnivāsācāri, P. N.** Śaṅkara and Rāmānuja. pp. 33. Published by the author. Madras. [10th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price (not known).**	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	50	517	....
107	**Subba Rao, T.** The Twelve signs of the Zodiac. pp. 18. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. September 1913. [15th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.** [*Adyar Pamphlets, No. 31.*]	A. K. Sitārāma Śāstri, Superintendent, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	2,000	92	....
108	**Wood (Ernest).** Concentration A practical course. pp. 8, 93. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 1913. [21st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Do.	2,000	604	....
109	**Zaleski (Rev. Ladislas-Michal).** The Martyrs of India. pp. 1, 263. Published by the author: Kandy, Ceylon. 1913. [27th October 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. **Free.**	J. M. Saares, Codialbail Press, Mangalore.	500	434	Rev. Ladislas-Michal Zaleski, Kandy, Ceylon. 31st October 1913.
	ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL.				
6	**Sinclair (W. Scott).** Properties of Coal and Combustion. pp. 17. Published by the author: Vizagapatam. 1913. [14th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re 1.**	V. Durgā Rao, Vijaya Rāmacandra Press, Vizagapatam.	500	629	W. Scott Sinclair, Mechanic. Vizagapatam Fort. 15th November 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the sex of the book where the same is necessary, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press and publication, area, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Re-classification number.	Proprietor of copyright (this name and the date), required to follow and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	The following are designed for educational purposes.				
	ENGLISH—HISTORY.				
1	**Venkatarangayya, M.** A History of Greece from 323 B.C. to 14 A.D. From the death of Alexander to the death of Augustus. pp. 69. Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price (not known.)**	G. C. Kōkandthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	500	866	....
	ENGLISH—LANGUAGE.				
41	**(An) Aid to the study of "The Children of the Dawn."** pp. 38. Published by R. Tiramalai & Co.: Madras. [30th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	P. Vēlu Ceṭṭi, Kapalī Press, Madras.	2,000	558	....
42	**Brief Notes on Lucy Dale's "Stories from European History."** With a critical analysis, clear outline of each story and summaries and questions. Compiled by A. M. Śrīnivāsa Rāghavan. pp. 65. Published by C. Subbayya Ceṭṭi & Co.: Triplicane, Madras. 1913. [11th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	G. Rāmaswāmi Nāyaḍu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,000	184	....
43	**Full notes on A. T. Quiller-Couch's Historical Tales from Shakespeare and Washington Irving's England's Rural Life and Christmas Customs.** Compiled by M. S. Pūrṇalingam Pillai. pp. 130. Published by P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co.: Madras. 1913. [27th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,000	723	....
44	**Full Summary of the Historical Tales from Shakespeare (Quiller Couch).** Compiled by M. Śēṣayya. pp. 62. Published by C. Venkaṭarāmāñjulu Nāyuḍu: Madras. 1913. [25th October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	C. S. Śiva Rāma Pattar Kārkūr, Indu Printing Works, Madras.	1,000	429	....
45	**Harihara Ayyar, M. S.** The Picture Alphabet. pp. 16. Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd.: Bombay. [23rd October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	5,000	422	Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Bombay 30th October 1913.
46	**Key to the study of the Children of the Dawn and Hints on the study of Stories from European History.** Compiled by Kundari Nārāyana Rao. pp. 1, 259. Published by the compiler: Guntur. 1913. [23rd November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	K. Venkaṭappayya, Candrika Press, Guntur.	500	1,091	....
47	**(The) Notes and summary on the Children of the Dawn.** Compiled by T. Sāyagiri Rao. pp. 66. Published by K. V. Subba Rao: Bezwada. 1913. [15th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	K. V. Subba Rao, The Circars Educational Press, Bezwada.	2,000	1,027	....
48	**Notes on Children of the Dawn with summary and points of importance.** Compiled by T. V. Kṛṣṇasvāmi. pp. 1, 47. Published by C. Subbayya Ceṭṭi & Co.: Triplicane, Madras. 1913. [10th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	G. Rāmaswāmi Nāyuḍu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,500	183	....
49	**Summary of Scott's Talisman.** Compiled by T. S. Venkaṭarāma Ayyar. pp. 62. Published by the compiler: Kizhanattam, 1913. [23rd July 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	E. S. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	2,000	260	....
50	**Venkaṭasubba Rao, R.** The Middle School English. pp. 1, 111. Published by C. Subbayya Ceṭṭi & Co.: Triplicane, Madras. 1913. [25th September 1913.] 16°. Revised edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	R. Venkaṭasubba Rao, Janōpakāri Press, Madras.	4,000	17	....

[*Essay Series.*]

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is unknown, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—also other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), registration number and date of new version of copyright.
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.				
11	Rāmasvāmi Śāstri, C. Asia: an outline sketch of the map. pp. 1 sheet. Published by R. S. Chavali Bros.: Triplicane, Madras. [10th October 1913.] Oblong. Litho. 2nd edition. [1st edition not known.] Price, 6 pies.	C. Rāmasvāmi Śāstri, Likhanadhi Press, Madras.	250	497	....
12	——— India. An outline sketch of the map of India. pp. 1 sheet. [10th October 1913.] Oblong. Litho. 2nd edition. [1st edition not known.] Price, 6 pies.	Do.	250	495	....
13	——— Madras Presidency. An outline sketch of the map. pp. 1 sheet. [10th October 1913.] Oblong. Litho. 2nd edition. [1st edition not known.] Price, 3 pies.	Do.	250	496	....
14	Scheme of Work in Training Schools. pp. 29. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras. 1913. [7th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 7 annas.	T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	120	158	Government of Madras. 9th October 1913.
15	Teachers' College, Saidapet. Bulletin No. 4. Elementary Science Course. pp. 17. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras. 1912 [21st January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, As. 1-6.	Do.	700	142	Do.
16	——— Bulletin No. 6. Syllabus in English. pp. 28. 1913. [16th April 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	728	146	Do.
17	——— Bulletin No. 8. Physics (Group C.) pp. 26. 1913. [3rd May 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	728	163	Do.
18	——— Bulletin No. 9. Chemistry (Group C.) pp. 26. 1913. [18th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	728	162	Do.
19	University of Madras. Examination Papers. pp. 8, 811. Published by the Registrar, Madras University: Madras. 1913. [31st October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	800	570	...
	ENGLISH—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.				
7	Baizini (Rev. Joseph, S.J.) Intermediate Theoretical Geometry. pp. 2, 82. Published by the author: Mangalore. 1913. [30th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	A. Reierbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	150	572	Rev. Joseph Baizini, S.J., St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore. 12th December 1913.
8	Keshab Candar Handa, L. A complete Key to K. P. Basu's Algebra for Matriculation candidates. Part I. pp. 218. Published by the author: Alwarpur. 1913. [15th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4	Śrīnivāsa Varadāchāri & Co., Madras.	2,000	767	....
	TAMIL—ART.				
4	Varadāchāri, K., Śrīnivāsa Ayyangār, K. V. and Krisnamāchārī (Vipai). சங்கீத சிற்றம்பரி. [Saṅgīta Citrāmbari. A musical guide to the singing of some Hindustani and other foreign notes.] pp. 15. Published by K. V. Śrīnivāsa Ayyangār: Madras, 1913. [23rd November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	N. Krisnasāmi Pillai, Cāmarāja Press, Madras.	1,000	892	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is relevant, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—which is either A.D. or the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, price, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright. If no copyright is claimed, the word "none" is entered and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—BIOGRAPHY.				
20	Cūḍāmaṇiyammāḷ, ... [Vengu Pillaiyarangal Caritūram. Gives a short sketch of the life of one Vengu Pillai of Brahmapuram near Vellore.] pp. 8 Published by the author: Brahmapuram. 1913. [25th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition Free.	L. Śevarimutta, Manager, R. Vivēkānanda Press, Madras.	220	825	....
	TAMIL—DRAMA.				
22	Bālarājam Pillai, P. S. ... [Śrīrāmar Pādukāpaṭṭābhiṣēkam. A drama, in the popular style, embodying the well-known story of the enthronement of Rāma's sandals by Bharata.] pp 1, 42. Published by P. T. Māṇikkamaṇi Mudali: Madras. 1913. [20th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 6 annas.	P. T. Māṇikkamaṇi Mudali, Sundaravilāsam Press, Madras.	1,000	687	P. T. Māṇikkamaṇi Mudali, 25, Vallabha Baṅgāru Cetti Street, Peramavakkam, Madras 20th November 1913.
23	Māṇikkamaṇi Kavirāyar, S. ... [Śiruttoṇḍa aṭaikkam. A drama, in verse, embodying the well-known story of the Śaiva devotee and saint Śiruttoṇḍa who did not shrink even from killing his only son to satisfy the desire of Śiva who arrived as a guest to test his faith.] pp. 2, 118 Published by S. Arumukha Uḍaiyār and others. North Arcot district 1913 [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	C. Raṅgiciri, Śrī Kāñci bhūṣaṇa Press, Conjeeveram.	1,000	529	S. Arumukha Uḍaiyār, Nemmali, Ceyyar Taluk, North Arcot district, K. Nārāyaṇasāmi Nāyuḍu, and M. Taṅgavēlugārumaṇi, Pedappalayam, Mamandur post, North Arcot district. 19th November 1913
24	Namaśivāya Mudali, C. R. ... [Indiyā agram inrum. A dramatic representation of the successive phases of Indian History from the invasion of Alexander the Great to the present day.] pp. 8, 80 and 1 plate. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [15th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	600	820	....
25	Nārāyaṇasāmi Pillai, V. ... [Aṇṇūpa Amarāvati. A drama, in the popular style, embodying a love story.] pp. 110. Published by the author: Madras. 26th August 1913. [5th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	B. V. Raṅgayya Cetti, Lakṣminarasimhavilāsa Press, Madras.	2,000	500	B. V. Raṅgayya Cetti, 67, Govindappa Nāyak Street, Madras. 5th November 1913
26	Pārthasārathi Pillai, V. ... [Nāḍiḷanda Naḷan. A small drama, in two acts, embodying the well-known story of Naḷa and Damayanti.] pp. 2, 36. Published by Thompson & Co.: Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, As. 2-6.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	1,000	883	V. Pārthasārathi Pillai, 20, Pāṭṭiriyār Koil Lane, Georgetown, Madras. 6th November 1913.
27	Sambanda Mudali, P. ... [Ratnāvaḷi. A drama in adaptation of the Sanskrit drama of the same name.] pp. 8, 110. Published by the author: Madras 1913. [8th October 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 12 annas. [1st edition noticed in entry No. 9, at page 15 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1910.]	Dowdee & Co., Peerless Press, Madras.	1,000	181	....
28	——— ... [Amaṉādityan. A drama being an adaptation of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.] pp. 2, 172. 1913. [7th November 1913.] 8° 2nd edition. Price, Rs. 1. [1st edition noticed in entry No. 5, at page 14 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1909.]	P. Vēlu Cetti, Kapāli Press, Madras.	1,000	534	....

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject indicating the nature of the book where the name is unknown, number of pages, publishers and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—whether other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Classification number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (the name and residence only, one shilling each) and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS —*cont.*				
	TAMIL—DRAMA—*contd.*				
78	**Śēṣayya, M.** பாதுகா பட்டாபிஷேகம். [Pādukā Paṭṭābhiṣēkam. A drama, in five acts, embodying the story of the enthronement of Rāma's sandals by Bharata.] pp. 4, 69. Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [6th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Dowdan & Co., Fearless Press, Madras.	500	913	M. Śēṣayya, Mint Street, Madras. 15th December 1913.
80	**Śrīnivāsa Ayyangār, T. K.** ஆங்கில ஆசைகள். [Āṅgila Āsaikaḷ. A small drama, in one act, on the benefits of British rule.] pp. 3, 15, and 1 plate. Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [1st July 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	A. Vaidyanātha Ayyar, Triplicane, Svadēśamitran Press, Madras.	1,000	477	. . .
81	**Vadivēlu Mudali, M.** முதலாவது விளையாட்டு. [Śrī Mahābhārata viḷāsam. A street-drama embodying the *Mahābhārata* story of the gambling play at dice and the subsequent humiliation of the Pāṇḍavas.] pp. 1, 24. Published by P. N. Cidambara Mudali: Madras. 1913. [22nd July 1913.] 8°. Revised edition. Price, 9 pies.	P. N. Cidambara Mudali, Vidyāratnākara Press, Madras.	2,000	1,032	. . .
	TAMIL—FICTION.				
77	**Bālakṛṣṇa Mudali, V.** வாலிபர் நாடகம். [Kaḍḍāṭci Nāṭakam. A satirical story describing the life of a misguided rich young man.] pp. 3, 80. Published by the author: Kuppattēri, Rayavēlur. 1913. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	P. S. Kuppusāmi Mudali, Śrī Sundara Vilāsa Press, Madras.	1,000	762	V. S. Bālakṛṣṇa Mudali, 11, Fort Street, Saidapet, Vellore. 2nd December 1913.
78	**D'Sāmi, T. S.** குற்றவாளி குடும்பத்தினர். [Kuṟṟavāḷikuṭumbattārkaḷ. Part 2. A detective novel adapted from an English original.] pp. 378. Published by the author: Kumbakonam. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1. [1st part noticed in entry No. 41, at page 118 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1913.]	M. Abraham Pandithar, The Lawley Electric Printing Press, Tanjore.	1,100	110	T. S. D'Sāmi, Ayakulam Lodge, Kumbakonam. 4th October 1913.
79	**Hakīm Shaik Dāvūd Sāhib and Hakīm Muhammad Shamsuddīn Sāhib.** அமீர் ஜும்லா ஜங். [Amīr Jumlā Jang, Part 2. Relates the adventures of Amīr Jumlā, a Mahomedan warrior of Mecca. translated from a Hindi original.] pp. 1, 403. Published by the authors: Madras. 1913. [4th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8. [Part 1 noticed in entry No. 84, at page 233 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1912.]	S. B. Rājārām, Son of India Press, Madras.	1,000	881	Hakīm Shaik Dāvūd Sāhib and Hakīm Muhammad Shamsuddīn Sāhib, No. 33, Parish Venkatāchala Ayyar Street, George town, Madras. 20th November 1913.
80	**Kandasāmi Pillai (M. A. Kayirāja).** தமிழ்ராஜினி. [Aṇṇarāṇjini. A fictitious story describing the ability of a woman who utilised her wealth well.] pp. 73. Published by P. T. Māṇikkamuḍi Mudali: Madras. 1913. [20th November 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	P. T. Māṇikkamuḍi Mudali, Sandaravilāsam Press, Madras.	1,000	868	P. T. Māṇikkamuḍi Mudali, 25, Vellala Bangāru Cetti Street, Madras. 20th November 1913.
81	**Kuppusāmi Mudali, A.** தாக்ஷாயணி. [Dākṣāyaṇi. A detective novel relating to a murder suspected to have been the outcome of a love affair.] pp. 94. Published by C. S. Kṛiṣṇasāmi Mudali: Madras. [27th September 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	N. Lakṣmaṇa Pillai, Madras Diamond Press, Madras.	1,000	39	C. S. Kṛiṣṇasāmi Mudali, 813, Mint Street, Madras. 2nd October 1913.
82	**Kuppusāmi Mudali (Ārni).** மங்கையர்க்கரசி. [Mangaiyarkkarasi. A novel describing how a woman overcame the many trials and difficulties that befell her, through her unswerving devotion and faithfulness to her husband.] pp. 274. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [12th November 1913.] 18°. Revised edition. Price, 12 annas.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	827	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, 35, Canatambi Street, Madras. 9th December 1913.

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—whether other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, also edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Rough value in rupees.	Proprietor of copyright with address and date on which registered and number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—FICTION—*cont.*				
83	**Kuppusāmi Mudali, C. N.** குமரன் சிந்தாமணி [Aparva Cintāmani. The story of a villainous enchanter who was seducing many princesses, and was finally punished with death.] pp. 2, 319. Published by S. Dursisāmi Mudali: Madras. 1913. [28th November 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	L. Śaṇmuttu, R. Vivēkānanda Press, Madras.	2,000	1,012	....
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 28, at page 114 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1911.]				
84	**Mādhavarāya Mudali, A. R.** மதன மோகனரூபி [Jagatala Jegajjōti. A novel describing the adventures of a prince.] pp. 8, 126. Published by V. M. Śrinivāsa Mudali: Madras. 1913. [20th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	A. Vaidyanātha Ayyar, Manager, Svadēśamitran Press, Madras.	1,000	898	V. M. Śrinivāsa Mudali, 38 Krishnappa Nāyak Tank Street, Sowcarpet, Madras. 15th November 1913.
85	முதற் முயற்சி. [Mutaṟpaḍi muyarcisey. Didactic stories for the use of school-children.] pp. 30 Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1913 [27th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍa & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	174	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, 35, Ginnatambi Street, Madras. 9th December 1913
86	மூங்கு பூதங்கள். [Mūṅgu Būtaṅgaḷ. Fairy tales for the use of school-children.] pp 30 Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [26th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna**	Do.	2,000	173	Do.
87	முரடு எனும் துர்பாக்கியசாலியின் சரித்திரம் [Mūrāḍu ennum durbāgyaśāliyin carittiram. Stories, in prose, the story of Murad the Unlucky, translated from Miss Edgeworth's *Popular Tales*.] Edited by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons pp 61. Published by the editors: Madras. 1913 [16th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition **Price, 2 annas.**	Do	2,000	815	Do.
88	**Muttumānikkam, V. K.** பூபதி [Bhūpati. A detective novel relating to the murder of a prince and the invaluable evidence of a blind person leading to its detection.] pp 224. Published by M. Ginnasāmi Reḍḍi: Madras. 1913 [25th October 1913.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 12 annas**	A. Vaidyanātha Ayyar, Svadēśamitran Press, Madras.	1,000	431	M. Ginnasāmi Reḍḍi, 5, Rāmānuja Ayyar Street, Sowcarpet, Madras. 30th October 1913.
89	**Nāgalingam Ceṭṭi, S.** முத்துமாணிக்கம். [Muttukāṇikkam. A novel with a didactic purpose.] pp. 3, 202. Published by the author: Aruppukota (Ramnad district). 1913. [29th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	G. C. Lōkanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	1,000	325	....
90	**Nāmaśivāya Mudali, C. R.** விநோதக்கூற்றுக்கள். [Vinōdakkūṟṟukkaḷ. A collection of amusing stories intended for the young.] pp. 1, 27. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons. Madras 1913. [20th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	3,000	171	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, 35, Ginnatambi Street, Madras. 5th December 1913.
91	**Naṭēśa Śāstri (Pandit S. M.)** திக்கற்ற ஒரு குழந்தைகள். [Dikkaṟṟa ira kuḻandaikaḷ. A novel, in the popular prose style, describing the trials that two sisters were subjected to by their stepmother and illustrating the truth of the saying "Virtue has its own reward."] pp. 2, 338. Published by S. N. Paṭṭaṇamuḍaiyār: Madras. 1913. [4th October 1913.] 16°. 3rd edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	2,000	816	....
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 80, at page 9 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1908.]				

Serial number	Number and date, brief subject (stating the size of the book where the same is not stated, name and place of publication, date of publication, number of pages published and price of publication, date given in the time-mark with the name of the area—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and press.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Area of circulation.	Proprietor of copyright. (This remark is for reference only and does not form part of registration of copyright.)
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—FICTION—*cont.*				
92	**Natŝa Śāstri (Pandit S. M.)** *Nāṭaka Śāstri Paṇḍita Ēkāṅkaṅgaḷ.* [Telugupai Mantiōpadēśam. A series of conversations between a husband and a wife depicting certain aspects of Hindu social life in South India.] pp. 8, 213 [19th September 1913.] 16°. 4th edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	G. C. Lōkanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	2,000	323	....
93	—— *Dayāḷan.* [Dinadayāḷn. A novel depicting the patient and diligent pursuit of duty by a virtuous young man.] pp. 2, 168 1913. [27th October 1913.] 16°. 4th edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Do.	2,000	367	....
	[2nd edition noticed in entry No. 62, at page 120 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1902.]				
94	**Rāmalinga Mudali, T.** *Paḷḷajaval Ekkiṉ thai.* [Pallajaval Ekkan Sun of India Press, Madras. A fictitious story describing how a young woman had easily yielded to youthful temptations in spite of her literary attainments.] pp. 2, 92. Published by S. B. Rājarām: Madras 1913. [July 1913.] 8°. Revised edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	S. B. Rājarām, Sun of India Press, Madras.	1,000	378	....
95	—— *Mōhana Sundari.* [Mōhana Sundari. A fictitious story describing how a young man was able to inflict sufferings on his stepmother for her malice and make a fortune for himself.] pp. 2, 80. 1912. [July 1913.] 8°. Revised edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Do.	1,000	378	....
96	**Rāmasvāmi Ayyangār, S. V.** *Śaṅgīta Upādhyāya Gaṇapathi.* [Pitāpōkkum pudalvanōkkum. A drama, in prose, of the popular kind being an adaptation of Miss Edgworth's "Old Poz".] pp. 92. Published by the author: Kumbakonam 1913. [20th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 2-8.**	S. Rāmasāmi Ayyangār, Manager, Standard Press, Kumbakonam.	1,500	77	....
97	**Rāmasvāmi Ayyar, S. A.** *Ānanda Sundari.* [Ānanda Sundari. A social novel depicting the ordeals due to the modernising influence, trying a devoted Hindu wife.] pp. 278. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [15th December 1913.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	3,000	1,051	....
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 43, at page 224 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1908.]				
98	**Śatakōpāchāri, M. A.** *Vaṉaroji.* [Vanarōji. A novel depicting the triumph of womanly chastity and the success in life achieved by a cultured, honest and dutiful person.] pp. 2, 148 and 1 plate. Published by the author: Kumbakonam 1913. [14th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	K. Sāmiaiyā Nāyudu, Āryan Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000	482	M. A. Śatakōpāchāri, 69, Ayyangār Street, Kumbakonam. 3rd November 1913.
99	—— *Sāmaṭi.* [Sāmaṭi. A novel illustrating the inevitableness of the effects of *Karma* and the consequent vicissitudes of fortune in earthly life.] pp. 2, 95 and 1 plate. 1913. [15th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 7 annas.**	Do.	1,000	483	Do.
100	—— *Girvāṇi.* [Girvāṇi. A novel describing the happiness and prosperity won by a chaste and devoted wife.] pp. 1, 88. 1913. [8th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Do.	1,000	969	M. A. Śatakōpāchāri, 69, Ayyangār Street, Kumbakonam. 18th December 1913.

1 Serial number.	3 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of all years—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, price, edition and press.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registered number	6 Proprietorial copyright (if there is any) and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	TAMIL—FICTION—*contd.*				
101	தாலிலக்கிடவு. [Tālilakkidavu. A collection of moral stories.] pp. 80. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras 1913. [21nd September 1913.] 18°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	172	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, 35, Ciṇṇatambi Street, Madras. 5th December 1913.
102	Venkaṭarāma Ayyar, K. குடையருக்கும் நீலெண்ணெய், கெரசின் எண்ணெயை ஒழிக்கும். [Āmaṇakku oṉṟ puḍiyum kerosine oil tīṅgum. A booklet containing a small amusing story setting up a strong defence in favor of the use of castor oil for lamps in preference to kerosine oil.] pp. 28. Published by T. Kṛiṣṇasāmi Ayyar: Kumbakonam 1913 [10th November 1913.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	T. Kṛiṣṇasāmi Ayyar, Śrī Kṛiṣṇavilāsa Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000	591	....
	TAMIL—HISTORY.				
2	Ulahanātha Pillai, L. சோழன் கரிகாற் பெருவளத்தான். [Śōḷaṉ Karikāṟ Peruvaḷattāṉ. An account, in prose, of the life and times of the Chola King, Karikāla, the First.] pp. 4, 64. Published by the author: Tanjore. 1913. [20th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas	M. Abraham Pandithar, The Lawley Electric Printing Press, Tanjore.	1,100	921	L. Ulahanātha Pillai, 2375, Kṛiṣṇa Rao Lane, Tanjore. 15th December 1913.
	TAMIL—LANGUAGE				
23	Ārumukham Śērvai, V. சீவகசிந்தாமணிவசனம். [Jīvakacintāmaṇivacaṉam. Part I. A prose version of the first two Lambakams or cantos of *Jīvakacintāmaṇi* one of the five classical poems in Tamil: based on Naccinārkkiniyar's commentary of the poem.] pp. 34, 228, 2 Published by T. Ādi Nayiṉār: Tirupparamber. 1913. [5th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	W. Pusparatha Cetti and Co., Kalāratnākaram Press, Madras.	1,000	670	T. Ādi Nayiṉār, No 88, Āṟumuga Mudali Street, George Town, Madras. 20th November 1913.
24	துருவாசரும் துரியோதனனும். [Duruvāsarum Duriyodaṉaṉum. A short prose account of the *Mahābhārata* story of Duryōdhana and others setting the sage Durvāsa against the Pāṇḍavas in their exile.] pp. 14. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu and sons: Madras. 1913. [18th December 1913.] 18°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	1,053	....
25	மகாபாரதம், சாந்திபர்வம். [Mahābhāraṭam (Part 18) Śāntiparvam.] Translated by P. Ganapati Śāstri. pp. 264. Published by M. V. Rāmānujāchāri: Kumbakonam. 1913. [3rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	V. Rāmasvāmi Ayyar, Vaijayanti Press, Madras.	2,000	490	....
	[Previous issue noticed in entry No 21, at page 222 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
26	Mūrti Mudali, S. T. அம்பிகாபதி. [Ambikāpati. Gives the story of the beheading of Ambikāpati, the son of the famous Tamil poet Kamban, for daring to make love with the King's daughter.] pp. 6, 62. Published by the author: Madras, [October 1913.] 12°. 2nd edition. Price, 4 annas.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	2,000	1,064	....
27	Narasimhāchāri, A. V. கிஷ்கிந்தாகாண்டம். [Kiṣkindhākāṇḍam. A free prose rendering of the Rāmāyaṇa of Vālmiki: contains the Kiṣkindhākāṇḍa.] pp. 7, 280. Published by R. Venkaṭēśvar and Co: Madras. 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	R. Venkaṭēśvar & Co., Ānanda Press, Madras.	2,000	872	R. Venkaṭēśvar and Co., Loane square, Madras. 12th November 1913.

Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given, as it stands on the book with the name of the book when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	TAMIL—LANGUAGE—*contd.*				
28	Rāmasāmi Ayyangār, S. V. *நீதிவாக்கியக் கதைகள்.* [Nīti-vākyakkathaikal. A collection of twenty well-known moral precepts with illustrative stories.] pp. 24. Published by K. Nārāyanasvāmi Aiyar: Kumbakonam 1913. [27th October 1913.] 16°. 2nd edition. Price, As. 1-6.	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, India Printing Works, Madras.	3,000	462	....
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 27, at page 17 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1913.]				
29	Śrinivāsāchāri, P. K. *ஸ்ரீனிவாசசரித்திரம்.* [Śri Vimana caritram. A short prose description of the story of the incarnation of Vishnu as *Vimana*.] pp. 2, 26. Published by the author: Vellore. 1913 [20th December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas	V. D. Nataraja Mudali, Sundaravināyaka r Press, Vellore.	1,000	1,017	P. K. Śrinivāsachāri, Sundaresavarmi Koil Street, Kuuppet, Vellore. 20th December 1913.
30	———*விஜயத்தவசியும், சிவதேஷமும்.* [Vijayattavasiyum Śivadēśamum. A short prose account of the well-known story of Arjuna's obtaining the *Pāsupatāstra* from Śiva: based on the version of Villiputtūrar's Bhāratam.] pp. 3, 40. 1913. [20th December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas	P. N. Jambulinga Mudali, Record Press, Vellore.	1,000	1,029	....
	TAMIL—MEDICINE.				
18	*அநுபவவைத்திய தேவரகசியம்.* [Anubhavavaidya dēvarahasyam. A Hindu medical work giving the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of various diseases.] Translated by J. Sāmi-rām Upādhyāyar. pp. 43, 1231. Published by P. T. Māsilā-mani Mudali: Madras. 1913. [20th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5.	P. T. Māsilāmani Mudali, Sundaravilāsam Press, Madras.	1,000	660	P. T. Māsilā-mani Mudali, 25, Vallam Bangāru Chetti Street, Purasawakkam. 20th November 1913.
19	Bālasundaram Pandit, R. *வைத்திய மாலிகை.* [Vaidya mālikai. Gives prescriptions of bazaar drugs for various diseases.] pp. 1, 44, 1. Published by the author. Madura. 1913. [26th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	P. George, Victoria Press, Madura.	1,000	830	R. Bālasundaram Pandit 1032, Perumāl Kōil Street, West Gate, Madura. 6th December 1913
20	Candraśēkhar, S. *சமூ மேலே சதுரகம்.* [Namadusōgiya Satturukka]. Describes the origin of Plague, Cholera and Malaria and suggests certain remedies.] pp. 2, 91. Published by the author: Kumbakonam 1913. [20th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	G. C. Lōkanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	1,000	324	....
21	*தக்ஷணாமூர்த்தி வைத்தியகாவம்.* [Daksaṇāmūrti Meyjñā-nam. A medical treatise, in verse, containing prescriptions for various diseases.] Edited by T. Rāja Mudali. pp. 1, 260, 8. Published by the editor: Madras 1913. [28th September 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, Rs. 1 4.	T. Rāja Mudali, Parabrahma Press, Madras.	1,000	12	T. Rāja Mudali, 2/10, Tottikkalai Kumarappa Mudali Street, Chulai, Madras. 1st October 1913.
	[1st edition not received for registration.]				
22	Nallaiya Pillai, T. *மாட்டுவாகடம்.* [Māttuvāhaḍam. Gives various descriptive characteristics of cattle and horses and also prescriptions of bazaar medicines for diseases affecting them.] pp. 352. Published by the author: Madras. 1913 [October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, Re 1.	K. Cellappa Mudali, Jīvakārunya vilāsa Press, Madras.	2,000	469	K. Cellappa Mudali, 55 Nammālvār Street, Georgetown, Madras 1st November 1913.

No. in the list	Author and title, brief subject including the size of the book where the same is otherwise, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, state whether or not there is a date on the title page with the name of the year—where neither of these is given, the date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Particulars of copyright (the name of the person entitled, previous number and date of first entry of copyright).
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.				
112	**Annāsāmi Pillai, S. V.** ஒன்னுமுகமில்லை தீமை. [Tellupūcciyin Niddirai Bangu-mudu. Ballad songs descriptive of the inconvenience felt owing to mosquito bites, etc., on the Nilgiris.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Coonoor. 1913. [2nd December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	T. A. M. Pillai, New Albion Press, Coonoor.	1,000	800	....
113	**Āṟumukha Mudali, P. V.** ஒன்னுமில்லை. [Kolaiccindu. Ballad songs descriptive of a recent murder committed in a village near Tindivanam.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [17th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	M. Gōpālakṛishṇa Pillai, Śrī Rukmiṇī vilāsam Press, Villupuram.	1,000	295	....
114	——— ஒன்னுமில்லை. [Kolaiccindu. Ballad songs descriptive of a case of dacoity said to have occured in a place near Gingee (South Arcot district).] pp. 7. 1913. [25th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	Do.	1,000	410	....
115	——— சிதம்பரம் வெள்ளம். [Cidambaram Veḷḷam. Part 1. Ballad songs descriptive of the flood disaster caused by the breach of a tank near Chidambaram.] pp. 7. 1913. [18th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	Do.	9,000	748	....
116	——— Part 2. pp. 7. Published by N. Kumaravēlu Pillai: Villupuram. [25th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	Do.	5,000	749	....
117	**Bartholomew, D.** நூதனமான வாழ்த்து. [Tirumaṇal vāḻttu. Benedictory songs commemorative of a Christian marriage.] pp. 1 sheet. Published by S. Ratnam: Ootacamund. 24th September 1913. Folio. 1st edition. Free.	C. F. D'Costa, Commercial Press, Ootacamund.	100	180	....
118	**Bonnell, Y. G.** குடும்ப நிர்வாக சாஸ்திரம். [Kuṭumba Nirvāha Śāstram. "Domestic economy for lower secondary school girls, etc."] pp. 7, 216. Published by the author. Royapuram, Madras. 1913. [October 1913.] 16°. 3rd edition. Price, 8 annas. [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 1, at page 154 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1909.]	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	2,000	1,062	....
119	சரமகவிகள். [Caramakavikaḷ. Elegiac stanzas on the death of one Nayinār Rāvuttar of Ahgūr.] Edited by N. K. T. Tirumala Pillai. pp. 21. Published by G. Rāmānanda Rao: Madura. 1913. [5th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	A. Muttusāmi Pillai, Manager, Vivēkabhānu Press, Madura.	500	534	....
120	**Cidambaram Pillai, A.** சுகுண புஸ்தகம். [Naluṅga pustakam. A small collection of Hindu marriage songs.] pp. 7. Published by A. Muttusāmi Nāyuḍu: Dharapuram. 1913. [18th October 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 9 pies.	A. Muttusāmi Nāyuḍu, Śrī Cāmuṇḍīśvarī Press, Dharapuram.	1,000	751	....
121	**Dandapāṇi Pillai, S.** சாவுத்திரி, விருத்தம், சாவித்திரி குமரி. [Kāvaḍicoṇḍu, Viruttam, Kāḷikkōmmi. Elegiac stanzas and songs in praise of one Rāmasāmi Pillai of Negapatam.] pp. 7. Published by V. Tyāgarāya Cetti: Tiruvalur. 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Graves, Cookson & Co., Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	1,000	354	....
122	**Devanāyaka Nāyakar, C.** வேலம்பேரூக்கு. [Vellamperukku. Part 1. Ballad songs descriptive of the recent flood disaster near Chidambaram.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Kilamungiladi. 1913. [8th December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	R. Nārāyaṇasāmi Ayyar, Vināyakasuṇdara vilāsam Press, Chidambaram.	500	829	....
123	——— Part 2. pp. 6. 1913. [8th December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	Do.	500	930	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is necessary, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date as given on the title page with the same of the publication other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration Number.	Proprietor of copy right (his name and residence), registry number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*				
124	**Etirājalu Nāyakar, V.** *ఎదిరాజలు నాయకర్ వి.* [Vellam pērugiya cindu. Parts 1 and 2. Ballad songs descriptive of the recent flood-disaster near Chidambaram.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Tanjur, Trichinopoly. 1913. [15th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	S. George & Co., Sanmukhavilāsa Press, Trichinopoly.	4,000	1,023	....
125	**Kuḷandaivēḷa Mudali, V.** *వెలందైవేళ ముదలి వి.* [Veḷḷac-cindu. Ballad songs descriptive of the havoc caused by the recent floods near Chidambaram.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Chidambaram. 1913. [16th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	S. P. Śelvaggaṇapati Mudali, Bālāmbikā vilāsa Press, Chidambaram.	1,000	1,041	....
126	*மதுரை வீரசுவாமிகதை.* [Maduraivīrasvāmikathai. A poem, in the popular ballad-metre, embodying the legendary story of Madurai-viran, a popular hero.] Edited by S. Arṇāchalam Piḷḷai. pp. 1, 88. Published by E. M. Gōpālakṛiṣṇakōn: Madura. 1913. [29th October 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 3 annas.	Sultan Miyān Sāhib, Mohammadan Press, Madura.	2,500	473	....
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 30, at page 226 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
127	**Mīnākṣi Ammāḷ.** *మీనాక్షి అమ్మాళ్.* [Illara Oḻukkam. Gives instructions in house-keeping for the use of Hindu ladies and also inculcates certain moral lessons.] pp. 3, 88. Published by the author: Pattukkottai. 1913. [20th September 1913.] 12° 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	V. Kaḍirēśa Piḷḷai, Nādiyamman Press, Pattukkottai.	500	210	....
128	**Munisāmi Mudali, C.** *మునిసామి ముదలి సి.* [Āṇpaṛakkam Mēṭṭārkāṭindu. Songs, in the popular ballad style, describing an aeroplane flight in Madras.] pp. 7. Published by P. Gōvindarājulu Nāyuḍu: Tanjore. 1913. [22nd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	S. Rāmasāmi Ayyar, Manager, Standard Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000	843	....
129	——— *వెల్లప్రవాహంచిందు.* [Vellappravāhamcindu. Part 2. Ballad songs descriptive of the havoc caused by the recent floods in the South Arcot district.] pp. 7. Published by R. T. Jagannātha Ceṭṭi: Kumbakonam. 1913. [2nd December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	R. Gururājaśēṭṭi, Śrī Gōpālavilāsa Press, Kumbakonam.	3,000	957	....
130	——— *మహమ్మదీయ కొల్లలచిందు.* [Mahammadiyar Kollaiscindu. Ballad songs descriptive of the looting of a Hindu temple by Muhammadans at Trichirapalli.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	U. V. Duraisāmi Mudali, Periyanāyakiyammaṉ Press, Madras.	2,000	1,033	....
131	**Muttiruḷāndiyāsāri.** *ముత్తిరుళాండియాసారి.* [Vaḷnaḍaiscindu. Pilgrim songs in praise of the goddess Māriyammaṉ worshipped at Irukkaṅgudi.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Aruppukkottai. 1913. [15th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Rāmaliṅga Gurukkaḷ, Sacciḍānanda Press, Virudupatti.	1,000	983	....
132	**Muttusāmi Kavirāyar (Śarabam A).** *ముత్తుసామి కవిరాయర్.* [Vāḻttuppāṭṭugaḷ. Stanzas welcoming the Viceroy during his recent visit to Madras and offering benedictions.] pp. 1, 8. Published by the Female Education office: Madras. [24th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,000	724	....
133	**Nāgappa Caṭṭi, A.** *ఎ నాగప్ప శెట్టియారవిద్యాశాలైయిన్ ప్రభావం.* [Candrōdaya Vidyāśāliyin prabhāvam, Part 2. Popular songs in praise of the merits of a Tamil schoolmaster at Sowcarpet.] pp. 8. Published by G. Murugappa Ōdāḷkaḷ: Salem. 1913. [20th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	A. Subrahmaṇya Piḷḷai, Śanmukhavilāsa Press, Salem.	1,000	991	....
	[Part 1 noticed in entry No. 123, at page 351 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1913.]				

Serial number.	Author and title (brief subject including the size of the book given in demy, royal or quarto, number of pages, price and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the newspaper in which other than Christian era—date of issue if any, the place of publication, area, edition, and price).	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Description of copyright (the name to be given, the date, register folio and date of registration of copyright).
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*				
134	**Naṭēśa Piḷḷai, M.** *சாஸ்திர விசித்திரம்.* [Śāstra Vichitram. A miscellaneous collection of art-instruction relating to printing on glass, liquid-fires, etc.] pp. 4, 101, 4. Published by Hakim Muhammad Nizāmuddīn Sāhib, Madras. 1913. [19th May 1913.] 8°. 3rd edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	M. Lakṣmaṇa Piḷḷai, Madr-a Diamond Press, Madras.	1,000	898	. . .
135	**Pañcanada Vaṇṇiyar, P.** *ஊரைச் சிலைக்க.* [Vaḷḷavilakkam. Ballad songs descriptive of the recent flood-disaster caused by the breach of a tank near Chidambaram.] pp. 7. Published by S. Rāmacandra Udayār: Chidambaram. 1913. [22nd November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	R. Nārāyaṇa-svāmi Ayyar, Vināyaka-sundara-vilāsam Press, Chidambaram.	1,000	745	. . . .
136	——— *ஊரைச் சிலைக்க.* [Vaḷḷa vilakkam. Ballad songs descriptive of the flood disaster near Chidambaram.] pp 7. Published by C. G. Rāmānujam Cetti: Chidambaram. 1913. [24th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	S. P. Śelvagaṇa-pati Mudali, Śrī Bālāmbikā vilāsam Press, Chidambaram.	1,000	891	. . . .
137	**Pārthasārathi Nāyudu, A. S. K.** *ஊரைச் சிலைக்க.* [Koḷḷaiyaḍikkāram. Ballad songs descriptive of the recent flood-disaster near Chidambaram.] pp. 7. Published by V. Sundaram Piḷḷai: Chidambaram. 1913. [10th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	R. Nārāyaṇa-svāmi Ayyar, Vināyaka-sundara-vilāsam Press, Chidambaram.	2,000	928	V. Sundaram Piḷḷai, Book-seller, Chidambaram. 15th December 1913.
138	**Pāvādai Piḷḷai, T.** *வடக்கை வீழ்ச்.* [Vaḍakkai eṇḍu. Ballad songs descriptive of the havoc caused by the recent floods in the South Arcot district.] pp. 11. Published by the editor: Chidambaram. 1913. [3rd December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	S. P. Śelvagaṇa-pati Mudali, Śrī Bālāmbikā vilāsam Press Chidambaram.	500	933	. . . .
139	**Periyakaruppakkuṭumban.** *பல்லு திருப்பத்துப்* [Paḷḷu-p-pabandhikkumi. Dance-songs in praise of a landlord named Śaṅkara Roḍḍi.] pp. 14. Published by the author: Madura. 1913. [28th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	R. Ariyanāyakam Piḷḷai, Manager, Śrī Rāmacandra vilāsam Press, Madura.	500	26	. . . .
140	**Rājaratna Bhāgavatar, K. N. E.** *சரமகவி.* [Caramakavi Elegiac stanzas on the death of a Vakil at Palamcottah.] pp 16. Published by the author: Palamcottah. 1913. [2nd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Not for sale.**	A. Āṇḍaiyappa Piḷḷai, Sarada Press, Palam-cottah.	100	209	. . . .
141	**Rāmakṛiṣṇa Nāyaṇār, N.** *ஆரணவிந்து.* [Āraṇa-vindu. Ballad songs descriptive of the recent flood disaster caused by the breach of a tank near Chidambaram.] pp. 3. Published by the author: Asaramangalam, Shiyali. [21st November 1913.] 16° 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	P. Jagadīśa Ayyar Tripura-sundari Press, Shiyali.	1,000	891	. . . .
142	**Rāmasāmi, K. T.** *தியோரை மதஞ்சேர் சாஸ்திரம்.* [Ātmayōge Maṇōvāya Śāstram. [Lessons in the practice of will-culture and personal magnetism.] pp. 32. Published by the author: Kizhanattam. 1913. [29th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5.**	K. T. Rāmasāmi, Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam.	450	784	K. T. Rāmasāmi, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district. 4th December 1913.
143	**Ratnagrāmani.** *மதுரைவீரன் பாகவிரைவு.* [Madurai-viraṉvāṉu pāṭṭukkumaṉi. Songs, in the popular ballad style, embodying the story of the heroic deeds of Maduraivīraṉ, a popular hero in South India.] pp. 7, 104 and 1 plate. Published by E. Pārthasārathi Nāyakar: Madras. 1913. [2nd September 1913.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	T. Gōpāl Nāyakar, Golden Press, Madras.	1,000	193	A. Ratnagrāmani, 20, Saiya street, Robson to-tam, Mylapore. 10th October 1913.
144	**Ratnasabhāpati Nāyakar, A.** *ஆலங்காட்டு மின்னல்.* [Alaṅkāṭṭu miṉṉal. Ballad songs descriptive of the recent flood-disaster near Chidambaram.] pp 7. Published by the author: Arasamangalam. 1913. [3rd December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	M. Gōpālakriṣṇa Piḷḷai, Śrī Rahmāniyā sam Press, Vilupuram.	2,000	934	. . . .

1 Serial number.	2 Name and title, brief subject including the area of the book where the name is relevant, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the state when other than the City of Madras—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd*				
146	Sabhāpati Pillai, V. N. சபாபதி பிள்ளை. [Viparita-sindu. Ballad songs descriptive of the havoc caused by the floods due to the breach of a tank near Chidambaram.] pp. 7. Published by P. Gōvindarājalu Nāyuḍu: Tanjore. 1913. [27th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	G. S. Manya & Co., Kalyāṇa-sundaram Power Press, Tanjore.	3,000	797	....
148	——— விபரீத சிந்து. [Viparitae-sindu. Ballad songs descriptive of the damages caused by the recent floods in the South Arcot district.] pp. 7. Published by V. Tyāgarāja Ceṭṭi: Tiruvalur. 1913. [9th December 1913] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	Graves, Cookson & Co., Scottish Branch Press, Nagapatam.	500	890	....
147	——— pp. 7. Published by S. Doraisāmi Pillai: Tiruvalur. 1913. [28th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	Do.	9,000	961	....
149	Sāmidāsan, V. S. சுவாமிதாசன். [Apāyacindu. Part 1. Ballad songs descriptive of a fire-accident on board an oil-steamer.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Tuticorin. 1913. [12th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Rāmaliṅga Gurukka, Sacidānandam Press, Virudupatti.	1,000	616	....
149	——— Part 2. pp. 7. 1913. [13th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do.	1,000	959	....
150	Sīmnātha Pillai, V. S. சீமநாத பிள்ளை. [Pūcīyin Cindu. Ballad songs descriptive of the injury done to the groundnut crops by certain worms.] pp. 16. Published by the author: Chidambaram. 1913. [30th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	S. P. Śelvaggapati Mudali, Śrī Bālāmbikā-vilāsam Press, Chidamberam.	1,000	932	....
151	Sāmi Nāyuḍu, M. சாமிநாயுடு, மா.கோ. [Samaikallan pāṭṭu. Describes a scene in which a thief attempts to elope with a damsel.] pp. 15. Published by the author: Dharaparam. 1913. [4th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	A. Muttusāmi Nāyaṇa, Śrī Cāmuṇḍīśvari Press, Dharaparam.	2,000	202	....
152	——— சல்லாபக் காதல் பாட்டு. [Pillāḷ Śṅgāra Pāṭṭu. Popular songs forming a dialogue between a lover and his beloved.] pp. 8. 1913. [19th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do.	1,000	782	....
153	Śivakāmi Ammāḷ, H. சிவகாமி அம்மாள். [Damayanti svayamvaram. Songs, in the popular style, narrating the story of Nala and Damayanti.] pp. 24. Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [31st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	P. Vēlu Ceṭṭi, Kapāli Press, Madras.	1,000	558	H. Śivakāmi Ammāḷ, 13, Ravanaiyar Street, Georgetown, Madras. 11th November 1913.
154	Social Tract No. 12. [A tract advocating female-education.] Edited by C. N. Sundarāmbāḷ. pp. 5. Published by J. N. Rāmanāthan: Madras. 17th July 1913. [28th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas per annum. [No. 11 noticed in entry No. 103, at page 216 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	J. N. Rāmanāthan, Moykaṇḍān Press, Madras.	1,000	168	....
155	Subrāyalu Nāyuḍu, R. M. சுப்பராயலு நாயுடு, ரா.மு. [Iḷavalakkoḍiyāḷ caritram. A drama, in the popular style, embodying the well-known story of Arjuna marrying Pavalakkoḍi.] pp. 74. Published by P. T. Mādilāmaṇi Mudali: Madras. 1913. [20th November 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	P. T. Mādilāmaṇi Mudali, Sundaravilāsam Press, Madras.	1,000	668	P. T. Mādilāmaṇi Mudali, 25, Vallam Bangāru Ceṭṭi Street, Purasavakkam, Madras. 20th November 1913.

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is discernible, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date issued on the title page with the name of the era—which either Anno Christi or Vikrama—date if taken from the press or of publication, size, cost, title, and price	3 Printer and place of printing	4 Number of copies	5 Registration number	6 Publisher of newspaper (where this name and residence), printer (where a number) and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*				
166	**Sundararāju Ceṭṭi, K.** *[illegible]*. [Alaṅkāracindu. Ballad songs embodying the account of the Privy-Council decision in the recent Pondi murder case resulting in the acquittal of the accused.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Mannarguḍi. 1913. [23rd June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Subrahmanya Piḷḷai, Campakalakṣmīvilāsa Press, Mannarguḍi.	1,000	263	...
167	**Svāmināthaṉār, A. M.** *[illegible]*. [Segnasābhāsa Darpaṇa mukkiya gavaṇippu. Points out certain defects in the last Census report relating to the class of people known as Vīśvabrāhmaṇas.] pp. 24. Published by K. Kaṅgiyappaṉār: Madras. [1st December 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Kaṅgiyappaṉāri, Viśvakulōddhāraṇa Press, Madras.	500	786	....
168	**Tahir Sahib (A. Muhammad).** *[illegible]*. [Mesmerism. Gives instructions on the practice of Mesmerism with the help of illustrative charts.] pp. 2, 85. Published by P. K. Mohiuddin Ṭāhā: Madras. 1913. [20th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	A. Cittambala Mudali, Kalviprakāśam Press, Madras.	1,000	38	P. K. Mohiuddin Ṭāhā, Vattalak kundu, Madura district. 2nd October 1913.
169	**Vēḷāyudha Uḍaiyār.** *[illegible]*. [Vellac-cinde. Ballad songs descriptive of the recent flood-disaster near Chidambaram.] pp. 9. Published by the author: Chidambaram. 1913. [10th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	S. P. Śelvagaṇapati Mudali, Pāḷāmbika vilāsa Press, Chidambaram.	1,000	1,040	...
170	**Vīra Piḷḷai, T. K.** *[illegible]*. [Viḍudalaikkaṇḍāṭṭam. Part 1. Ballad songs descriptive of the acquittal in a case of murder on appeal to the High Court in Madras.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Śalem. 1913. [26th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	A. Subrahmaṇya Piḷḷai, Sanmukhavilāsa Press, Salem.	1,000	982	...
	TAMIL—PHILOSOPHY.				
19	**Rāmasāmi Śāstri, K. S.** *[illegible]*. [Dīhadīhi vivēkam. A discourse on the relation between body and soul: delivered under the auspices of the Śaiva Sabhā, Palamcottah.] pp. 62. Published by the Śaiva Sabhā: Palamcottah. 1913. [27th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	V. S. Śivajñāna Dīkṣhar and S. Vīravāhu Piḷḷai, Peddāṭci Press, Palamcottah.	250	140	...
	TAMIL—POETRY.				
25	**Cidambaram Piḷḷai, S.** *[illegible]*. [Śeṭṭināṭṭhar-śatakam. A centum of stanzas apostrophising Śiva and treating of social, religious and ethical subjects.] pp. 46. Published by S. Śiraṅkaṟam Ceṭṭi: Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	S. Śiraṅkaṟa Ceṭṭi, Madras Ripan Press, Madras.	1,000	401	....
26	**Cinnattambi Pulavar.** *[illegible]*. [Kalvaḷaiyaṭṭidi. A centum of *aṭṭidi* stanzas in praise of God Vināyaka as worshipped at Kalvaḷai: with notes.] pp. 4, 66. Published by S. Śiraṅkaṟa Ceṭṭi: Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Do.	1,000	458	...
27	——— *[illegible]*. [Maruṅgiyaṉāṭṭidi. A centum of *aṭṭidi* stanzas in praise of Śiva as worshipped at Vāḍiṟaṉyaṉam.] pp. 4, 88. 1913. [September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Do.	1,000	459	...

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obtainable, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of publication and the language in which the matter is written—whether original or translation, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing	4 Number of copies	5 Registration number	6 Proprietor of copyright. If the name and residence, profession or occupation and date of the creation of copyright
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	TAMIL—POETRY—*contd.*				
29	கலவழி நாற்பது. [Kalavaḻi nāṟpadu. A collection of *forty* stanzas describing the battlefield in which Śeṅgaṭōḷa defeated the Chera king Kāvirumparai attributed to Peygai Āḻvār: with notes compiled by Sabbarāya Ceṭṭi.] Edited by K. B. Gōvindarāja Mudali. pp. 35. Published by S. Śivaśaṅkara Ceṭṭi: Madras. 1913 [September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	S. Śivaśaṅkara Ceṭṭi, Madras Ripon Press, Madras.	1,000	467	..
30	**Naṭēśa Nāṭṭār, K.** நீதிமாலை. [Nītimālai. A garland of thirty didactic stanzas: with paraphrase.] pp. 16 Published by the author: Raghunāthapuram (Arni Jagir). [13th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	V. D. Naṭarāja Mudali, Sundaravināyakar Press, Vellore.	1,000	631	..
30	**Sadākṣarakavirāyar, V. V.** சிவசுவாமிஞ்சை. [Kaḷḷaviṇṇāṭṭu An eulogistic poem referring to the munificence of a Muhammadan gentleman; describes also a message of love supposed to have been sent to him by a damsel through a parrot.] pp. 14. Published by V. S. Sāmidāsan, Tuticorin. 1913. [15th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Rāmaliṅga Gorukkal, Saccidānanda Press, Viruduapatti	1,000	644	.. ..
31	சரசுவதியந்தாதி. [Sarasvatiyantādi. Thirty stanzas, in *antādi* form, in praise of Sarasvati, the Goddess of Learning; with notes and a sketch of the life of the author Kambar.] Edited by K. R. Govindarāja Mudali. pp. 40, 48 Published by S. Śivaśaṅkara Ceṭṭi: Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	S. Śivaśaṅkara Ceṭṭi, Madras Ripon Press, Madras.	1,000	439	....
32	**Sōmasundara Udayār, V.** சோமசுந்தர உதயர். [Iṟāja vaṇṇa. A small collection of stanzas, in the *Veṇbā* metre eulogising His Majesty George V, King and Emperor.] pp. 6 Published by the author: Kadakam. 1913. [18th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	K. Sāmiaiya Nāyuḍu, Āryan Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000	382	....
33	விவேகசிந்தாமணி. [Vivēkacintāmaṇi. A well-known collection of didactic stanzas: with explanatory notes.] Edited by P. K. Śeṣavāśēṭṭi. pp. 3, 34. Published by the editor: Vellore. 1913. [16th November 1913.] 16° 2nd edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, As. 1-6.**	V. D. Naṭarāja Mudali, Sundaravināyakar Press, Vellore.	1,000	650	P. K. Śrīnivāsāchāri, Tamil Pandit, Voorhees College, Vellore 15th November 1913.
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 39, at page 781 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1912.]				
	TAMIL—RELIGION.				
274	அத்யாத்மராமாயணம். [Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇam. Part I. A Tamil rendering of the Sanskrit work of the same name.] Translated by Naṭēśa Śāstri. pp. 239. Published by S. G. Ayyar & Co.: Triplicane, Madras. 1913. [1st June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	A. Vedyanātha Ayyar, Manager, Svadēśamitran Press, Madras.	1,000	374	....
275	**Alaṅāṭṭu Ammāl.** கலஷபுரிலீலை. [Kalaṣapurilīlai. Songs, in the ballad style, descriptive of the recent consecration ceremony of the temple of Sārada at Kaladi.] pp. 20. Published by V. Veṅkaṭāchala Śāstri: Palghat. 1913 [30th October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	V. Veṅkaṭāchala Śāstri, Vidyākalpataru Press, Palghat.	400	499	....
276	——— மஹாபாரதரஹஸ்யகதை. [Mahābhāratarahasya kathaiyum. A short allegoric interpretation of the story of *Mahābhārata*: in the form of Kummi songs.] pp. 11. Published by Rāmasvāmi Ayyar: Salem. 1913. [25th November 1913.] 8° 1st edition. **Free.**	A. Subrahmaṇyam Piḷḷai, Śaṇmukhavilāsam Press, Salem.	500	380	....

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the area of the book where the name is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date when the title page with the name of the press—which other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright [this is to be read the demand to prove a claim of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*				
277	Āṇḍālammāḷ, E. *Śaiva upanyāsa.* [Śivaliṅga Mahattvam. A lecture on the great religious significance of the Śivaliṅga and the worship thereof.] pp. 48. Published by C. S. Ekāmbara Mudali: Bangalore Pettai. 1913. [9th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	T. A. SubbaveṅkaṭarāmaAyyar, Manager, Tamil Saṅgam Press, Madura.	2,000	1,028	C. S. Ekāmbara Mudali, 4/16, Jumma Masjid Road, Bangalore Pettai. 22nd December 1913.
278	——— *Śaivattil tiruṇīṟu.* [Tiruṇīṟiṉ Uṇmai. A lecture on the religious importance of the sacred ashes put on by the Śaivas.] pp. 32. 1913. [8th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	2,000	1,030	Do.
279	Aṅgamuttusāmi, S. *Tiruvaṇṇāmalai Dīpadarśana Māhātmyae-curukkam.* [Tiruvaṇṇāmalai Dīpadarśana Māhātmyae-curukkam Gives a short account of the religious significance attached to the grand illumination on the top of the Tiruvaṇṇāmalai hill on the Śivakārthai-day.] pp. 8 Published by N. Kumaravēlu Pillai: Villupuram. 1914. [10th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	M. Gōpālakṛṣṇa Pillai, Śrī Rukmiṇīvilāsam Press, Villupuram.	1,000	995	....
280	Annapūrṇiyammā, B. *Śaṅkaravijaya vilāsam.* [Śaṅkaravijaya vilāsam. Gives a description of the life and achievements of Śaṅkarāchārya, in the form of songs.] pp. 136, 2. Published by the author: Salem. 1913. [10th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	A. Subrahmaṇya Pillai, Saṇmukhavilāsa Press, Salem	1,000	912	B. Annapūrṇiyammā, Salem. 15th December 1913.
281	Appāsāmi Pillai, A. S. *Śāmuvēl arāḷuṇḍu.* [Śāmuvēl arāḷuṇḍu. Gives an account of the conversion to Christianity of a learned Hindu and of his subsequent peaceful death.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Palamcottah. [13th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	E. S. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	500	737	....
282	Appi Ācāri. *Ōṟṟilākkirttanam.* [Ōṟṟilākkirttanam. Devotional songs addressed to God Subrahmaṇya.] pp. 3. Published by Appi Ācāri: Madras. 1913. [7th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	A. Pārthasārathi Mudali, Gladstone Press, Madras.	1,000	862	....
283	*Śrī. Ōṟṟumaṟṟaṟṟāy aṉṉaiyarāṭṭi.* [Arc. Dēvamātāvin vaṇakkumādam. Roman Catholic prayers and instructions for the worship of Mary, the mother of Christ, in the month of November.] pp. 2, 363. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, s. j.: Trichinopoly. 1913. [10th October 1913.] 12°. 3rd edition. Price, 8 annas. [Previous editions not known.]	Rev. Br. Joseph, s. j., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000	869	....
284	Ārōgyasāmi Pillai, M. D. *Ārōgyaṇṇaiyarāṭṭam.* [Mahōtsavamāḷikā. Ballad songs descriptive of a festival in honour of Arc. Anthony worshipped at the Kolar gold fields.] pp. 8. Published by the Sundaravilāsa Sabhā: Marikuppam. 21st June 1913. 16°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	O. P. Nārāyaṇasāmi Mudali, Kamalanāyaki Press, Madras.	500	271	....
285	Aruṇācalam Ceṭṭi. *Śūrasaṁhārakkummi.* [Śūrasaṁhārakkummi. Ballad songs descriptive of a festival held in honour of God Subrahmaṇya.] pp. 10. Published by E. Nāṭṭimuttu Kōnār: Vallanāḍu. [30th November 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	P. S. Kaliyaṇam Pillai, Victoria Press, Palghat.	500	772	....
286	Aruṇāchala Nāvalar, N. *Tiruvaṇṇāmalaippadikam.* [Tiruvaṇṇāmalaippadikam. A decade of stanzas in praise of Śiva worshipped as Arupagiriṇāthar at Tiruvaṇṇāmalai.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Tinnevelly Bridge. 1913. [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	T. S. P. Subrahmaṇya Pillai, Āryaprakāśini Press, Tinnevelly Bridge.	1,000	744	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indication (the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of issues published and place of publication to be stated on the title page with the name of the city where other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (the name and residence), register number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*				
287	Ārīrvādam (Rev. R. V.) ஞானப் பாடல் [Pūrṇa Gītam. Christian lyrics and forms of prayers for the use of the young.] pp. 3, 78 Published by the Tinnevelly Children's Mission office: Palamcottah. 1913 [17th November 1913.] 32°. New edition. Price, 1 anna.	E. S. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	3,000	739	....
288	ஆத்மபுராணம். [Ātmaparāṇam. Part 9 A prose translation of the Sanskrit work of the same name treating of religion and philosophy.] Edited by K Śrīnivāsa Nāyakar and P. Sanmukha Mudali. pp. 92. Published by the editors: Madras. 1913. [14th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 178, at page 231 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	W. F. Graham, Madras Times Printing and Publishing Co, Ltd, Madras.	1,500	950	....
289	———Part 6. pp. 93. 1913. [29th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	1,600	951	....
290	Bhaktvatsalam, T. பக்தவத்சலம் பிள்ளை. [Indiyā dēśattu Iṇaiyilāmahāṉhal. No 2. Gives biographical sketches of some well-known saints of India: issued in parts.] pp. 42. Published by the author: Madras 1913 [25th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas. [No. 1 noticed in entry No. 183, at page 251 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	L. Śaṭarimuttu, Manager, R. Vivēkānanda Press, Madras	1,000	32	....
291	———No. 3. pp. 47. 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000	823	....
292	Carr (Rev. E. S.) ஞானபாடல். [Vēdapāḍṅgal. Bible lessons for village schools.] pp. 12. Published by the author: Palamcottah. 1913. [22nd July 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Free.	E. S. Carr, C.M.S Press, Palamcottah.	1,000	67	....
293	Cidambaram Piḷḷai, P. K. சிதம்பரம் பிள்ளை. [Subrahmaṇyamālai. A garland of stanzas in praise of God Subrahmaṇya worshipped on the Palni hills.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Palghat. 1913. [29th October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	P. K. Cidambaram Piḷḷai, Vidyāsaṅtānam Press, Palghat.	600	428	....
294	Cidambaranāṉ, A. சிதம்பரனார். [Vibhūti-vilakkam On the meaning and spiritual value of the use of vibhūti, the sacred ashes, put on by Śaivas.] pp. 3, 25 Published by the Secretary, Śaiva Siddhānta Sabhā. Uttiramerur 1913 [12th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 4 annas.	J. N. Rāmanāthan, Maykandān Press, Madras.	1,000	672	....
295	Cinnayā Mudali, A. சின்னயா முதலி. [Aṣṭōttaraśatōṭa vēṅkaṭa mālai. A garland of stanzas in praise of the goddess Tirucellāmbāyaki worshipped at Kūvilūr.] pp. 4, 29. Published by the author: Madras. 1913 [3rd October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.	S. B. Rajarām, Sun of India Press, Madras.	1,000	255	....
296	Dēvadāsan, G. தேவதாசன். [Prasaṅgak kaḷañjiyam. A collection of 75 sermons delivered by the late Rev. I. Gurupādam of Palamcottah.] pp. 9, 112. Published by the author. Palamcottah. 1913 [20th November 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	E. S Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	750	741	....
297	ஒருசாமானியன் சரித்திரம். [Dēvasahāyam Piḷḷai Carittiram. The story of a native Christian convert.] pp. 8, 84. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J.: Trichinopoly. 1913. [15th November 1913.] 8°. 4th edition. Price, As. 1-8. [Previous editions not known.]	Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000	672	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the size of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication (date given on the title page with the name of the era—whether other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), review number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*				
298	திவ்யப்ரபந்த திவ்யார்த்த தீபிகை. [Divyaprabandha Divyārtha Dipikai. Part 9. The well-known collection of the *Nālāyiraprabandham* of the Śrīvaiṣṇavas of Southern India with word-for-word meaning and notes in Tamil, issued in parts.] Edited by P. B. Aṇṇangarāchāri. pp. 48. Published by A. Dāmōdara Mudali: Madras. 1913. [19th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	A. Dāmōdara Mudali, Presidency Press, Madras.	1,000	733	....
	[Part 8 noticed in entry No. 168, at page 232 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
299	Ellwein (Rev. M.) St. Luke's Gospel: translated from the original. pp. 92. Published by the author: Kumbakonam. 1913. [17th November 1913.] 12°. 2nd edition. Price, 1 anna.	E. Mannig, Superintendent, E. L. M. Press, Tranquebar.	1,200	916	Rev. M. Ellwein, Kumbakonam. 15th December 1913.
300	Elwin (Miss A.) Sword Pratches. ["A three years' course of Texts for Zenana pupils: adapted from the Irish Church system of teaching the 100 texts."] pp. 1, 21, 4. Published by the author: Tinnevelly. 1913. [15th November 1913.] 16°. 3rd edition. Price, 6 pies.	E. S. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	4,000	735	....
301	Gaṇapati Śāstri. அருணாசலமாலை. [Aruṇāchalamālai. Stanzas in praise of Śiva as Aruṇāchala.] pp. 1, 12. Published by S. Nārāyaṇa Reḍḍi: Vellore. 1913. [9th December 1913.] 16°. 2nd edition. Free.	V. S. Śiṅgāravēlu Mudali, Victoria Press, Vellore.	1,000	868	....
	[Previous editions not known.]				
302	Gōvindasvāmi, M. A. V. உமையின்கீர்த்தனை. [Umaiyin nilaikīrttanai. Songs on the importance of one's attaining spiritual bliss.] pp. 6, 21. Published by the author: Negapatam. 1913. [24th September 1913.] 12°. 2nd edition. Price, 1 anna.	N. Ratnasāmi, Nīlalōcani Branch Press, Tiruvalur.	2,000	76	....
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 304, at page 303 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1910.]				
303	Ignatius (Rev. S. M. F.) சத்தியவேதம் விசுவாசியின் காவல் வரலாறு. [Sattiyavēdam Viśvāsiyin Kāvalkka-Varalāṟu. Gives a brief account of the origin and history of the Satyavēdu Mission.] pp. 8, 28, 2. Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [20th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, As. 1-6.	R. A. Dawson, Mercury Press, Madras.	200	1,035	....
304	——— அரம்பாக்கம் விசாரணை உற்பத்தி. [Arambākkam Vichāraṇai Uppatti. Gives a short account of the origin and history of the Arambākkam Mission.] pp. 10, 43. 1915. [20th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	400	1,036	....
305	Karunaiyānandaswāmi. குருஸ்துதி சதகம். [Guruṣṭhu śatakam. A centum of stanzas apostrophising Śiva as Guruṣṭhu and giving expression to the author's feelings of penitence and devotion.] pp. 21. Published by S. Śivaśaṅkara Ceṭṭi: Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	S. Śivaśaṅkara Ceṭṭi, Madras Ripon Press, Madras.	1,500	462	....
306	Krishna Ayyar, M. N. அபயாம்பிகை சதகம். [Avaiyāmbikai śatakam. A centum of devotional stanzas in praise of Pārvati as worshipped at Mylapore.] pp. 62. Published by S. Śivaśaṅkara Ceṭṭi: Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,500	464	....
307	Kumāra Dēśikar, P. K. A. சித்தாநந்தவருபி. [Siddhānandavarupi. Stanzas and songs in praise of goddess Irukkiliamai worshipped at Madras.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Madras. 14th September 1913. [15th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.	Roopert & Co., Rachna Press, Madras.	600	127	....

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is of merit, number of pages, publishers and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, and, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration date.	6 Proprietors' copy. Give the name and residence, register number and date of registration of copyrights.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*				
808	Lamb (Rev. G. H.) [Vinnappangaḷum Sōtraṅgaḷum. Notes of activity of the Church Mission in certain parts of the world and a collection of prayers for further progress of the Mission.] pp. 32. Published by the author: Idaiyangadi. 1913. [7th August 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	E. S. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	250	66	....
	——— [Bālar Ārādhanai. "Catechism service book" for the use of Christian youths.] pp. 6. 1913. [18th October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	1,000	736	....
810	[Mariyamman vaḷḷnaḍaippadam. Ballad songs in praise of the goddess Māriyamman worshipped in a place near Tiruvannamalai.] pp. 7. Published by T. R. Rājamāṇikka Mudali. Dalavakulam. 12th September 1913. [22nd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	P. N. Kanagayya Nāyuḍu, Manōhōmani Nāṭaka Press, Tiruvannamalai.	550	252	....
811	Mīnākṣisundaram Piḷḷai, [Śākkiḷar Piḷḷaittamiḻ. A poem in the *Piḷḷaittamiḻ* style of metrical composition referring to the greatness of Śākkiḷar, the author of *Tiruttoṇḍar Purāṇam*.] pp. 52. Published by G. Rāmachandra Rao: Madura. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	A. Muttusāmi Piḷḷai, Manager, Vivēkabhānu Press, Madura.	500	79	....
812	Muttappa Cetṭi. [Jayaṅkoṇḍōr Śatakam, Tiramukhavilāsam. Contains (i) a century of stanzas illustrating certain proverbs by means of stories from Puranic sources, and (ii) an ode in *Kalivenbā* metre describing the devotional experiences of the author.] pp. 62. Published by S. Śivaśaṅkara Cetṭi: Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	S. Śivaśaṅkara Cetṭi, Madras Ripon Press, Madras.	1,500	163	....
813	Muttappa Piḷḷai, S. [Kavimālai. A garland of songs in praise of god Subrahmanya worshipped at Tiruchendur.] pp. 12. Published by the author: Tiruchendur. [27th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Śālavāṭi Ayyar, Manager, Nūrul Islām Press, Tirunelveli.	1,000	668	....
814	Muttuṟāmaliṅgam Śērvai. [Bhajanaikīrtanam. Songs in praise of a *guru* called Śēṭṭikaḷ Rāmaliṅgaṟāmu.] pp. 36. Published by the editor: Madura. 1913. [15th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	S. Muddukṛiṣṇa Nāyuḍu, Aṣṭalakṣmi vilāsam Press, Madura.	500	846	....
815	[Nallolukkam. Good manners. Instructions on good manners for the use of Roman Catholic youths.] pp. 1, 67. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J.: Trichinopoly. 1913. [20th October 1913.] 32°. 8th edition. Price, As. 1-6. [Previous edition (6th) noticed in entry No. 147, at page 113 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1910.]	Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	3,000	383	....
816	Nārāyaṇa Reḍḍi, S. [Jñānaśāra vichārappaḍalam. The 64th canto of a work on Śaivāgama known as Dērkāḷiṭṭiṟam.] pp. 1, 16. Published by H. J. Mc. Calloch: Vellore. 1913. [8th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	P. N. Jambuliṅgam, Record Press, Vellore.	1,000	906	....
817	Narayanasami Gaunder, M. [Śūrasaṁhāra Vaḷḷnaḍaippaḍalam. Pilgrim-songs descriptive of a festival held in honour of God Subrahmanya worshipped at Neṭṭappākkam.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Nallikkappam. 1913. [19th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	R. Varadayya Nāyuḍu, Śrī Varalakṣmī vilāsam Press, Nellikkappam.	1,000	696	....

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Serial number	Author and title, brief subject indication, the year of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when neither than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (in case any such, residence), nature, number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*				
318	நவநாட்ஜெபாங்கள். [Navanāṭjepāṅgaḷ]. A collection of prayers addressed to Mary, the mother of Christ, as worshipped at Pompoi, in Italy.] pp. 78 Published by Rev. Fr. A. R. John: Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 16°. New edition. Price, 2 annas.	Rev. Fr. A. R. John, The Good Pastor Press, Madras.	1,000	197	....
319	**Nāyaṉār Svāmi (Vālaiguru).** ஞானசம்பந்தர், நாவுக்கரசர், சுந்தரமூர்த்தி நாயனார். [Tēvāram, Tiruvāsakam, Jāgatāṭṭiṉam. Stanzas of praise addressed to the Śaiva *Guru* held in high esteem at Tittakkuḍi in the South Arcot district.] pp. 8. Published by N. M. S. Saṇmukhasundara Nāyaṉār: Madras. 1912 [25th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 pies.	N. M. S. Saṇmukhasundara Nāyaṉār, Nāyaṉār Press, Madras.	1,000	212	....
320	——— ஞானசம்பந்தர், நாவுக்கரசர். [Tēvāram, Tiruvāsakam.] pp. 8. 1912 [25th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 pies.	Do	1,000	213	....
321	——— [Stanzas in praise of Pārvati worshipped as Acalāmbikai at Tittakkuḍi.] pp. 12 1912. [25th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 pies.	Do.	1,000	214	....
322	——— ஞானசம்பந்தர். [Tēvārappadikam. Stanzas in praise of a Śaiva *Guru* held in high honour at Tittakkuḍi.] pp. 12. 1912. [25th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 pies.	Do	1,000	215	....
323	——— [A collection of stanzas in praise of Śiva and Acalāmbikai worshipped at Tittakkuḍi.] pp. 6 1912. [25th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 pies.	Do.	1,000	216	....
324	——— [Stanzas in praise of Śiva and Pārvati worshipped as goddess Periyanāyaki.] pp. 8. 1912. [25th September 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 9 pies.	Do.	1,000	217	....
325	——— ஞானசம்பந்தர் பதிகங்கள். [Tēvāra Tiruvāsakappadikaṅgaḷ. A collection of stanzas in praise of Śiva and Pārvati worshipped at Tittakkuḍi.] pp. 59 1912 [25th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 pies.	Do.	1,000	218	....
326	**Niratiśayānanda Mauna Dēśikar (Svāmi)** நிரதிசயானந்த மௌன தேசிகர். [Dēvipida otti mālai. A garland of stanzas in praise of the goddess Tirukkaiyaṅmaṉ worshipped at Madras.] pp. 12 Published by S. M. Ekāmbara Piḷḷai: Madras. 23rd August 1913. 8° 1st edition. Free.	P. Gaṅgādhara Nāyaṉar, Jayavināyaka Śiva prakāśa Press, Madras.	250	587	....
327	**Paramāṉandam, S.** சுவிசேஷ பிரசங்கங்கள். [Suvīśēṣa Prasaṅgaṅgaḷ. 'Gospel Addresses'] pp. 9, 291 Published by the author: Royapuram, Madras. 1913. [October 1913.] 16°. 2nd edition. Price, 6 annas.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	3,000	1,063	....
328	'பாத்திமா' சரித்திரச் சுருக்கமும், [Pāttimā Nāyakiyiṉ Tirukkalyāṇam Gives certain facts relating to the marriage of the daughter of Muhammad, the Prophet of Islam, and the lessons to be derived therefrom by the present-day Musalmans.] Translated by M. Abdul Khādir. pp 12. Published by the translator: Vaniyambadi 1913. [25th October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	M. Abdul Khādir Sāhib, Muhammadiya Press, Vaniyambadi.	750	406	....
329	**Piccaikkaṇṇu Pulavar, A.** முத்தாரம்மன்பரி மேலுள்ள பாடல். [Muttāramman pāṭṭu villuppāṭṭu Ballad songs in praise of the goddess Muttāramman worshipped at Karangapiyūr.] pp. 110. Published by M. Subbaiyā Nāḍār: Sivattondanallur (Tinnevelly district). 1913. [6th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Sultān Miyān Sāhib, Mahamadan Press, Madura.	2,000	192	M. Subbaiyā Nāḍār, Manājar, Sivattondanallur village, Tarai post, Tinnevelly district. 9th October 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obtainable, number of pages, particulars and place of publication and date appear on the title page with the name of the city—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (His name and residence), register number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*				
330	குஞ்சுகளை வளர்க்கும் விதம். [Pillaigalaivalarkkum vidham. On 'how to bring up children.'] pp 26. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph S.J.: Trichinopoly. 1913. [27th October 1913.] 32°. 3rd edition. Price, 6 pies.	Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	2,000	441	....
	[Previous edition (1st) noticed in entry No. 187, at page 215 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1911.]				
331	Rāmalinga Pillai, C. அருள்விளக்கமாலை. [Arulvilakkamālai. A poetical of devotional stanzas describing the spiritual experiences of the author after obtaining the grace of God (Śiva).] pp. 32. Published by Muttuvēlu: Serukuppam. 1913. [16th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	R. Varadayya Nāyudu, Śrī Varalakṣmi vilāsam Press, Nellikkuppam.	400	695	....
332	Rāmalingam Pillai, C. S. சமயம். [Śamayam. Report of a lecture on "what true religion means".] pp. 1, 14, 1. Published by the author. Tinnevelly. 1913. [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	T. S. P. Subrahmanya Pillai, Ārya-prakāśam Press, Tinnevelly Bridge.	300	756	....
333	Rāmasāmikavirāyar, T. கந்தக்கலிப்பு. [Kandakkalippu. Stanzas, in the ballad style, in praise of God Kadirēśa (Subrahmanya) worshipped in a place called Kadirkāmam.] pp. 32. Published by E. M. Gopālakṛiṣṇa Kōn: Madura. [28th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Sultān Miyān Sāhib, Muhammadan Press, Madura.	3,000	474	....
334	Rangasāmi Ayyangār, T. இரட்டைமணிமாலை. [Iraṭṭaimaṇimālai. A garland of stanzas, in two alternating metres, in praise of Lakṣmi worshipped as Komudavalli at Tiruvālitirunagari.] pp. 8. Published by K. Venkaṭarāma Ayyar: Mayavaram. 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. Venkaṭarāma Ayyar, Sarasvativilāsa Press, Mayavaram.	1,000	439	....
335	Sabhāpati Mudali, P. திருப்போர்த்தலபுராண வசனம். [Tirupporttalapurāṇa vacanam. Describes the religious greatness and importance of a celebrated Śaiva shrine not far off from Madras.] pp. 4, 42. Published by P. T. Kappusāmi Mudali: Madras. 1913. [19th December 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, As. 1-6.	L. Śavarimuttu, R. Vivēkānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	1,011	P. T. Kappusāmi Mudali, 87, High Road, Purasavakkam. 20th December 1913.
336	Sāmbaśiva Śāstri, G. சைவபுரிபுராணக்கீர்த்தனமான்மியம். [Paraśarapurāṇa-kīrttana-māhātmyam. Describes the greatness and religious importance of Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, a Śaiva place of pilgrimage in South India.] pp. 140. Published by Subbarāyar: Tiruvandutorai. 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition (E). Price, 12 annas.	B. Nārāyana Rao, Manager, Brahmānanda Press, Tiruvadi.	250	679	....
337	Sāmi Dāsan, V. S. பஜனைசங்கீர்த்தனம். [Bhajanaikīrttanam. Devotional songs, in the ballad style, addressed to God Subrahmanya worshipped at Tiruchandur.] pp. 6. Published by the author: Tuticorin. 1913. [26th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Rāmalinga Gurukkal, Saccidānandam Press, Vīrapatti.	1,000	407	....
338	Sāmināṭha Navalar, A. S. A. தயாரமணிமாலைக்யவிஞாப்பமாலை. [Dayāramaṇimālaikyaviṇṇappamālai. Stanzas of praise addressed to Mary, the mother of Christ, worshipped at Vēḷaṅkaṇṇi.] pp. 8. Published by A. C. Rataam Pillai: Madras. 1913. [2nd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Kavirāja Kandasāmi Pillai, Kaviprakāśa Gaṇēśānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	201	....
339	Saṇmukhaśāri, T. சண்முகக்கீர்த்தனமஞ்சரி. [Aṇṇāmalaikkīrttanamañjari. A collection of songs on ethical, philosophical and religious themes.] pp. 18, 112. Published by the author. Madras. 1913. [25th September 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	L. Śavarimuttu, Manager, R. Vivēkānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	22	K. T. Ṣaṇmukhaśāri, 66, Riverside street, Komaleeswarenpet, Madras. 11th October 1913.

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Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given in the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright with a name and residence; registry number and date of registration in copyright.

BOOKS—*cont.*

TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*

340 **Sanmukha Ayyar, M.** சண்முகஐயர், M. [Viṉāyakar Paḍikam. A decad of stanzas in praise of God Viṉāyaka worshipped at Lakṣmikuḍi.] pp. 1, 6 Published by the author. Chidambaram. 1913. [20th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies. — 300 — 745 — ....

341 **Sarasvati Yati.** சரஸ்வதி-யதி. [Siddhaguru Naṭarājapadikam. A decad of stanzas in praise of Śiva worshipped as Naṭarāja.] pp. 4. Published by R. Ariyanāyakam Piḷḷai: Madura. 1913. [29th September 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies. — 250 — 25 — ....

342 **Śavariyappadāsar, S. M.** சவரி. அப்பதாசர், ஸ. மை. [Arc. Phiḷōmēnammāḷ Nāṭakam. A drama, of the popular kind, embodying the story of the sacrifice of a Roman Catholic lady-saint.] pp. 60. Published by R. A. Dawson: Madras. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas. — 1,000 — 73 — ....

343 **Śellammāḷ.** செல்லம்மாள். [Vēdānta siddhānta samarasa kīrttanai. Songs inculcating devotion to Śiva.] pp. 7, 532. Published by Thompson & Co.: Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re 2. — 300 — 327 — ....

344 **Śivaprakāśadāsika Svāmi.** சுவாமிகள். [Dhyānappāṭṭu. A small collection of devotional stanzas addressed to God Viṉāyaka.] pp. 8. Published by the Śivānanda Bhakta Bhajanai: Madras. 14th September 1913. 8°. 1st edition. Free. — 300 — 868 — ....

345 **Śokkalingattōvar.** சொக்கலிங்கத்தோவர். [Tiruccendilantādi. A centum of *antāti* stanzas in praise of God Subrahmanya as worshipped at Tiruccendil.] pp. 16. Published by K. V. Karuppaiyā Pāvalar: Ettayapuram. 1913. [28th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna. — 500 — 27 — ....

346 **Śrīnivāsa Nāyakar.** ஸ்ரீநிவாஸ நாயகர். [Tōttirappā. A centum of devotional stanzas describing the sports of Śrī Kṛiṣṇa.] pp. 36. Published by K. V. Karuppaiyā Pāvalar: Ettayapuram. 1913. [28th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas. — Do. — 500 — 24 — ....

347 **Stapley (Rev. C. G.)** Compline. [Christian prayers intended to be offered as the closing service of the day.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Nazareth (Tinnevelly district). [18th November 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Free. — E. S. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah. — 200 — 740 — ....

348 **Stephen, L. I.** 'Christmas Carols' pp 8. Published by the author: Madras. 1914. [22nd December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Free. — P. Subbarāyulu Nāyuḍu, Smarton Press, Madras. — 100 — 1,089 — ....

349 **St. John's Gospel.** Translated by Rev. M. Ellwein. pp. 63. Published by the translator: Kumbakonam. 1913. [30th September 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. (T). Price, 1 anna. — E. Masonic, Superintendent, A.E.L.M. Press, Tranquebar. — 2,000 — 129 — Rev. M. Ellwein, Kumbakonam. 6th October 1913.

350 **சுபராம அய்யர் பதம்.** [Subhārāma Ayyar padam. Songs, in alliterative metre, describing the human soul as a heroine in love with God Subrahmanya.] Edited by M. Subrahmanya Ayyar. pp. 62. Published by E. Pārthasārathi Nāyuḍu: Madras. 1912. [January 1912.] 8°. Revised edition. Price, 1 anna. — E. Pārthasārathi Nāyuḍu, Śrī Padmanābha-vilāsam Press, Madras. — 2,000 — 135 — ....

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the same is known, number of pages, size, name of place of publication, date of publication, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing	4 Number of copies	5 Registration number	6 Proprietor of copyright (the name and residence being given) and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*				
351	**Subbusvāmi Ayyar, H. T.** [Kaṇṇappa Nāyaṉār Caritiṟa Mahimaittreppuge]. 4[literary stanzas giving an account of the Śaiva devotee and saint Kaṇṇappa Nāyaṉār] pp. 4. Published by the author: Ambasamudram, [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	T. S. P. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Āryaprakāśini Press, Tinnevelly Bridge.	500	862	....
	TAMIL (MALAYALAM)—RELIGION.				
352	[Subrahmanya mālai. Stanzas addressed to God Subrahmanya of the Palni hills and intended to be used in fevers, extricating oneself from dangers, exorcising devils, etc.] pp. 12. Published by P. S. Kaliyugam Piḷḷai. Palghat. 1913. [30th October 1913.] 12° 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	P. S. Kaliyugam Piḷḷai, Victoria Press, Palghat.	1,000	438	....
353	[Subrahmanyar mālai. A garland of stanzas in praise of God Subrahmanya worshipped on the Palni hills.] pp. 14. Published by V. Veṅkaṭāchala Śāstri Kalpatti (Palghat). 1913 [25th October 1913.] 16° 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	V. Veṅkaṭāchala Śāstri, Vidyākalpataru Press, Palghat.	460	498	....
354	Subrahmanya Piḷḷai. [Śaiva siddhānta vijakkam. An exposition of the principles of the Śaivasiddhānta.] pp. 8,132. Published by M. R. Kandasāmi Kavirāyar: Madura. 1913. [9th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 12 annas.	A. Muttusāmi Piḷḷai, Manager, Vivekabhānu Press, Madura.	500	191	M. R. Kandasāmi Kavirāyar, Madura. 9th October 1913.
355	**Sundaramēṉikkam Piḷḷai, V.** [Śrī Mahā Śāttayyaṉār pēril kummi, Ballad songs, in praise of God Śāttayyaṉār worshipped at Sattanur.] pp. 1, 10. Published by the author: Parambakudi. 1913. [30th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, nil.	D. M. Celleyyā Piḷḷai, Māṇikkam Press, Parambakkudi	1,000	802	....
356	**Svāminātha Upādhyāyar, T. M.** [Tirukkōṭṭūrppurāṇam. A metrical account, in the form of a purāṇa, of the religious importance of the Śaiva place of pilgrimage known as Tirukkoṭṭur; contains the summaries of the different chapters.] pp. 6, 93, 24. Published by the author: Tirukkottur. 1913. [7th August 1913.] 16°. 1st edition Price, 6 annas.	G. C. Lākanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	1,000	374	....
357	**Tirukkāmani Piḷḷai, S. P.** [Arulvēṭṭappā. A collection of stanzas invoking the blessings of a Śaiva saint known as Śāṅguṇīdha Śivabhōga Nāyaṉār.] pp. 8. Published by K. K. Kāṭṭāṉa Piḷḷai: Madras. 16th August 1913. 8°. 1st edition. Free.	P. Gangādhara Nāvalar, Jayavināyaka Śivaprakāśa Press, Madras.	150	869	....
358	**Tirukkūdalingam Piḷḷai.** [Somaskandarakkaḍavuḷiṟōṭṭakappadikam. A decad of stanzas, composed without the use of any labials in praise of Śiva as worshipped at Madura.] pp. 5. Published by the author: Madura. 1913. [11th August 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.	Svāminātha Paṇḍitar, Śaivavidyānupālana Press, Madras.	500	78	....
359	**Tiruvēṅkaṭa Mudali.** [Tōṭṭiruppadikam. A decad of stanzas in praise of Śiva worshipped as Paṉṉirumaḍivaṟar near Conjeeveram.] pp. 7 Published by the author: Conjeeveram. 1913. [25th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.	C. Raṅgāchāri, Śrī Kāñchibhūṣaṇa Press, Conjeeveram.	1,000	211	....
360	**Tiruvēṅkaṭa Piḷḷai.** [Vaḷimaḍaippadam. Pilgrim-songs, in the ballad style, in praise of the goddess Māriyamman worshipped at Periyapāḷayam.] pp 10. Published by the author: Periyapāḷayam. 1913. [25th July 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. S. Kaḍirvēl Nāḍār, Vijayavilāsam Press, Madras	1,000	470	....

Serial No.	Author and title (brief subject indicating the age of the book where the same is necessary, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date [give day, the month and the year] of publication, and price of the book) (In the case of periodicals—date of issue from the commencement of publication, name, address, and price).	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Declaration received.	Proprietor of copyright (in cases where such claim is made) (address) (date of registration, if any) (copyright).
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*contd.*				
391	திருவிளையாடற்புராணம். [Tiruviḷaiyāḍarpurāṇam. A free prose version of *Tiruviḷaiyāḍarpurāṇam*, a metrical work describing the sixty-four sports of Śiva.] Edited by A. Singāravēlu Mudali. pp. 6, 345. Published by Śridharan & Co: Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, As. 5-8.	T. Tolkāppiyam Cetti, Vānī-Nileyam Press, Madras.	2,000	433	Śridharan & Co., 20, Pillaiyār Koil lane, George-town, Madras 31st October 1913.
392	உத்தரிக்கிற ஆத்மாக்களின் மணிமாதம். [Uddharikkiṟa Ātmākkaḷiṉvaṇakkamādam. On the conduct of prayers, by the Roman Catholics, in the month of November, for the salvation of souls.] pp. 4, 367. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, s. j.: Trichinopoly. 1912. [14th October 1913.] 16°. 3rd edition. Price, 9 annas. [2nd edition noticed in entry No. 409, at page 208 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1908.]	Rev. Br. Joseph, s.j., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	500	382	....
393	வேதாகம சரித்திரம். [Vēdāgama Caritthrum. Bible History for the use of the Catholic Schools.] Translated by Rev. Fr. J. M. Michael. pp. 12, 393. Published by Rev. Fr. A. R. John: Madras. 1913. [15th September 1913.] 16°. 3rd edition. Price, 9 annas.	Rev. Fr. A. R. John, The Good Pastor Press, Madras.	2,000	197	....
394	வேதப்பயிற்சி. [Vēdappayiṟci. Exhorts Roman Catholic Christians to take to the study of the scripture and Catholic literature.] pp. 23. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph. s. j.: Trichinopoly. [27th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Rev. Br. Joseph, s.j., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000	442	....
395	Vēlusāmi Piḷḷai, T. S. வேலுசாமிப்பிள்ளை. [Kāndapurāṇa Vaṇṇa. A poem in six cantos of *venbā* stanzas describing the story of the war god Subrahmanya as told in the Skānda Purāṇa.] pp. 10, 678, 5. Published by the author: Conjeevaram. 1913. [20th November 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	L. Śavarimuttu, Manager, R. Vivēkānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	823	T. S. Vēlusāmi Piḷḷai, Tamil Pandit, Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram 9th December 1913.
396	விநாயகரகவல். [Vināyakaraha-val. A well-known ode in praise of god Vināyaka: with also a collection of ethical stanzas.] Edited by C. V. Kṛṣṇasāmi Mudali. pp. 15. Published by the editor: Madras. 1913. [4th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 pie.	C. V. Kṛṣṇasāmi Mudali, Siddhivināyakar Press, Madras.	1,000	16	....
	TAMIL—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.				
2	Rāju Mudali, R. ராஜ விளக்கம். [Ganitavilakkam. A handbook elucidating the indigenous system of calculation and account-keeping.] pp. 3, 131. Published by W. H. Farrar: Arni. 1913. [17th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	W. H. Farrar, American Arcot Industrial Mission School Press, Arni.	3,000	989	R. Rāju Mudali, Satyavijaya nagaram, Arni Jagir. 19th December 1913.
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2	சந்திரகாவியம். [Candirakāvyam. A metrical work on astrology based on a Sanskrit original: with annotations.] Edited by M. Subrahmanya Pillai. pp. 4, 64. Published by the editor: Naduvapatti. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 9 annas.	P. V. Namaśivāya Mudali, Niranjanavilāsa Press, Madras.	1,250	132	M. Subrahmanya Pillai, Astrologer, Nedurappatti, Sattur post, 6th October 1913.
3	Kuppusāmi Nāyudu, M. T. குப்புசாமி நாயுடு. [Periya sandirasēkaram. A small catechism on astrology.] pp. 2, 114. Published by K. P. Singāravēlu Mudali: Madras. 1913. [14th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	M. Māṇikka Mudali, Vidyāratnākara Vilāsam Press, Madras.	1,000	348	K. P. Singāravēlu Mudali, 30, Vadamalai Mēstri Street, Madras. 24th October 1913.

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indication, the year of the book where the same is necessary, number of pieces, publication and place of publication; state whether printed in the Latin or in the native character; if in the latter, whether printed in the Tamil or in the Telugu character; size of book as to folio, quarto, etc.; number of pages in the book as of publication, size, etc. (size, and price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (the name or initials of the proprietor should be entered), together number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—SCIENCE, NATURAL—*contd.*				
4	சுந்தரசேகரம். [Sundarasēkaram. Part 1. An astrological work.] Edited by T. S. Ayyāsāmi Pillai. pp. 9, 82. Published by T. Sabhāpati Pillai. Trichinopoly. 1913. [30th October 1913.] 8°. 3rd edition. Price, 6 annas.	C. P. Nārāyanasāmi Mudali, Kamalanayaki Press; C. V. Krishnasāmi Mudali, Sri Abhivriddhiyakar Press, Madras.	2,000	507	T. Sabhāpati Pillai, 123, Andār Street, Teppakkulam, Trichinopoly. 6th November 1913.
	The following are designed for educational purposes.				
	TAMIL—FICTION.				
6	சதங்காருசம். [Gandamārutam. The story of Lamb's 'Tales from Shakespeare,' The Tempest, for the use of school-children.] pp. 1, 30. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna. [*Tales from Shakespeare I.*]	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons. Ceylon Press, Madras.	2,000	396	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons, 35, Cunnatambi Street, Madras. 6th December 1913.
7	சந்திரகாசம். [Candrahāsam. An interesting little story for the use of school-children.] pp. 1, 28. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [1st December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	2,000	1,052	....
8	நவவேனிற்கனவு. [Naduvēnirkanavu. The story of Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, "The Midsummer Night's Dream."] pp. 1, 28. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna. [*Tales from Shakespeare II.*]	Do.	2,000	397	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons, 35, Cunnatambi Street, Madras. 6th December 1913.
9	Tirujñānasambanda Mudali, M. லிலிபுட் யாத்திரை. [Lilipat Yāttirai. An easy prose translation of "A voyage to Lilipot" from Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.*] pp. 2, 111. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [14th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	2,000	514	Do.
10	வரத்தகம். [Varttakam. A fairy tale.] pp. 32. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [20th October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	2,000	516	Do.
	TAMIL—HISTORY.				
6	Nanasivāya Mudali, C. R. இந்தியசரித்திரக்கதைகள். [Indiya Charitrak kadaigal. Stories from Indian History: in easy Tamil.] pp. 6, 152. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyudu & Sons, Madras. 1913. [22nd September 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Do	5,000	513	Do.
	TAMIL—LANGUAGE.				
14	Selvakēsavarāya Mudali, T. Tamil Story Readers. First Reader. pp. 4, 52. Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd.: Bombay. 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 16°. Revised edition. Price, 2 annas.	H. H. Bickcall, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras	10,000	424	....

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Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book where the same is known, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the press which issued them the Gazette, and—date of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (by name and residence) or assignment number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	TAMIL—LANGUAGE—*contd.*				
16	**Celvakēśavarāya Mudali, T.** Third Reader. pp. 5, 94. 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 16°. Revised edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	10,000	425	....
17	——— Fourth Reader. pp. 5, 126. 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 16°. Revised edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Do.	6,000	426	....
17	**Complete Notes on Dravidian Tamil First Reader.** pp. 32. Published by M. Ādi & Co.: Madras. 1913. [15th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 1-6.**	M. Ādi & Co., Chandrā Press, Madras.	2,000	1,044	....
18	——— Second Reader. pp. 88. 1913. [20th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Do.	2,000	1,045	....
19	——— Third Reader. pp. 76. 1913. [22nd November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 2-6.**	Do.	2,000	1,046	....
20	——— Fourth Reader. pp. 79. 1913. [20th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Do.	2,000	1,047	....
21	**Copious Notes on Fifth Reader.** pp. 107. Published by M. Ādi & Co.: Madras. 1913. [22nd November 1913.] 16°. Revised edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Do.	2,000	1,048	....
22	**Duraisvāmi Ayyaṅgār, W. and Celvakēśavarāya Mudali, T.** Longmans' Tamil Reading Book for the Third standard. pp. 5, 88. Published by Longmans Green & Co.: Bombay. 1913. [25th September 1913.] 16°. 3rd edition. Revised. **Price, 3 annas.**	G. C. Lokanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	40,000	327	....
23	**Emperor Tamil Infant Primer.** pp. 1, 31. Published by V. Janārdanam & Co.: Madras. 1912. [13th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	J. N. Rāmanāthan, Mey kandān Press, Madras.	3,000	891	V. Janārdanam Ceṭṭi, 16, Rāmasāmi Piḷḷai Street, Purasavakam, Madras. 13th November 1913.
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS				
24	**Nārāyanasvāmi Ayyar, V. K.** [Rāṅgammāḷ Nūl. Urai.] pp. 20, 225 and one plate. Published by S. Śivarāma Ayyar & Sons: Trichinopoly. 1913. [15th November 1913.] 8°. Revised edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	2,000	842	S. Śivarāma Ayyar & Sons, Bankers, Kilidar Street, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly. 8th December 1913.
24	**Subrahmanya Śarma, N. R., and Dēvarāj Moses.** Geography, Local History and Civics of the Madura district; III standard. pp. 4, 60. Published by E. M. Gōpālakrishna Kōn: Madura. 1913. [28th November 1913.] 16°. 2nd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 3 annas.**	T. A. Sabhavēdakarāma Ayyar, Manager, Tamil Sangam Press, Madura.	2,000	733	N. R. Subrahmanya Śarma, Head Tamil Pandit, A.M.H. School, Pasumalai, and E. M. Gōpālakrishna Kōn, Book-seller, Madura. 1st December 1913.

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the area of the book as per the same in column 4, number of pages, printer and place of publication, date of publication, size, edition, and price	3 Printer and place of publication.	4 Number of copies.	5 Total value in rupees.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence) with the number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.				
7	Dēvasahāyam, J. S. Lower Secondary Arithmetic for junior forms of Secondary schools. pp. 4, 341 Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd.: Bombay. 1913. [31st October 1913.] 16°. Revised edition Price, 12 annas.	H. H. Bickell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K Press, Madras	2,000	810	....
8	Muhammad Sharif Sāhib, O. E. மனக்கணக்கு. [Manakkanakku. Mental Arithmetic (short).] pp 2, 28 Published by the author: Ambur. 1913. [30th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	P. V. Sabbāpati Mudali, Progressive Press, Madras.	1,000	778	....
9	Śrīnivāsa Ayyangār, P. T. Longman's Indian Practical Arithmetics Pupils' series, Book I. pp 54 Published by Longmans, Green & Co., Bombay 1913 [7th October 1913.] 16°. 2nd edition. Price, 2 annas.	G. C. Lōkapṭhan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	6,000	883	....
10	Varadarājulu, G. வாய்பாடு. [Vāypāḍu. Arithmetical Tables with some hints on teaching them for beginners.] pp 32. Published by the author: Palamcottah 1913. [10th October 1913.] 12°. 7th edition. Enlarged. Price, 1 anna.	E. S Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	2,000	291	....
11	வாய்பாடு, [Vāyppāḍu. Arithmetical Tables for the use of elementary schools.] pp 16. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [15th December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	5,000	1,350	....
	TAMIL—SCIENCE, NATURAL.				
1	Duraisvāmi Śāstri, V. R. இளைஞர் போதினி [Iḷa Vargga Bōdhini. Part I "Lessons from Zoology" in easy story form.] pp 108. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [12th November 1913.] 16°. Revised edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	2,000	818	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, 35, Cinnatambi Street, Madras. 5th December 1913.
2	Nārāyanaswāmi Ayyar, V. K. இயற்கை பொருட்பாடம் [Iyarkaip-pōrut-pāḍam Vol. I Natural study: Botany Zoology, Physiology and Hygiene.] pp 31, 64, 128. Published by S. Sivarāma Ayyar & Sons: Trichinopoly. 1913. [10th November 1913.] 8°. 4th edition. Price, Re. 1.	Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	2,000	841	S. Sivarāma Ayyar & Sons, Bankers, Kilodar street, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly. 8th December 1913.
3	Rājagōpālāchāri, C. V. இயற்கை பொருட்பாடம் [Iyarkai-pōrut-pāḍam Nature study or lessons on natural objects. Part I.] pp 3, 64, 3 Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [10th December 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Revised and enlarged. Price, 8 annas.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras	1,000	1,056	....
4	Svāmināthan, N. சரீர சாஸ்திரம். [Śarira Śāstram. Elements of Human Physiology.] pp. 3, 128. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [15th October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	2,000	388	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, 35, Cinnatambi Street, Madras. 5th December 1913.
	TELUGU—BIOGRAPHY.				
11	Accamāmba (Rāṇīgāru). అచ్చమాంబ చరిత్రము. [Abalā Saccarita Ratnamālu. Vol. I. An account of the lives of some well-known heroines of India.] pp 15, 311. Published by G. Hariśarvōttama Rao: Madras. 1913. [4th September 1913.] 16°. New edition. Price, Re. 1.	G. C. Lokanātham Bros, Guardian Press, Madras.	2,000	870	....

Serial number.	2 Author and title. Brief subject including the age of the book where the same is descriptive. Number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the agent—when other than the Gazette agency—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of publication.	4 Number of pages.	5 Approximate number of copies printed.	6 Proprietor of copyright (if this book and the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th columns are left blank, the book is not entered as registered).
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	TELUGU—BIOGRAPHY—*contd.*				
18	మహాపురుషుల జీవిత చరిత్రములు. [Mahāpurusula jivita caritramulu Part I. A Telugu rendering of Plutarch's Lives of Greek heroes.] Translated by Panumarti Śrinivāsa Rao. pp. 21, 139. Published by the Vijñāna Candrikā Mandali: Madras. 1913. [20th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. (T). Price, Rs 1-4.	T. Simhādri Mudali, Sadānanda Nilaya Press, Madras.	3,000	264	....
	[*Prājñavasundrikā Granthamālā.*]				
19	Narasimhamu (Pālaparti). నరసింహము పళ్ళ. [Rāmamōhana katha. A short biography of Rammohan Ray the great Brahmo reformer.] pp. 54. Published by the author. Cocanada. 1913. [15th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	G. Venkanna Bros., Manōrañjani Press, Cocanada.	1,000	297	....
	TELUGU—DRAMA.				
55	Bilakōṭayya (Ayitē), బిలకోటయ్య (అయితే). [Tārākandriya Nāṭakamu. A drama in four acts, mostly consisting of popular songs, embodying the mythical story of Tāra's illicit love to Candra.] pp. 1, 62. Published by the author: Dupadu. 1913. [17th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	B. K. Svāmi, Manager, Vāni Press, Bezwada.	500	344	....
56	Candramauli (Guṇḍa). చంద్రమౌళి (గుండ). [Dēśingu Mahārāja caritra. A drama in five acts, embodying the story of the popular hero called Dēśingu Rāja who figured in a famous saga of Jinjee.] pp. 4, 84. Published by the author: Karvetnagar. 1913. [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	G. Candramauli, Manager, Bhārati Lilāsadanam Press, Karvetnagar.	500	488	Guṇḍa Candramauli, Karvetnagar, Chittoor district. 20th November 1913.
57	Jagannātha Rao (Mangu). జగన్నాథరావు (మంగు). [Bhāmakalāpam. A dramatic composition of the popular kind, mostly consisting of songs, embodying the story of the jealousy of Śrī Kṛṣṇa's wives' Rukmiṇī and Satyabhāmā owing to the *Pārijāta* tree.] pp. 71. Published by Mangu Venkataraṅganātha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [15th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Mangu Venkataraṅganātha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāśāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	344	Mangu Venkataraṅganātha Rao, Cocanada. 8th December 1913.
58	Krishnamurti, N. కృష్ణమూర్తి. [Kīcaka vadha. A drama in seven acts, embodying the story of the destruction of Kīcaka at the hands of Bhīma as given in the Mahābhārata.] pp. 4, 84. Published by the author: Cocanada. 1913. [10th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	B. Cina Sūrya Rao, Sarasvati Press, Cocanada.	1,000	1,002	Nittala Krishnamurti, Cocanada. 24th December 1913.
59	కుశలవ కుచ్చల చరిత్ర. [Kuśalavakuccala Caritra. A ballad song, embodying the story of the heroism of Kuśa and Lava, the sons of Rāma.] pp. 113. Published by Mangu Venkataraṅganātha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [4th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Mangu Venkataraṅganātha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāśāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	346	....
60	Madanagōpal, R. మదనగోపాల్. [Gōgrahaṇamu. A drama in four acts, embodying certain incidents described in the *Virāṭaparva* of the Mahābhārata.] pp. 2, 86. Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [20th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	P. Vēla Ceṭṭi, Kapāli Press, Madras.	250	67	R. Madanagōpāl Nāyuḍu, 35, Erulappa Street, Madras. 6th October 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the size of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher or place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the firm which (other than the Christian era,—dated in words from the year or publication, issue, edition, and press.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Particulars of copyright, that the name and residence, nationality and date of first duration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	TELUGU—DRAMA—*contd.*				
61	Nārāyaṇa Śarma, B. C. Y. [Nanda-vadhamu. A short drama in four acts, embodying the story of the murder of Nanda and the ascent of Maurya Chandra Gupta to the throne of Magbada.] pp. 2, 52. Published by the author: Madapalla. 1913. [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	T. Tolasiṅgam Cetti, Vāṇi Nilayam Press, Madras.	300	641	....
62	[Prithvirāju Tārābāyi. A drama in five acts, depicting the tragic story of the death of Prithviraj the Rajput hero, and his queen Tārābāyi: based on an English original.] Translated by Mangipūdi Venkaṭa Śarma. pp. 2, 84. Published by S. Gunnēśvara Rao Bros.: Rajahmundry. 1913. [10th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	S. Gunnēśvara Rao Bros., Cintāmaṇi Press, Rajahmundry.	500	589	....
63	[Priyadarśika. A Telugu rendering of Śrī Harsa's Sanskrit drama of the same name.] Translated by H. Viraraghavayya. pp. 14, 60. Published by the translator: Peddapur. 1913. [20th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. (T.) Price, 6 annas.	K. Dhanarāju, Scaps & Co., Cocanada.	1,000	7	H. Viraraghavayya, Peddapur. 1st October 1913.
64	Pūrnayya (Tanikella.) [Prasanna Pāṇḍaliya Nāṭakamu. A drama in five acts, embodying the Mahābhārata story of Draupadi excusing Aswatthāma who mercilessly put to death all the sons of the Pandavas.] pp. 13, 192. Published by M. Venkaṭasubbayya: Mutyalapalli, Kistna district. 1913. [17th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	S. Gunnēśvara Rao Bros., Cintāmaṇi Press, Rajahmundry.	1,000	716	Mallāvajjhula Venkaṭasubbayya, Mutyalapalli, Kistna district. 25th November 1913.
65	Sitārāma Rao, D. [Gayōpākhyānamu. A drama in five acts, embodying the story of the altercation between the Pāṇḍavas and Śrī Kṛiṣṇa in relation to Gaya who inadvertently offended Śrī Kṛiṣṇa.] pp. I, 111. Published by Kavvā Acayya: Rajahmundry. 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	1,000	1,087	....
66	——— [Śrīdāma Vijayamu. A drama in six acts, embodying the story of the destruction of Rāvaṇa at the hands of Rāma.] pp. 2, 61. 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	1,000	1,085	....
67	——— [Stri Sāhasamu. A drama in four acts, pointing out the cunning and fickle nature of woman.] pp. 14. 1913. [10th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	1,000	1,089	....
68	——— [Rāmāyaṇamōdhamu. A drama in five acts, embodying the story of the Uttara Rāmāyaṇa.] pp. 2, 77. Published by Kavvā Acayya: Rajahmundry. 1913. [15th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	1,000	363	....
69	Sōmanātha Rao, A. [Rāmamōhana Nāṭakamu. A drama in four acts, dealing with the life of Rammohan Roy the well-known Bengali reformer.] pp 1, 76. Published by the author: Pithapuram. 1913. [15th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	V. A. Rāmayya, Vidvajjana manōrañjani Press, Pithapuram.	1,000	891	....

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is a census, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—whether either (Xian, the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, etc.) edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright with his name and residence, register number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—DRAMA—*concld.*				
70	**Subbakavi (Bōḍicarla.)** [Mittānari Rāmāyaṇamu, yakṣagānamu. Part 4. An operatic drama embodying the story of the Rāmāyaṇa.] pp. 67. Published by B. Venkaṭa Rao: Kasapura, Chitteldrug taluk (Mysore Province). 1913. [16th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas. [Part 3 noticed in entry No. 96, at page 138 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1913.]	B. K. Svāmi, Manager, Vāṇī Press, Bezwada.	500	437	B. Venkaṭa Rao, Kasapura, Chitteldrug taluk, Mysore Province 6th November 1913.
71	**Sundararāmayya (Ainapurapu).** [Gulābakāvali A drama in five acts, embodying the story of a popular Persian tale.] pp. 9, 108. Published by Venkaṭaramana & Co., Komaripalem. 1913. [22nd September 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 10 annas. [1st edition noticed in entry No. 29, at page 98 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1909.]	B. Cina Sūrya Rao, Saraswati Press, Cocanada.	1,000	353	....
72	**Tirupati Venkaṭeśvara kavulu.** [Pāṇḍava pravāsamu. A drama in seven acts, dealing with the story of the exile of the Pāṇḍavas for thirteen years as narrated in the Mahābhārata.] pp. 2, 93. Published by B. Cina Sūrya Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [16th November 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 12 annas. [1st edition noticed in entry No. 161, at page 124 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1907.]	Do.	1,000	809	....
73	[Uttararāma caritramu. A Telugu rendering of the well-known Sanskrit drama of the same name.] Translated by Veṅkaṭarāma Kṛiṣṇa Kavulu. pp. 2, 85. Published by Oleti Veṅkaṭarāma Śāstri: Pithapuram. 1913. [16th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	P. Brahmānanda Rao, Sujanarañjani Press, Cocanada.	600	414	....
	TELUGU—FICTION.				
59	[Cārumati. An adaptation in easy prose, of the story of "As you like it" as in Lambs' Tales from Shakespeare.] pp. 32. Published by C. Kumāraswāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [20th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	C. Kumāraswāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras	3,000	819	C. Kumāraswāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, 35 Cinnatambi Street, Madras, 5th December 1913.
60	[Hāsya kathalu. A collection of twelve humorous stories attributed to Tenāli Rāmalingakavi.] pp. 3, 46. Published by C. Kumāraswāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [20th December 1913.] 16° 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. Ādi & Co., Candra Press, Madras.	2,000	1,048	....
61	**Kṛiṣṇamūrti (Maṇḍa).** [Śarmiṣṭha. The story in easy prose, of the marriage of Yayāti with Śarmiṣṭha, taken from the Mahābhārata.] pp. 2, 51. Published by the author: Bobbili. [16th November 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. [*Bobbili Granthamala No.* 1.]	D. V. Veṅkaṭa Rao, Manager, Sevechāvati Press, Berhampore.	500	613	....
62	[Rajani. A Telugu rendering of a Kannarese version of a Bengali novel by Bankim Chunder Chatterji: criticises certain defects in modern civilization.] Translated by Venkata Pārvatīśvara kavulu. pp. 2, 141. Published by the Andhra Prasārini Granthamālā Nilayam: Nidadavol. 1913. [16th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	B. Veṅkaṭa Rao, Manager, Andhra Pracārini Press, Nidadavol.	500	301	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject indication, date of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher's place of publication, date of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Date of registration.	Proprietor of copyright, his name and residence, registry number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	TELUGU—FICTION—*contd.*				
63	Rama Rao (Vadrangi). రంగ్రాక్. [Subrillata. A social novel pointing out the value of friendship.] pp. 8, 240. Published by the Vāgnyukta Granthamāla: Berhampore. 1913 [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	D. V. Venkata Rao, Manager, Srīsobhāvati Press, Berhampore.	750	614	....
	[*Vāgnyukta Granthamāla No. 4.*]				
64	రుక్మిణీపరిణయము. [Rukmiṇi Pariṇayamu. An account of the story of Rukmiṇi marrying Śrī Kṛiṣṇa: interspersed with stanzas selected from Nāṭana's Bhāgavata and Kūchimañchi Timmakavi's Rukmiṇi Pariṇayam.] pp. 2, 24. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [30th December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	1,000	1,056	....
65	సరస్వతి. [Sarasvati. An adaptation of the story of King Lear and his daughters as found in the well-known drama of Shakespeare's] pp. 22. Published by N. Venkaṭarāyulu and Sons: Madras. 1913. [10th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	W. Prapartha Cetti & Co., Kalāratnākaram Press, Madras.	1,000	204	N. Venkaṭarāyulu and Sons, 87, Rāmasvāmi Street, Madras. 11th October 1913.
	[*Children's moral Series, No. 1.*]				
66	సీతావనవాసము. [Sīta-vana-vāsamu. A Telugu rendering of a Kannarese version of a Bengali novel by Īśvara Candra Vidyāsāgar: based on the Uttara Rāmāyaṇa.] Translated by Venkaṭa Pārvatīśvara kavulu. pp. 1, 133. Published by the Āndhra Pustakini Granthamu Nilayam: Nidadavol 1913 [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 7 annas.	B. Venkata Rao, Āndhra Pracārini Press, Nidadavol.	500	515	....
67	Sundararāmayya (Krottapalli) సుందరరామయ్య. [Rāma Lakṣmaṇa Dāyādra. Part I. A humorous novel depicting certain aspects of Hindu social life.] pp. 81. Published by the author: Ellore 1913. [14th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	B. N. Jagannātha Rao, Rāmañjan Press, Ellore.	225	264	Krottapalli Sundararāmayya, Ellore. 17th October 1913.
68	———— భక్ష్యశాస్త్రము. [Tikka Śāstryya. A farce depicting the conduct of a mad beggar.] pp. 61. Published by the author: Ellore. 1913. [21st November 1913.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do.	1,000	734	Krottapalli Sundararāmayya, Ellore. 28th November 1913.
69	తెనాలి రామలింగని హాస్యకథలు. [Tenāli Rāmalingani Hāsyakathalu. A collection of humorous stories attributed to the famous Telugu poet and critic called Tenāli Rāmakṛiṣṇa.] Compiled by T. Rājagōpāla Rao. pp. 72. Published by the compiler: Cocanada. 1913. [11th November 1913.] 16°. 4th edition. Price, 4 annas.	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, India Printing Works, Madras.	1,000	874	Tekumalla Rājagōpāla Rao, Teacher, St. Gabriel's High School, Madras. 25th November 1913.
	[3rd edition noticed in entry No. 8, at page 182 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1911.]				
	TELUGU—HISTORY.				
4	Sadāśiva Śāstri (Vellāla). ఆంధ్రకవిత్రయ విమర్శనము. [Āndhra Cantra Vimarśanu. A criticism of Cilukuri Vīrabhadra Rao's History of the Andhras.] pp. 8, 260. Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [10th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	C. Sundararāma Śāstri, Śāradāmbā, Vilāsa Press, Madras.	1,100	787	....

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Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is otherwise ascertainable of proper publication and place of publication should be given with the name of the era—whether other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (this name is to be given in register number and date of registration of copyright).
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—HISTORY—*concld.*				
5	**Sūryanārāyaṇa Rao (Vallūri).** సూర్యనారాయణరావు. [Rājyāṅga tantramu. Part I. A manual of Political Science.] pp. 2, 248. Published by the Āndhra Bhāshābhi Vardhini Sangam Ltd: Masulipatam. 1913 [17th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sarasvati Nilayam Press, Madras.	2,000	731	....
	[*Āndhra Bhāshābhi Vardhini Pracuramulu, No* 16.]				
6	**World History. Modern History.** Translated by Rev. H Harms and V. Subrahmanyo Sarma. pp. 142, 9. Published by Rev. H. Harms: Rajahmundry. 1913. [18th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	A F. A. Neudoerffer, Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	2,000	566	....
	TELUGU—LANGUAGE.				
28	ఆనందరామాయణము. [**Ānanda Rāmāyaṇamu.** Part I. A Telugu prose rendering of a Sanskrit work of the same name.] Translated by Nōri Gurulinga Śāstri pp. 2, 154. Published by T. Tolasingam Cetti: Madras. 1913 [5th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas**	T. Tolasingam Cetti, Vani Nilayam Press, Madras	2,000	84	....
29	భారతసావిత్రి. [**Bhārata Sāvitri.** A brief popular account of certain incidents described in the Mahābhārata.] pp. 14. Published by Mañgu Venkataraṅgaṇṇitha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [4th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Mañgu Venkataraṅgaṇṇitha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāśālgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	338	....
30	భోగినిదండకము. [**Bhōgini Daṇḍakamu.** A rhythmic literary piece, attributed to the well known poet Pōtana, embodying the story of the love of a dancing girl patronised by Sāhabhūpāla.] pp. 8 Published by Mañgu Venkataraṅgaṇṇitha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [5th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Do.	1,000	246	....
31	**Dīkṣitēśvari, N. C.** దీక్షితేశ్వరి. [**Harischandra.** The *Puranic* story of Harischandra in easy prose.] pp. 75. Published by the author: Madras. 1913 [21th September 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	R. Venkaṭēśvar & Co., Ānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	4	N. C. Dīkṣitēśvari, Asst., Tondamandalam T. V. Secondary School, Madras. 1st October 1913.
32	**Kōdaṇḍakavi, G.** కోదండకవి. [**Śringāra Rasamañjari.** A small manual of poetics giving illustrative stanzas in relation to particular types of poetic heroes and heroines in love.] pp. 39. Published by Mañgu Venkataraṅgaṇṇitha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [4th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Mañgu Venkaṭaraṅgaṇṇitha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāśālgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	344	....
33	**Lakṣmiṇarasimhā Rao (Pānuganṭi).** లక్ష్మీనరసింహారావు. [**Grāmyavāda Vimarśanamu.** A pamphlet condemning the use of colloquial forms in literary composition: being a reply to G Rāmaśāstri's "Memorandum on Modern Telugu."] pp. 63. Published by D. V. Ramaya Rao & Co.: Tanuku. 1913. [10th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	D V. Ramaya Rao, Saudāmini Press, Tanuku.	250	859	....

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book where the matter is obscure, number of pages, publication and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the publisher either (Hand the Christian era, name of the month in which the book was published) name of publications, new editions, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (this may be omitted in the case of books published before the introduction of copyright).
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—LANGUAGE—*concld.*				
34	**Rāgavācārya, E. T. P.** ఆంధ్రమహాభారతము, ఆరణ్యపర్వము [Āndhramahābhāratamu, Āraṇyaparvamu. Part 2. A prose rendering of the Mahābhārata.] pp. 164. Published by N. Nammayya Cetti & Son: Madras. 1913. [6th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 18 annas.**	N. Nammayya Cetti & Son, Rāmānuja Vilāsa Press, Madras.	600	349	. . .
	[Last issue (Part 1, No. 18) noticed in entry No. 27, at page 248 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
35	**Rāmakṛiṣṇa Kavulu** రామకృష్ణకవులు. [Kāṭyāyana carit-rama. A Telugu prose rendering of the life of Kātyāyana *alias* Vararuci a well-known Sanskrit grammarian, as told by Sōmadēva Bhaṭṭa.] pp. 28. Published by Ōlēti Vēṅkaṭarāma Śāstri: Pithapuram. 1913. [29th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	P. Brahmānanda Rao, Sujana-rañjani Press, Cocanada.	300	198	. . . .
36	శబ్దార్థచంద్రిక. [Śabdārtha candrika. A handy dictionary, based on well-known Telugu lexicons in prose and verse.] Compiled by Mahākali Subbarāyaḍu. pp. 8, 839, 9. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [14th November 1913.] 8°. Revised edition. **Price, Rs. 2-8**	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sarasvati Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,500	633	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Madras. 18th November 1913.
37	**Selections from the Sora Folk-lore, etc. Part 3** Translated by G. V. Rāmamūrti. pp. 1, 61. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras. 1913. [28th April 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. (T.) **Price, 4 annas.**	T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	500	150	Government of Madras. 9th October 1913.
	[Part 2 noticed in entry No. 17, at page 141 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1913.]				
38	——— **Part 4.** pp. 4, 84. 1913. [18th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. (T.) **Price, 5 annas.**	Do.	500	151	Do.
39	**Surakavi (Aḍidamu).** ఆంధ్రకవితాధిక్కారము [Āndhrakavita-dhikkāramu. A well-known lexicon, in verse.] pp. 24. Published by D. V. Ramana Rao: Tanuku. 1913. [10th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	D. V. Ramana Rao, Saudāmini Press, Tanuku.	2,000	651	. . . .
40	సంపృక్తసరకము. [Saṃyukta Ṭīkamu. Gives the rules relating to some select metres and illustrates them with quotations from classical writers.] Compiled by Vēṅkaṭarāmakṛiṣṇa kavulu. pp. 46. Published by Ōlēti Vēṅkaṭarāma Śāstri: Pithapuram. 1913. [15th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	P. Brahmānanda Rao, Sujanarañjani Press, Cocanada.	300	418	. . . .
	TELUGU - MEDICINE				
3	అనుభవవైద్యము. [Anubhava Vaidyamu. Gives recipes for preparing certain popular medicines.] Translated by Vēlūri Kannayyaḍu. pp. 30. Published by K. Lakṣmaṇa Mudali: Madras. 1913. [15th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	K. Lakṣmana Mudali, Jivaratnākara Press, Madras.	1,000	862	K. Lakṣmana Mudali, 17, Vadamala Mastry Street, Madras. 18th December 1913.
4	జనవశ్యకరము. [Janavaśyakaramu. A well-known work on Hindu medicine.] pp. 47, 1072. Published by P. Gurunādham: Madras. 1913. [17th December 1913.] 8°. 5th edition. Revised. **Price, Rs. 7.**	P. Veṅkaṭa Rao, Hindū Ratna-kara Press, Madras.	530	1,013	. . . .

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title (brief subject-include in the case of the book where the same is known), number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with (for no regard to the year when other than it is given) year, name of book from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number	6 Name and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—MEDICINE—*contd.*				
5	**Bhairavamūrti Pantulu, M.** శ్రీమత్ కల్పవల్లి. [Śrīmatkalpavalli. A medical vademecum useful to ladies giving instructions relating to midwifery, child-nursing, etc.] pp. 14, 216, 214, 32. Published by the author: Masulipatam 1913. [6th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs 2-8.	M. Bhairavamūrti Pantulu, Bhairava Press, Masulipatam.	500	881	M. Bhairavamūrti Pantulu, Masulipatam. 8th December 1913.
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.				
58	**Cittirāmayya (Peddāda).** చిత్తి-లక్కి-లక్కి. [Lakkiki-lakki. A pamphlet pointing out the difficulties involved in the vindication of justice.] pp. 20. Published by the author. Ellore. 1913. [16th December 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 1 anna. [1st edition noticed in entry No. 47, at page 240 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	M. Rāghavāchāri, Durgā Printing Works, Ellore.	2,000	887	...
59	**Gōpāla Rao (Haddanūru).** అంబాభావ నాటకం. [Ahambhāva nāṭakam. The story of a hypocrite who was posing as a great ascetic.] pp. 23. Published by Vēṅkaṭēśa Granthamāla. Berhampore. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 2 annas. [1st edition noticed in entry No. 4 at page 42 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1912.]	D. V. Venkata Rao, Manager, Svēchchhāvati Press, Berhampore.	500	613	...
60	గ్రామ క్రిమినల్ రెవెన్యూ మాన్యువల్. [Grāma Criminal Revenue Manual. A manual of criminal and revenue information for the guidance of village officers.] pp. 116. Published by K. S. V. Ayyangār: Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 16° 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras	2,000	385	....
61	గ్రామకరణముల పరీక్షాదర్శిని. [Grāma karaṇamula Parikṣā Darśini. Part 1. A guide to village Karnams' Special Test examination.] Compiled by B. Lakṣminarasimham pp. 97. Published by the compiler: Balamurru, Guntur district 1913. [8th November 1913.] 8° Revised edition. Price, 8 annas.	B. K. Swāmi, Manager, Vāṇi Press, Bezwada.	4,000	681	....
62	——— Part 2. pp. 87. 1913. [8th November 1913.] 8°. Revised edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	4,000	682	....
63	జన్మపత్రిక. [Janmapatrika. A notebook containing certain astrological tables.]. Compiled by Nandūri Sundararāmayya. pp. 16. Published by N. Rāmasandra Rao: Gudivada. 1913. [24th November 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	B. N. Jagannātha Rao, Rāmōdaya Press, Ellore.	1,000	750	Nandūri Rāmachandra Rao Gudivada. 1st December 1913.
64	**Kāsāyya (Virsmallu).** సుపుత్రి శతకము. [Suputri Śatakamu. A centum of ethical stanzas addressed to a good daughter.] pp. 24. Published by Maṅgu Venkataraṅganātha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [4th November 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Maṅgu Venkataraṅganātha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāśālaya Press, Cocanada.	1,000	842	....
65	కోలాటకీర్తనలు. [Kōlāṭakīrtanalu. A collection of popular dance songs.] pp. 16. Published by Maṅgu Venkataraṅganātha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [5th December 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	1,000	850	....
66	పబ్లికు భోగట్టా. [Pabliku Bhōgaṭṭā. A small handbook of legal information for pleaders' clerks.] pp. 43. Published by J. Hanumanta Rao: Vizianagaram. 1913. [15th December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	K. Dhanarāju, Sons & Co., Cocanada	250	1,030	....

Serial number for the year.	Author and title, brief subject heading and the age of the book where the name is ascertained, name of author, publisher and place of publication, any date given on the title page with the name of the work—where other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, and price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietors of copyright (full name and residence), register number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
67	పర్ప విద్యము. [Sarpa Vaidyamu. Gives some cures and charms for snake-bite.] Compiled by Kallépalli Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Patnaik. pp 1, 12½, 3. Published by the compiler: Vizianagaram. 1913. [15th November 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2	S Satyanārāyaṇa, Ch. Rāmamūrti & Sons, Vizianagaram	1,000	560	Kallépalli Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Patnaik, Kottapadu, Jeypore, Vizagapatam district. 21st November 1913.
68	స్త్రీవిద్య. [Strī Vidya. A pamphlet pointing out the importance of female education.] pp 4. Published by the Joint Secretary, Social Reform Association: Nellore. 1913. [9th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Free.	S Śrīrāmula Ceṭṭi, Vaiśya Press, Nellore.	1,000	865	...
69	Subbā Rao Nāyuḍu, T. V. సమ్మోహన శాస్త్రము. [Sammōhana Śāstramu. A small booklet giving practical information regarding mesmerism.] pp. 8, 61. Published by C. Kumāraswāmayya: Madras. 1913. [17th November 1913.] 16°. 2nd edition. Price, Rs. 1. [1st edition noticed in entry No 35, at page 329 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]	P. V. Subbāpati Mudali, Progressive Press, Madras.	1,000	772	....
70	Subbā Rao (Vanguri). అభివృద్ధి వ్యాసము. [Parisrama Samskaramu. An essay pointing out the value of industrial prosperity.] pp 2, 26. Published by D. V. Ramana Rao: Tanuku. 1913. [10th November 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	D. V. Ramana Rao, Saudāmini Press, Tanuku.	250	660	....
71	Sundararāmayya (Krottapalli) ఉపన్యాసము. [Mēnapikamu. A pamphlet encouraging the practice of marrying the maternal uncle's daughter.] pp. 48. Published by the author and E. Venkata Rao: Ellore. 1913. [30th September 1913.] 32°. 1st edition Price, 6 pies.	B V. Jagannātha Rao, Manager, Rāmōdaya Press, Ellore.	200	98	....
72	Sūryanārāyaṇamūrti Śarma (Mutya). ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రభుత్వము. [English Prabhutvamu. A centum of stanzas pointing out the benefits of British administration of India and inculcating loyalty to the British throne.] pp. 1, 2½. Published by the author: Kirlampudi. 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	P. Brahmānanda Rao, Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	500	417	Mutya Sūryanārāyaṇamūrti Śarma, Kirlampudi. 10th November 1913.
73	విజ్ఞాన సర్వస్వము. [Vijñāna Sarvasvamu. A preliminary list of articles for the Telugu Encyclopedia under preparation.] Edited by K. V. Lakṣmaṇa Rao, pp. 7, 47. Published by the editor: Madras. 1913. [16th April 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	G. C. Kōdaṇḍapāṇi Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	1,000	328	...
74	——— Part 1. pp 104. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per half year.	V. Venkaṭarāya Śāstri, Jyōtiṣmati Press, Madras.	1,000	805	....
	TELUGU—POETRY.				
80	అంబరీషోపాఖ్యానము. [Ambarīṣōpākhyānamu. The story of king Ambarīṣa a famous Vaiṣṇava devotee: forming part of the Telugu Bhāgavatam: with notes.] Edited by A. V. Narasimhaṃ Pantulu. pp 2, 43. Published by R. Veṅkaṭēśvar & Co.: Madras. 1913. [26th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	R. Veṅkaṭēśvar & Co., Ānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	674	R. Veṅkaṭēśvar & Co., Loane Square, Madras. 12th November 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the part of the book where the name is obscure, number of pages, publisher as well place of publication. Date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	TELUGU—POETRY—*contd.*				
81	**Basavayya Nāyuḍu** బసవయ్య నాయుడు. [Rāmāṭa Samudhika Śatakamu. A centum of stanzas preaching social and religious reform.] pp. 5, 25. Published by the author: Masulipatam. 1913. [12th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs.	M. Krishna Rao, Krishṇā Swadēśi Press, Masulipatam	500	228	...
82	**Bhujanga Rao Bahadur (Rāja, M.)** భుజంగరావు. [Lōkā Suvārta. A Telugu rendering in verse, of the Gospel according to Saint Luke.] pp. 2, 121. Published by the author: Ellore. 1914. [2nd December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. (T). *Illustrated.* Price, 4 annas.	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, India Printing Works, Madras.	1,000	866	Raja M. Bhujanga Rao Bahadur, Ellore. 15th December 1913.
83	**Gangayya (Gandlūri).** గంగన్న గొంగళూరయ్య. [Nirvacana Gangāparipayamu. A poem in three cantos, embodying the *Puranic* story of Ganga being born in a fisherman's family at Ēlāpuram, owing to the curse of Śiva, and of her marriage with Śiva who came to her as a beggar.] pp. 8, 81. Published by the author: Tirupati. 1913. [26th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	B. Vēṅgōpāla Reḍḍi, Puṇḍarika Nilayam Press, Tirupati.	500	713	....
84	**దాశరథి శతకము.** [Dāsarathi Śatakamu. A well-known centum of didactic stanzas apostrophising Rāma as Dāsarathi.] pp. 23. Published by Mangu Venkataranganatha Rao. Cocanada. 1913. [5th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Mangu Venkataranganatha Rao, Venkatēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	851	....
85	**గంగాలహరి.** [Gangālahari. A Telugu rendering in verse, of a Sanskrit poem of the same name: describing the holy river Gangā.] Translated by Venkataratna Krishna kavulu. pp. 9. Published by Ōlēti Venkataratna Śāstri: Pithapuram. 1913. [15th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. (T.) Price, 2 annas.	P. Brahmananda Rao, Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	800	414	....
86	**గీతాంజలి.** [Gitānjali. A Telugu rendering in verse, of some of the devotional lyrics of Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Bengali poet, as in his prose rendering in English.] Translated by A. Somanatha Rao. pp. 116. Published by the translator. Pithapuram. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	V. A. Ramayya, Vidvajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram.	1,000	359	....
87	**కృష్ణ శతకము.** [Kṛiṣṇa Śatakamu. A well-known centum of devotional stanzas apostrophising Kṛiṣṇa.] pp. 15. Published by Mangu Venkataranganatha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [4th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Mangu Venkataranganatha Rao, Venkatēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	840	....
88	**కుమారి శతకము.** [Kumāri Śatakamu. A centum of didactic stanzas addressed to a daughter.] pp. 16. Published by Mangu Venkataranganatha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [5th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do	1,000	852	....
89	**మల్లికార్జున శతకము.** [Mallikārjuna Śatakamu. A well-known centum of religiously amorous and devotional stanzas.] pp. 28. Published by Mangu Venkataranganatha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [5th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do	1,000	856	....

Serial number	Author and title. Brief subject indication and the name of the book where the matter is to be found, number of pages, publisher's and place of publication, date and currency, number of parts, publisher's and place of publication, size, edition, and prices.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (with date and revolutions), registration number and date of publication of each division of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—POETRY—*cont.*				
90	**Rājagōpālarāju (Pākalapāṭi.)** రాజగోపాలరాజు. [Dhanuśśāstramu. A treatise on the old system of archery and war in ancient India.] pp. 4, 21. Published by B. Rāmayya. Vizagapatam. 1913. [22nd November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	B. Rāmayya, Śāradā Makaṭa Press, Vizagapatam.	2,000	837	....
91	**Raṅgaśāyi (Allamarāju).** రంగశాయి అల్లమరాజు. [Sarvēśvara Śatakamu. A centum of religious stanzas pointing out the way to salvation.] pp. 20. Published by the author: Pithapuram. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	V. A. Rāmayya, Vidrajjana Manōrañjani Press, Pithapuram.	750	840	....
92	**Śēṣādri Śarma (Janamañci.)** శేషాద్రి శర్మ. [Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇamu. A Telugu rendering in prose and verse, of a Sanskrit work of the same name.] pp. 42. Published by V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [20th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	V. Rāmasvāmi Śāstrulu & Sons, Ādi Sarasvati Nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	350	....
93	**Śrīnātha kavi.** శ్రీనాథకవి. [Śṛṅgāra Naiṣadhamu. A well-known classical poem: with notes.] Edited by Vēḷamu Veṅkaṭarāya Śāstri. pp. 24, 751, 46. Published by the editor: Madras. 1913. [25th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6.**	V. Veṅkaṭarāya Śāstri, Jyōtiṣmati Press, Madras.	250	803	Vēḷamu Veṅkaṭarāya Śāstri, No. 4, Mallikēśvara Street, George Town, Madras. 5th December 1913.
94	——— (Expurgated). pp. 24, 751, 46. 1913. [5th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4.**	Do.	1,250	804	Do.
95	**Sūryaprasāda Rao, T. V.** సూర్యప్రసాదరావు వి. [Nirvaṇa Kumārasambhavamu. A Telugu rendering in verse, of Kālidāsa's well-known Sanskrit poem.] pp. 12, 182, 2. Published by the author: Siddhantam, Ganjam district. 1913. [24th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	R. Veṅkaṭēśvara & Co., Ānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	2	T. V. Sūryaprasāda Rao, Siddhantam, Ganjam district. 1st October 1913.
96	తాడిమళ్ళ రాజగోపాల శతకము. [Tādimaḷḷa Rājagōpāla Śatakamu. A well-known centum of religiously amorous and devotional songs.] pp. 28. Published by Maṅgu Veṅkaṭaraṅgānṭha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [9th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Maṅgu Veṅkaṭaraṅgānṭha Rao, Vēṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	848	....
97	**Tirupati Vēṅkaṭēśvara kavulu.** కవులు. [Giratamu. Part 2. A controversial poem relating to certain literary disputes between the authors and their rivals.] pp. 24, 68. Published by Cellapilla Venkata Śāstrulu: Masulipatam. 1913. [5th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.** [Part 1 noticed in entry No. 84, at page 281 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	M. Bhāravanāmi Pantula, Bharava Press, Masulipatam.	1,000	833	....
98	శ్లోకమాల. [Śloka Grahamu. A garland of twenty seven satirical stanzas criticising an opponent.] pp. 13. Published by Cellapilla Venkata Śāstri. Masulipatam. 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Revised. **Price, As. 1-6.**	Do.	1,000	832	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief answers (including the age of the book where the same is attested), number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the year and the era—when neither that date nor the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Size of edition as sold.	Particulars of copyright (the name and residence, if any, of the proprietor of copyright, and date of registration of copyright).
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	TELUGU—POETRY—*contd.*				
99	**Veṅkaṭa Pārvatīśvara kavulu.** వేంకట. [Rājabhakti. A legend in verse, taken from the Mahābhārata, describing the horrors of anarchy with a view to stimulate loyalty to the King.] With an introduction in English by A. Nārāyaṇamūrti. pp. 2-32. Published by A. Nārāyaṇamūrti: Nidadavol. 1913. [29th September 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Revised. Price, 3 annas.	B. Veṅkaṭa Rao, Āndhra Prachāriṇi Press, Nidadavol.	500	16	....
100	వేమగిరి వారి వేయకము. [Vēmagirivāri Śatakamu. A century of satirical and sarcastic stanzas describing the degeneracy of the modern times.] pp. 32. Published by Maṅgu Veṅkaṭaraṅgaṇātha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [4th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Maṅgu Veṅkaṭaraṅgaṇātha Rao, Veṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāśāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	537	....
	TELUGU—RELIGION.				
135	**Appā Rao, J. J.** [Supplement to Vēda Kīrya Viveṣaṇa: explains certain Biblical incidents.] pp. 140. Published by J. A. Subba Rao: Nellore. [28th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	S. Śrīrāmulu Ceṭṭi. Vaiśya Press, Nellore.	500	19	....
136	ఆర్యపణ్యాస చంద్రిక. [Āryōpaṇyāsa candrika. A pamphlet containing some religious stories from the Śrī Bhāgavata.] Edited by Apparāju Veṅkaṭarāma Śarma. pp. 6. Published by the editor: Nellore. [9th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	B. Vēṅugōpāla Nāyuḍu, Bhavāni Press, Nellore.	1,000	251	....
137	భల్లాణ దండకము. [Bhallāṇa Daṇḍakamu. A rhythmic literary piece embodying the story of Bhallāṇa receiving salvation by keeping up his promise to Śiva.] pp. 20. Published by Maṅgu Veṅkaṭaraṅgaṇātha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [16th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Maṅgu Veṅkaṭaraṅgaṇātha Rao, Veṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāśāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	849	....
138	**Bhūṣaṇam, S.** భూషణం ఎస్. [Yēsukṛiṣṭu kathā. An account of Jesus Christ, in easy prose.] pp. 85. Published by the author. Guntur. 1913. [20th December 1913.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	K. B. Kṛiṣṇa Rao, Manager, Vāṇi Press, Guntur.	1,100	1,021	....
139	బ్రహ్మజ్ఞానానందము. [Brahma-jñānānandamu. A popularly written treatise giving miscellaneous religious information.] Compiled by Yarrā Rāmasvāmi. pp. 2381. Published by the compiler: Tenuku. 1913. [16th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	D. V. Ramaṇa Rao, Sandāmani Press, Tenuku.	1,000	927	....
140	**Cencurāmakavi.** చంచురామకవి. [Rāmastuta Mahātmyamu. A devotional rhythmic composition of the popular kind, in praise of Rāma.] pp. 39. Published by Karrā Venkataratnam: Ellore. 1913. [3rd December 1913.] 32°. 2nd edition. Revised. Price, nil.	B. N. Jagannātha Rao, Rāmmōhan Press, Ellore.	2,000	899	....
141	**Church book for the use of Evangelical Lutheran Congregations.** Edited by Rev. R. Arps. pp. 18, 454. Published by the editor: Rajahmundry. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. New edition. Price, 8 annas.	A. F. A. Noudoerffer, Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	2,000	446	....

Serial number.	1 Author and title, brief subject indication (the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher's address of publication, date given on the title page, as in the case of the non-dating of books printed after the Christian era, details of twelve lines of the first page of all publications, date, edition, and price).	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of newspaper (if a name is to remain secret, registrar receives an index of registration of proprietors).
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*cont.*				
142	Dakṣiṇāmūrti Śāstri (Cintalapāṭi) దక్షిణామూర్తి శాస్త్రి. [Dinamandāra Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas in praise of Viṣṇu worshipped as Kṛiṣṇa and apostrophised as Dinamandāra.] p. 2, 18. Published by the author: Masulipatam. 1913. [17th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, As. 1-6.	M. Kṛiṣṇa Rau, Kṛiṣṇā Svadēśi Press, Masulipatam.	500	226	....
143	Dēśikācāri (Kalaṭṭūru). దేశికాచారి కలట్టూరు. [Rāmanāma Mahātmyamu. A pamphlet in verse, dwelling on the religious importance of uttering the names of Rāma.] pp. 12. Published by the author: Chirtanoor. 1913. [28th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	B. Veṅgōpāla Reḍḍi, Pandartha Nilayam Press, Tirupati.	2,000	715	....
144	దేవతిలకుల కథ. [Dēvatilakula katha. A devotional composition embodying the story of a lady devotee who was unjustly suspected of immorality.] pp. 16. Published by Maḍgu Veṅkaṭa raṅganātha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [5th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Maḍgu Veṅkaṭa raṅganātha Rao, Vaṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	853	....
145	Gaṅgādhara Piḷḷai (Karaṇam). గంగాధర పిళ్ళై. [Gurupada Śatakamu. A centum of popular stanzas embodying some of the principles of the Advaita religion and philosophy.] pp. 14. Published by the author: Pakala. 1913. [24th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	A. V. Sidda Reḍḍi, Śrī Śāradā Press, Chittoor.	250	856	....
146	గౌతమ బుద్ధ. [Gautama Buddha. A Telugu rendering, in easy prose, of Pandit Svāminātha Ayyar's Buddha Caritra, in Tamil.] pp. 1, 41. Published by C. Kumāraṣāmi Nāyaḍu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [18th December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. (T). Price, 2 annas.	C. Kumāraṣāmi Nāyaḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	1,054	....
147	గృహ ధర్మోద్యానముయొక్క ముఖ్యాంశములు. [Gṛiha Dharmódyānamu yokka Mukhyāmśamulu. A manual of the essential doctrines of Roman Catholicism.] Compiled by Rev. H. Panzoni. pp. 1, 105. Published by Rev. Rolla: Nandigama. 1913. [10th November 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, Rs.	B. K. Svāmi, Manager, Vāṇi Press, Bezwada.	200	667	....
148	Hanumantappa (Garuḍaśēḍu) హనుమప్ప. [Kīrtanalu. A collection of devotional songs: containing also some devotional stanzas.] pp. 12. Published by B. Hanumanta Rao: Bellary. 1913. [24th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	B. Hanumanta Rao, Vāṇi Vilāsa Press, Bellary.	1,000	125	....
149	(The) Holy Bible in easy prose. Edited by the British and Foreign Bible Society. pp. 829, 276. Published by the Society: Madras. 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8°. New edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	7,325	445	....
150	'How to prepare Catechumens for Holy Baptism' for use in the Diocese of Dornakal. Edited by the Bishop of Dornakal. pp. 18. Published by the editor: Dornakal. 1913. [25th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	B. K. Svāmi, Manager, Vāṇi Press, Bezwada.	500	633	....
151	Jagannātha Kṛṣṇānanda Kavulu. జగన్నాథ కృష్ణానంద కవులు. [Bhaktapālana Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas apostrophising Rāma as Bhaktapālana.] pp. 6, 18. Published by Nāḍalla Kṛiṣṇānandamu. Rajahmundry. 1913. [22nd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	A. Bāpirāju, Vidyā Nilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	1,000	20	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book when the same is obviously a number of years, publishers or place of publication date given on the title page with the years of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, and edition, kind press.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of newspaper, in which a name had been declared, register number and date of registration of newspaper.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*cont.*				
152	జనార్దనశతకము. [Janārdana Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas of the popular kind apostrophising Viṣṇu as Janārdana.] pp. 16 Published by Maṅgu Veṅkaṭaraṅganātha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [4th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Maṅgu Veṅkaṭaraṅganātha Rao, Veṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	539	....
153	కాళహస్తి శతకము. [Kālahasti Śatakamu. A centum of devotional and ethical stanzas apostrophising Śāmbaśiva as worshipped at Kālahasti.] pp. 31 Published by Maṅgu Veṅkaṭaraṅganātha Rao: Cocanada. 1913 [5th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000	845	....
154	Narasimhadēśu (Vellanūru). వెలనూరు నరసింహదేశము. [Veṅkaṭēśvara-bhakta Vijayamu. A devotional composition mostly consisting of songs, embodying the story of a civil suit in which god Veṅkaṭēśvara is said to have given evidence in person.] pp 52. Published by B. Tyāgarāya Śāstri: Madras. 1913. [30th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas	B. Tyāgarāya Śāstri, Girvāṇa Bhāṣa Ratnākara Press. Madras.	1,000	840	B. Tyāgarāya Śāstri, 35, Krishnappa Nayudu Agrāharam Street, Madras. 8th December 1913.
155	Narasimhamūrti, S. V. శ్రీ నరసింహమూర్తి. [Sṛiṣṭi Śāstramu. A pamphlet giving an imaginary account of the origin of man.] pp 2, 28 Published by the author: Sompet. 1913 [3rd November 1913.] 32°. 1st edition Price, 3 pies.	R Tumbanāthan Śrī Sarasvatī Press, Berhampore.	1,000	663	....
156	(The) New Testament and its writers. Translated into Telugu by Rev F L. Marlar. pp 8, 123. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1913. [21st November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition Price, 4 annas.	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S P.C.K. Press, Madras.	2,000	797	....
157	నృసింహ శతకము. [Nṛisiṁha Śatakamu. A popular centum of didactic and devotional stanzas apostrophising Viṣṇu as Nṛisiṁha.] pp 40. Published by Maṅgu Veṅkaṭaraṅganātha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Maṅgu Veṅkaṭaraṅganātha Rao, Veṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	705	....
158	నృసింహ శతకము [Nṛisiṁha Śatakamu. A well known centum of devotional and ethical stanzas apostrophising Viṣṇu as Nṛisiṁha.] pp. 51. Published by Karrā Aṇṇayya: Rajahmundry. 1913. [15th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas	K. Dhanarāja, Snape & Co., Cocanada.	1,000	717	....
159	పండరి నామావళి కీర్తనలు. [Paṇḍari nāmāvaḷi kīrtanalu A collection of devotional songs, in praise of Viṣṇu worshipped as Pāṇḍuraṅga at Pandharpur.] Edited by S. Mannarāmi Nāyudu. pp. 12. Published by P. Tyāgarāya Ceṭṭi: Madras. 1913. [29th September 1913.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, nil	P. Tyāgarāya Ceṭṭi, Rājarājēśvari Nikētana Press, Madras	1,000	8	....
160	పరాశర స్మృతి. [Parāśara Smṛiti. A Telugu prose rendering of the well-known code of social and religious laws, having the same name in Sanskrit.] Translated by Akuṇḍi Vyāsamūrti Śāstri. pp. 62. Published by Oleti Veṅkaṭarama Śāstri: Pithapuram. 1913. [15th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	P. Brahmānanda Rao, Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada	600	423	....
	[*Kautāmulandhrau No.* 7.]				

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue (first or a given or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his or their full residence), together with name and date of registration of copyright.

BOOKS – *cont.*

TELUGU—RELIGION—*cont.*

161	Parasurāmakavi (Maddāli). ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಕಮು. [Pāṭala pustakamu. A small collection of devotional songs.] pp. 16. Published by the author. Indukurpet (Nellore district). 1913 [10th December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	B. Vēṇugōpāla Nāyuḍu, Bhavāni Press, Nellore.	1,000	883	....
162	ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧ ಲೆಕ್ಕನಮುಲು. [Parisuddha Lekkanamulu. A pamphlet containing quotations from the Bible, to impress upon Telugu Christians the value of prayer.] Edited by J. B. Panes. pp. 24. Published by the editor: Masulipatam. 1913 [17th September 1913.] 16° 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	C. Sōmasidhava Rao, Sēṣu Press, Masulipatam.	1,528	806	....
163	ಪಾರ್ವತೀದೇವಿಕಲ್ಯಾಣಮು. [Pārvatidēvikalyāṇamu. A ballad song, embodying the story of Śiva's marriage with Pārvati.] pp. 20. Published by M. Subbamma: Kavali. [16th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do	500	995	....
164	Raghupati Rao (Cāvali). ಶ್ರೀವೆಂಕಟ ಶತಕಮು. [Vēṅkaṭēśvara Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas in *sīsa* metre, apostrophising Śiva as Vēṅkaṭēśvara worshipped at Cāvali in Guntur district.] pp. 3, 51. Published by the author: Chavali. 1913. [26th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	B. E. Svāmi, Manager, Vāṇi Press, Bezwada.	1,000	430	Chvali Raghupati Rao, Chavali, Guntur. 6th November 1913.
165	Rājaratnam, K. [ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಜನ್ಮ ವಿಲಾಸಮು. [Kṛishṇajanma Vilāsamu. A drama in seven acts, mostly consisting of songs, embodying the story of the life and crucifixion of Jesus Christ.] pp. 1, 79. Published by the author: Repalle 1913. [18th December 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000	998	....
166	Rāmadāsu (Yadla). ಅಖಿಲ ರೂಪಾತ್ಮಕ ಶತಕಮು. [Akhila Rūpātmaka Śatakamu. A centum of religious and philosophical stanzas of the popular kind, embodying some of the principles of Advaita Vēdānta.] pp 30. Published by the author: Cocanada. 1913. [24th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	Ch. Kaliśa Rao Bros., Kamalā Press, Cocanada.	4,000	868	...
167	——— ಹೇಮಗಿರಿ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮ ಶತಕಮು. [Hēmagiri Śrīrāma Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas of the popular kind, apostrophising Rāma.] pp. 24. 1913. [20th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000	836	....
168	ರಾಮಲಿಂಗೇಶ ಶತಕಮು. [Rāmaliṅgēśa Śatakamu. A centum of devotional and didactic stanzas apostrophising Śiva as Rāmaliṅgēśa.] pp. 44. Published by Mangu Vēṅkaṭaraṅganātha Rao. Cocanada. 1913. [5th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Mangu Vēṅkaṭaraṅganātha Rao, Vēṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	854	....
169	Rāmaśarma, A. V. ಆರ್ಯೋಪಾಯನ ಚಂದ್ರಿಕ. [Āryōpāyana Candrika. A pamphlet containing a devotional story showing the relation between God and man.] pp 4. Published by the author: Nellore. [21st November 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	B. Vēṇugōpāla Nāyuḍu, Bhavāni Press, Nellore.	1,000	937	....
170	ರಾಮತಾರಕ ಶತಕಮು. [Rāmatāraka Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas bringing out the greatness of Rāma as shown by the incidents in the story of the Rāmāyaṇa.] pp 42. Published by Mangu Vēṅkaṭaraṅganātha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [5th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Mangu Vēṅkaṭaraṅganātha Rao, Vēṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	847	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Regd number.	Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book where the same is necessary, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the cyclo—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration fee paid.	Name and address of proprietor of copyright (Give as far as ascertainable), together with date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*contd.*				
171	రంగశాయి శతకము. [Rangaśāyi Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas of the popular kind, apostrophising Viṣṇu as Rangaśāyi.] pp. 22, 2. Published by Mangu Venkaṭaraṅgaṇātha Rao Cocanada. 1913 [4th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Mangu Venkaṭaraṅgaṇātha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	641	....
172	సత్యవేద సంక్షేప సంగ్రహము. [Satyavēda Saṁkṣēpa Saṅgrahamu. A small catechism giving the essential doctrines and dogmas of Roman Catholicism.] Edited by G.A.Kaufmann. pp. 32. Published by the editor: Guntur. 1913 [10th October 1913.] 16°. 2nd edition. Price, nil. [1st edition noticed in entry No. 28, at page 50 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1913.]	K. B. Kṛiṣṇa Rao, Vāṇi Press, Guntur.	1,300	244	....
173	సీతాకల్యాణము యక్షగానము. [Sītākalyāṇamu Yakṣagāṇamu. A dramatic piece of the popular kind, mostly consisting of songs, embodying the story of the marriage of Sīta with Rāma.] pp. 55. Published by Mangu Venkaṭaraṅgaṇātha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Mangu Venkaṭaraṅgaṇātha Rao, Vēṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	206	....
174	Sōmanāthācāri (Kommōji.) సూ సోమనాథాచారి కవిరత్నం. [Bāla Śaśāṅkamauḷi Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas apostrophising Śiva as Bālaśaśāṅka-mauḷi.] pp. 22. Published by Kangati Narasimha Dāsappa: Parvatipuram. [29th September 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, nil.	Rāmānaṇa Rājagōpalam, Hanuvati Press, Parvatipur.	500	128	....
175	శ్రీ కృష్ణమత సిద్ధాంతము. [Śrī-Kṛiṣṇa-mata Siddhāntamu. An essay pointing out the greatness of Niyogis and trying to justify some of their practices.] Compiled by Gangavarapu Paṭṭābhirāmadās. pp. 43. Published by the compiler: Bapatla. [16th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	K. Pullayya, Kanyaka Paramēśvari Press, Bapatla.	500	84	....
176	Subba Rao, G. సద్గురు నక్షత్రమాలా స్తవము. [Sadgurū Nakṣatra mālāstavamu. A garland of twenty-seven stanzas in praise of the author's guru.] pp. 12. Published by the author: Bellary. 20th October 1913. [19th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	S. Siddappa, Coronation Press, Bellary.	100	626	....
177	Subbā Rao (Pūla). రామాయణ కీర్తన. [Rāmāyaṇa kīrtana. A collection of songs, dealing with the story of the Rāmāyaṇa.] pp. 7. Published by A. Kāmēśvara Rao: Vizagapatam. 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	K. Dhanarāju, Scope & Co., Cocanada	500	1,089	....
178	సురాభాండేశ్వరం, హరికథ. [Surābhāṇḍēśvaram, Harikatha. A devotional composition mostly consisting of songs, embodying the traditional story of Śiva testing the chastity of a woman of the toddy-drawing caste at Benares.] pp. 24 Published by Mallavarapu Subbamma: Kavali 1913 [16th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	P. Gōvindarāju, Edward Press, Kavali.	500	994	....
179	Sūryanārāyaṇamūrti Śarma (Mutya). నవగ్రహ స్తవము, [Navagraha Stavamu. Garlands of stanzas in praise of the nine planets, looked upon as astrological agents of good and evil.] pp. 2, 40. Published by the author: Kirlampudi. 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	P. Brahmānanda Rao, Sajanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	500	415	Mutya Sūryanārāyaṇamūrti Śarma, Kirlampudi. 10th November 1913.
180	Telugu Picture Leaflet. Gives a Biblical story. Edited by the children's Special Service Mission. pp. 2. Published by the A.E.L.M. Conference: Guntur. 4 October 1913 [16th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Victor McCauley, Superintendent, A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur	2,000	469	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page or at the end of the work—if no other than the Current year,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (the name and address of the book registered and date of registration of copyright.)
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*concld.*				
181	తులసిదళము. [Talasidaḷamu. The story of the sacredness and religious value of the sacred Basil.] pp. 8. Published by Maṅgu Veṅkaṭarāṅgaṇāṭha Rao: Cocanada. 1913 [5th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Maṅgu Veṅkaṭarāṅgaṇāṭha Rao, Veṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāśāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	859	....
182	Talasidāsu, K. తులసిదాసు, కె. [Bhakta caritāmṛitamu. A traditional account of the lives of some well-known Vaiṣṇava devotees.] pp. 355. Published by K. Manavāḷa Cetti Madras. [30th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	T. Kuppusāmi Nāyakar & Co., Star of India Press, Madras.	2,000	735	K. Manavāḷa Cetti, Madras. 4th December 1913.
183	Veṅkaṭadāsu, R. వేంకటదాసు. [Kīrtanalu. A collection of devotional songs of the popular kind.] pp 200. Published by Ādimūlam Viraṛya: Secunderabad. 1913. [24th September 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, Re. 1-8. [1st edition printed outside Madras Presidency.]	T. Cengalvarāya Nāyuḍu, Murahari Press, Madras.	2,000	83	....
184	Veṅkaṭalakṣminṛisiṁha Rao (Maṅgu). వేంకటలక్ష్మినృసింహరావు, మంగు. [Śrī Kṛiṣṇa Bhaktisaṁvādamu. A devotional story pointing out the value of prayer and faith in God.] pp. 32. Published by Maṅgu Veṅkaṭarāṅgaṇāṭha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [4th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Maṅgu Veṅkaṭarāṅgaṇāṭha Rao, Veṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāśāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	630	....
185	Vīrabhadrakavi (Vaṅgipurapu). వీరభద్రకవి, వంగిపురపు. [Pāḍuka Paṭṭabhiṣēkamu. A devotional piece, mostly consisting of songs, embodying the story of Bharata installing Rāma's sandals on the throne, during his exile.] pp 34. Published by Guṭṭivāḍa Akkayya: Tenali. 1913. [15th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	B. Lakṣmīkāntam. Candrikā Press, Guntur.	1,000	329	....
186	Vīrabhadrayya (Vaṅgīpurapa). వీరభద్రయ్య, వంగీ. [Dakṣādhvara Dhvaṁsamu, Harikathā. A devotional composition mostly consisting of popular songs, embodying the story of Vīrabhadra, son of Śiva, stopping the sacrifice which was being performed by Dakṣaprajāpati.] pp 32. Published by Vangipurapu Veṅkaṭappayya. Vengipuram. 1913. [15th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	B. J. S. Prakāśa Rao, Sītāvilāsa Press, Tenali.	250	665	....
187	Vīrarāghavayya (Rāyubhaṭṭu) and Kāmarāju (Vāḍrēva). వీరరాఘవయ్య రాయభట్టు. [Kastūriraṅga Śatakamu. A centum of devotional stanzas of the popular kind, apostrophising Viṣṇu as Kastūriraṅga.] pp. 47. Published by Maṅgu Veṅkaṭarāṅgaṇāṭha Rao. Cocanada. 1913. [4th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Maṅgu Veṅkaṭarāṅgaṇāṭha Rao, Veṅkaṭēśvara Vidyāśāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	543	....
	TELUGU—SCIENCE, NATURAL.				
1	Jōgirāju (Gōṭēṭi) యోగిరాజు గోటేటి. [Vyavasāya Śāstramu. Part I. A manual of agriculture.] pp. 12, 315, 2. Published by the Vijñāna Candrikā Maṇḍali. Madras. 1913. [20th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* Price, Rs. 1-4. [*Vijñāna Candrikā Granthamāla No.* 23.]	V. Rāmaswāmi Śāstrulu & Sons. Āḍ Sarasvatī Nilayam Press, Madras.	4,000	730	....
	The following are designed for educational purposes				
	TELUGU—HISTORY.				
8	Bhaktul James, M. History and civics for elementary schools and incomplete Secondary schools. pp. 10, 105. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1913 [1st December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated* Price, 5 annas.	Edw. Greenslade, Business Manager, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	2,000	867	Christian Literature Society, Madras. 13th December 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—where other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (in an award or decree whether in order and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—LANGUAGE.				
16	**Longmans' Telugu Reading Book for the Fourth Standard.** pp. 10, 212 Published by Longmans Green & Co: Bombay. 1913. [25th September 1913.] 16°. New edition. *Illustrated.* Price, 4 annas.	G. C. Lökanthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	25,000	826	....
17	**Nâgôji Rao. C.** [Bâlabôdha. A Telugu primer.] pp. 6, 70. Published by Longmans, Green & Co.: Bombay, 1913. [7th October 1913.] 16°. 4th edition. Revised. *Illustrated.* Price, 2 annas.	Do.	10,000	831	....
18	**Notes on Kanyâsamânjari, being a novel by Cilakamarti Lakaminarasimham.** Edited by V. V. L. Narasimham. pp. 88. Published by the editor: Cocanada 1913. [30th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	B. Śêsamma, Vidyârthini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	500	866	....
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.				
16	**Geography of the Guntur district for the 3rd standard.** pp. 64 Published by Râma & Co., Ellore. 1913. [1st December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* Price, 2 annas.	V. Vênkatarâya-Śâstri, Jyôtsnamati Press, Madras.	2,000	880	Râma & Co., Ellore. 19th December 1913.
17	——— **Nellore district.** pp. 1, 64 1913. [1st December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* Price, 2 annas.	Do.	2,000	881	Do.
18	**Prakâśa Rao (Prayâga) and Dikshitulu, G.** [Prabhubhakti kîrtanala Padyamulu. A collection of songs and stanzas inculcating loyalty to the British throne: for the use of school children.] pp. 24. Published by Râma & Co.: Ellore 1913. [29th October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, India Printing Works, Madras.	4,000	450	....
19	**Râmamûrti, P. Physical Drill.** A small manual for use in schools. pp. 1, 76. Published by Râma & Co.: Ellore. November 1913. [22nd November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* Price, 6 annas.	V. Venkatarâya Śâstri, Jyôtishmati Press, Madras.	1,000	801	Râma & Co., Ellore 5th December 1913
20	——— **Kindergarten Drill.** pp 76. November 1913. [22nd November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition *Illustrated.* Price, 4 annas.	Do	1,000	802	Do.
21	**Subba Ayyar, S. V. Suggestions to Elementary School teachers.** pp. 2, 38. Published by C. Kumârasâmi Nâyudu & Sons: Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition Free.	C. Kumârasâmi Nâyudu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras	2,000	393	....
22	——— **Rules for the Guidance of Board Schoolmasters.** pp. 2, 14 Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	800	364	....
23	**Subbâriyadu (Mahâkâli) The Civics Manual for elementary schools.** pp. 122. Published by Râma & Co: Ellore. October 1913. [21st October 1913.] 16°. 2nd edition. Revised. Price, 4 annas.	V. Venkatarâya Śâstri, Jyôtishmati Press, Madras.	5,000	807	....

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is relevant, number of pages, publication and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the firm—where other than the Chief Firms,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (in case of new books), together with date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*				
24	**Tavitanna, A.** Geography of the Ganjam district for use in schools. pp. 4, 48. Published by Rama & Co.: Ellore. 1913. [1st April 1913] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Indu Printing Works, Madras.	2,000	719	Rama & Co., Ellore. 6th December 1913.
	[*Rama & Co.*: *Series No.* 31.]				
25	——— Geography of the Vizagapatam district for use in schools. pp. 4, 62. 1913. [2nd December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	2,000	760	Do.
26	**Virarāghavācāri, K. A.** Geography of the world. Book 1. pp. 8, 160. Published by Longmans, Green & Co.: Bombay. 1913. [7th October 1913.] 16°. New edition. *Illustrated.* Price, As. 7-8.	G. C. Lökasāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	15,000	582	....
	TELUGU—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.				
6	**Dēvasahāyam, J. S.** Vernacular Arithmetics for schools. Book 1. pp. 2, 93. Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd.: Bombay. 1913. [7th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	3,000	664	Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Bombay. 18th November 1913.
7	——— Book 2. pp. 1, 80. 1913. [3rd December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	Do.	3,000	868	Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Bombay. 11th December 1913.
8	**Sitārāmayya, K.** Telugu Arithmetic Primer with a chapter on Telugu notation and Telugu Book-keeping. pp. 4, 352, 44. Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	5,000	367	K. Sitārāmayya, Madras Christian College, Madras. 18th December 1913.
	MALAYALAM—FICTION.				
9	**Cinnammalu Amma, V. K.** [illegible] [Padmaniyum Bhimasenanga Putriyum. Two historical tales, one describing an instance of widow remarriage and the other describing an instance of intermarriage between Rajputs and Muhammadans.] pp. 3, 4, 61, 36. Published by P. Kēlappan Nāyar: Calicut. 1913. [11th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	N. Amos, Gutenberg Press, Calicut.	500	832	V. K. Cinnammalu Amma, Panniankara, Kallai. 1st December 1913.
	MALAYALAM—POETRY.				
7	**Raman Nambiyar, T.** [illegible]. [Pattabhishekam Kummi songs, intended to be sung, keeping time with the clap of hands and describing the coronation of His Majesty George V.] pp. 24. Published by the author: Idikkadu. 1913. [24th October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	P. Aeyotan, Manager, Sri Narayana Vilasa Press, Cannanore.	1,000	389	....
	MALAYALAM—RELIGION.				
21	**Cidambaram Pillai, P. K.** [illegible]. [Sapmukha Mālai. A garland of stanzas in praise of God Subrahmanya of the Palni hills.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Sultanpet, Palghat. 1913. [10th October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	P. K. Cidambaram Pillai, Vidyāsantānam Press, Palghat.	1,000	245	....
22	——— [illegible]. Vārappadikam. Stanzas invoking the grace of God Subrahmanya day by day and month by month.] pp. 8. 1913. [10th October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do.	500	246	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject, including the name of the book where the same is a series, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the year when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, cost price.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies.	Registration number	Particulars of copyright (the name and residence of registered proprietor) number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	MALAYALAM—RELIGION—*contd.*				
23	**Dāmōdaran, A.** [Stōtra Pañchakam. Five hymns in praise of Sarasvati, Nārāyaṇa, Rudra and Gōpāla giving some extracts from the Upaniṣads.] pp 26. Published by the author; Calicut. 1913. [22nd November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	N. Amos, Guttenberg Press, Calicut.	50	711	....
24	**Francis, K. C.** [Śṛṅgāra Jāvalikal. Tamil stanzas set to music and in praise of two Christian saints.] pp. 6. Published by Mampilli Ittoop; Cochin. [15th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Mampilli Ittoop, Union Press, Cochin.	1,000	502	....
25	——. [Perumā] Padikam. Stanzas in praise of the Goddess in the Church at Vallarpuram.] pp. 8. [26th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do.	1,000	504	....
26	[Ganapati. Stanzas in praise of God Vināyaka.] Edited by P. V. Kṛiṣṇa Vāriyar. pp 26. Published by P. Rāman Nāyar: Kottakkal. [26th October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	P. V. Kṛiṣṇa Vāriyar, Lakṣmīsahāyam Press, Kottakkal.	400	402	....
27	**Kṛiṣṇan, M.** [Śrī Sarasvati Rahasyōpaniṣat Stōtram. A hymn of 21 stanzas in praise of the goddess Sarasvati: contains also a eulogy of God Gaṇapati in the beginning.] pp. 10. Published by the author: Cannanore. 1913. [27th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	P. Acyutan, Manager, Śrī Nārāyaṇa Vilāsam Press, Cannanore.	400	90	....
28	**Kumāran, V. K. D.** [Vijñānakalpadrumam. A philosophical essay on Jñāna, Karma, Yōga and Bhakti.] pp 2, 46. Published by the author: Calicut. 1913. [14th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	N. Amos, Guttenberg Press, Calicut.	1,000	393	....
29	**Kunhirāma Vaidyar, P.** [Haristavamañjari. Contains 63 stanzas in praise of Śrī Kṛiṣṇa.] pp. 21. Published by the author; Cannanore. 1913. [5th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	P. Kunhikaṇṇan, Edward Press, Cannanore.	1,000	91	....
30	**Rāman Nambiyār, T.** [Ārumukhasvāmi Alankāra Stōtra. Two hymns in praise of God Subrahmanya worshipped on the Palni hills.] pp. 7. Published by the author: Idikkadu. 1913. [27th October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	P. Acyutan, Manager, Śrī Nārāyaṇa Vilāsam Press, Cannanore.	500	404	....
31	——. [Tiruchendūr Mālai. A garland of 46 stanzas in praise of God Subrahmanya worshipped at Tiruchendur.] pp. 12. 1913. [20th October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 9 pies.	Do.	500	405	....
32	**(The) Religion that man needs. (A dialogue).** pp 28. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. 1913. [24th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	A. Beierbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore	2,000	230	....
33	**Vellayappa Piḷḷai.** [Udayagiristuti. Two hymns in praise of God Subrahmanya worshipped on the Palni hills.] pp 8. Published by P. S. Kaliyugam Piḷḷai: Palghat. 1913. [12th December 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	P. S. Kaliyugam Piḷḷai, Victoria Press, Palghat.	900	1,025	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book wherever the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date (use the title page with the name of Hindu era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, ever, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Particulars of copyright (the name and residence, if unknown, number and date of registration of copyright.

BOOKS—*cont.*

The following is designed for educational purposes.

MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.

1 **Kuṭṭikṛiṣṇa Menon, M.** Kindergarten Action Songs. pp. 4, 41. Published by M. V. Menon, Elappulli, Palghat. 1913. [29th October 1913.] 8°. 3rd edition. **Price, As 2-6.** — C. V. Śēsayya, Courant Press, Palghat. — 1,000 — 472 — ....

KANARESE—FICTION.

4 **Bālācārya Sakkari (Śāntakavi).** ಬಾಲಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಸಕ್ಕರಿ (ಶಾಂತಕವಿ). [Simhāsana Battisaputthali Kathagalu. Contains the thirty-two tales supposed to have been told by the statuettes on both sides of the flight of steps attached to the throne of the famous Vikrama of Ujjain.] pp. 93. Published by S Śivalingam Cetti: Bellary. 1913. [26th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** — S. K. Kṛiṣṇasvāmi Cetti, Karnatic Book Depot Press, Bellary. — 2,000 — 937 — ....

5 **Bhima Rao, H. C.** ಭೀಮರಾಯಂಗಿಂ ಕಥೆ. [Mōhanāṅgiya Katha A love-story interspersed with fables.] pp 68 Published by S. Kunnayya Cetti: Bellary. 1913. [20th December 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** — Do. — 1,000 — 1,084 — S. Kunnayya Cetti, Cowl Bazaar, Bellary. 23rd December 1913.

6 ಕಾಮಲತಾ ಕೊಮಲಂಬು. [Kamalā Kōmala. A novel describing a happy Hindu household of poor means.] Translated by K M. Karibasavayya. pp. 42. Published by T. A. Mānikyam Cetti: Bellary. 1913. [7th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** — K. M Karibasavayya, Śankara vilāsa Press, Bellary. — 1,000 — 593 — T. A Mānikyam Cetti, Bookseller, Cowl Bazaar, Bellary. 12th November 1913.

7 **Karibasavayya, K. M.** ನಗದವರನ ನಗಿಸುವ ಕಥೆ. [Nagadavarana Nagisuva Katha. Amusing stories.] pp 34. Published by S. Śivalingam Cetti: Bellary. 1913 [24th October 1913.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.** — S. K. Kṛiṣnasvāmi Cetti, Karnatic Book Depot Press, Bellary — 2,000 — 561 — ....

8 **Kēśava Rao, H.** ಅಕಬರ ಬೀರಬಲ್ಲರ ಚಮತ್ಕಾರ್ದ ಕಥೆಗಳು. [Akbar Bīrabā Birabhallaru Kathegalu. Stories and anecdotes relating to the Emperor Akbar and his minister Beer Bal.] pp. 72. Published by S. Śivalingam Cetti: Bellary. 1913 [3rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.** — Do. — 1,000 — 188 — S Śivalingam Cetti, Cowl Bazaar, Bellary. 9th October 1913.

9 **Sūrya Śastri, H.** ಹಾಸ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದವರ ಕಥೆ [Hasanmuddegala Katha. Humorous stories relating to certain funny fools.] pp. 118. Published by S Śivalingam Cetti: Bellary. 1913 [4th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, 3 annas.** — Do. — 1,000 — 189 — Do.

10 ತೆನಾಲಿ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಹಾಸ್ಯರಸವಾದ ವಿನೋದ ಕಥೆಗಳು. [Tenāli Rāmakṛiṣṇana Hāsyarasavāda Vinōda Kathagalu. Humorous stories traditionally attributed to Tenāli Rāmalinga.] Edited by S Śivalingam Cetti. pp. 30 Published by the editor: Bellary. 1913. [26th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.** — Do. — 2,000 — 583 — ....

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the aim of the book where the name is obscure, number of names, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or if publication was postponed, reprint, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Dimensions and size.	Proprietor of copyright (Name in full and residence), number and date of registration of copyright under Act I
	BOOKS—contd.				
	KANARESE—LANGUAGE.				
3	ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ರಾಮಾಯಣವು ಸುಂದರಕಾಂಡವು [Śrīmadrāmāyaṇavu. Sundarakāṇḍavu. A prose translation of Vālmiki's *Rāmāyaṇa*; contains the *Sundarakāṇḍa*.] Translated by Pandit Alasiṅgarāḷiya. pp. 10, 428. Published by R. Venkaṭēśvar & Co.: Madras 1913 [28th August 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. (T) Price, Re. 1.	R. Venkaṭēśvar & Co., Ānanda Press, Madras	3,000	3	R. Venkaṭēśvar & Co., Loane Square, Madras. 1st October 1913.
4	—— —— pp. 10, 428. 1913 [30th September 1913] 16° 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	Do.	3,000	573	R. Venkaṭēśvar & Co., Loane Square, Madras. 12th November 1913.
	KANARESE—MISCELLANEOUS.				
1	ಇಂದ್ರಜಾಲ ಮಹೇಂದ್ರಜಾಲ ತಂತ್ರವು. [Indrajāla Mahendrajāla Tantravu. A collection of magical recipes.] pp. 24. Published by S. Śivaliṅgam Ceṭṭi: Bellary. 1913 [29th November 1913] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	S. K. Kṛṣṇasvāmi Ceṭṭi, Karnatic Book Depot Press, Bellary.	2,000	836	..
	KANARESE (NĀGARĪ)—MISCELLANEOUS.				
2	श्रीमन्माधवसिद्धान्तोत्तमाभिधाना सभायाः परिधाविनामसंवत्सरस्य चरित्रम्. [Śrīman Mādhavasiddhāntōttamābhidhāna Sabhā, Paridhāvināma Saṃvatsarada Caritravu. A report of the work turned out by the Sabhā during the year Paridhāvi.] pp. 44. Published by the Secretary, S.M.S.O. Sabhā: Chitaldrug 1913. [8th December 1913] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	R. Garuḍādri, Śrī Gopālavilāsa Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000	856	....
	KANARESE—POETRY.				
4	ಬಾಗಲು ತಡಿಯುವ ಪದಗಳು. [Bāgalu Taḍiyuva Padagaḷu. A book of matrimonial songs.] Edited by U. Nārāyaṇāchārya. pp. 12 Published by the editor: Mangalore. [28th August 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	U. Nārāyaṇāchārya, Dharmaprakāśa Press, Mangalore.	1,000	14	....
5	Commarasa Kavi. ರೇವಣ ಸಿದ್ಧೇಶ್ವರ ಪುರಾಣವು. [Rēvaṇa Siddhēśvara Purāṇavu. A poem giving the legendary account of the life of a Śaiva teacher known as Kaivaṇa Siddhēśvara.] pp 135. Published by K. M. Karibasavayya: Bellary 1913. [25th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1.	K. M. Karibasavayya, Śaṅkaravilāsa Press, Bellary.	500	834	..
	KANARESE—RELIGION.				
16	Basavaliṅgamūrti. ಅಂಗೀಕಾರದ ಮಂತ್ರ. [Aṅgīkāra mantra Contains the holy names of God Śiva to be used in prayer and worship.] pp 3. Published by the author: Bellary. 1913. [19th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	S. Siddappa, Coronation Press, Bellary.	1,000	685	..
16	ದೀಪದ ಕಡಿಯರ ಕಾವ್ಯವು. [Dīpada Kaḍiyara Kāvyavu. A poem giving the story of a Śaiva devotee.] Edited by S. Śivaliṅgam Ceṭṭi. pp. 135. Published by the editor. Bellary. 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 4 annas.	S. K. Kṛṣṇasvāmi Ceṭṭi, Karnatic Book Depot Press, Bellary.	2,000	560	....
17	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ. [Lakṣmi Kalyāṇa. Songs relating to the marriage of Goddess Lakṣmi with God Viṣṇu worshipped as Veṅkaṭēśa in Tirupati.] Edited by U. Nārāyaṇāchārya. pp. 19. Published by the editor: Mangalore. [5th September 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, As. 1-6.	U. Nārāyaṇāchārya, Dharmaprakāśa Press, Mangalore.	1,000	15	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure; place of publication and publisher; date of publication as given on the title-page with that in which the event occurred when other than the Christian era; —date of being sold; the price as per published sale; name, address, and price.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies.	Price in rupees	Properties of copyright and the name and residence, reputed business and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	KANARESE (TELUGU)—RELIGION—*contd.*				
18	Nārayaṇāchārya (Marūru.) [Śrī Vīrabhadra Śatakavu. Contains (i) a hundred stanzas in praise of God Vīrabhadra, (ii) five stanzas in praise of God Śiva, (iii) nine stanzas in praise of God Mallikārjuna, (iv) five benedictory songs in praise of God Śiva and (v) lullaby songs of devotion addressed to God Śiva.] pp. 36. Published by M. B. Venkaṭagiriyappa Śeṭṭi. Bellary. 1913. [29th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	K. M. Kambasavayya, Śankara vilāsa Press, Bellary.	1,000	635	....
	KANARESE—RELIGION.				
19	Popley (Rev. H. A.) Report of the Sub-committee on the dissolution of Mission work upon the Indian Church. Translated by H. Sheppa and edited by Rev. E. H. Lewis. pp. 12. Published by the editor: Bellary. [14th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	S. Biddappa, Coronation Press, Bellary.	100	273	....
20	Rāmāchārya, K. [Madhvamatada Sārāmśavu. The essence of the Vēdānta religion as taught by Śrī Madhvāchārya.] pp. 15. Published by P. Lakshmīnārāyaṇāchārya: Udipi. 1913. [13th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	P. N. Prabhu, Prabhākara Press, Udipi.	500	642	....
21	Schosser (Rev. A.) Outlines of Christian Homilelies. pp. 1, 2, 64. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. 1913. [13th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	A. Baierbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	150	968	....
22	Timmappayya, M. [Chandrāvali Vilāsam. A story in justification of Śrī Kṛiṣṇa's character.] pp. 2, 59, 8. Published by the author: Mangalore. 1913. [2nd December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	V. Śrīnivāsa Kamath, Śāradā Press, Mangalore.	1,000	964	M. Timmappayya, Kannada Pandit, The Canara High School, Mangalore. 18th December 1913.
23	[Udayarāgavu. Musical and devotional songs intended to be sung early in the morning.] Edited by Śivaliṅgam Ceṭṭi. pp. 88. Published by the editor. Bellary. 1913. [3rd November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	S. K. Kṛiṣṇaswāmi Ceṭṭi, Karnatic Book Depot Press, Bellary.	2,000	992	...
24	Venkaṭarāma Śāstru, R. [Śrī Bhāgavata Kathāsaṅgrahavu. An abridgement of the Sanskrit *Bhāgavata* in Kanarese prose.] pp. 1, 8, 311. Published by M. Desai Company: Bellary. 1913. [2nd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* Price, Rs. 1.	S. K. Kṛiṣṇaswāmi Ceṭṭi, Karnatic Book Depot Press, Bellary.	2,000	190	M. Desai Company, Cowl Bazaar, Bellary. 9th October 1913.
	The following are designed for educational purposes.				
	KANARESE—HISTORY.				
1	Marsden's 'Easy Stories from Indian History.' Translated by S. K. Hodda. pp. 2, 192. Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Bombay. 1914. [7th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. (T). *Illustrated.* Price, 8 annas.	A. Baierbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	5,000	878	....
	KANARESE—MISCELLANEOUS.				
2	Lakṣman Rao, V. The Standard Geography Series. Parts 1 and 2. South Canara. pp. 1, 40. Published by the author: Udipi. 1913. [6th October 1913.] 8°. 6th edition. Revised. Price, 3 annas.	P. N. Prabhu, Prabhākara Press, Udipi.	2,000	175	....

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—whether Fasli, the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietors of copyright claimed, name and number of registered address and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	KONKANI (KANARESE)—FICTION.				
2	**Souza (Peter John).** ಪೀಟರ್. [Ávr. A story relating to an inundation. a translation from an English original.] pp. 1, 79. Published by the author: Mangalore. 1913 [9th December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition (T). Price, 2 annas.	J. M. Soares, Codialbail Press, Mangalore.	500	925	....
	URIYA - MISCELLANEOUS.				
2	**Dámódara Kavirátna** ଦାମୋଦର. [Lájadarśana. Stanzas welcoming the Governor of Madras during his visit to the Ganjam district and representing certain local grievances] pp. 8. Published by Pandit Nilamani Bidyáratna: Digupádi (Ganjam district). 1913. [8th December 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Free.	Pandit Nilamani Bidyáratna. Gazapati Bhimdeb Press, Bodakimidi, Digupadi.	200	936	....
	URIYA—POETRY.				
3	**Dinakrishna Dás.** ଦୀନକୃଷ୍ଣ. [Nábaksh. A short humorous description, in verse, of Krishna crossing the river with Rádhika in a boat disguised as a boatman] pp 14. Published by Bhágirathi Dás: Aska. 1913. [25th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	B. Pratinidhi, Kisóricandra Press, Aska.	500	116	....
4	**Ganapati Pati.** ଗଣପତି. [Gitamanjari. A short collection of stanzas on various themes.] pp. 17. Published by R. Tambanátham: Berhampore 1913. [2nd December 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	R. Tambanátham, Saraswati Press, Berhampore.	500	827	....
5	**Kapatapásá.** [A poem, in ten cantos, embodying the *Mahábhárata* story of the well-known gambling play at dice and the consequent exile of the Pándavas on losing the game.] pp. 23. Published by B. Pratinidhi: Aska. 1913. [30th September 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	B. Pratinidhi, Kisóricandra Press, Aska.	500	112	....
6	**Lakshmanánkó śaktibhéda.** A short poetical piece portraying the *Rámáyana* story of Lakshmana's swoon in the war with Rávana and of his regaining consciousness afterwards] pp. 4. Published by Bhágirathi Dás: Aska. 1913 [25th September 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do.	500	115	....
7	**Sítánkó Anuchinta.** A collection of 33 stanzas describing Sita's grief in her sad plight in the Asóka garden, in Lanká.] pp. 9. Published by B. Pratinidhi: Aska. 1913. [29th September 1913.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do.	1,000	114	....
8	**Urdhva Cautisá.** A collection of stanzas on the uneasiness felt by the Gópis owing to the absence of Krishna from their midst.] pp. 7. Published by B. Pratinidhi: Aska. 1913. [30th September 1913.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies	Do.	1,000	113	....

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the name is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given by the (i) a year with the name of the era—taken other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright. (No fee is levied and residence), expiration number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	GUJARATI—RELIGION.				
1	श्रीवैष्णव सुबोधक भजनावली. [(Śrī) Vaiṣṇava Subōdhaka Bhajanāvali. Devotional songs addressed to Vishnu.] edited by Rangil Dās. pp. 7. Published by the editor: Madras. [30th October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Free	L. Rangil Dās, Gurjar Press, Madras.	500	502	....
	HINDUSTANI—MISCELLANEOUS.				
2	Muhammad Abdullah Shah Sāhib. * محمد عبد الله شاہ صاحب. [Aghlāṭāmāh-e-Afandī Hāh. A critical essay pointing out the literary blemishes in a book entitled *مرآة الحدیث*, by Afandī Sāhib.] pp. 24. Published by the author: Madras 1831 Hijri or 1913 A.D. [16th October 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Free	Saiyid Aziz-ud-din Sāhib, Nāfiul Islām Press, Madras.	300	367	....
7	Saiyid Abdullah Husain Sāhib. * سید عبد الله حسین صاحب. [Jaghrāfiah-e-shahar-e-Madras-wo-Zilayah Chingleput. A geography of the city of Madras and the Chingleput district.] pp. 24. Published by Muhammad Abdul Ghaffār. Madras. July 1913. [25th September 1913.] 8° Litho. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Muhammad Abdul Ghaffār, Azizi Press, Madras.	1,200	210	....
	HINDUSTANI—POETRY.				
9	Saiyid Ahmed. * سید احمد. [Kaṭa tārīkh. Verses expressing joy at the escape of the Viceroy from the recent bomb-outrage at Delhi.] pp. 3. Published by the author. Hyderabad, Deccan 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8° Litho. 1st edition. Free.	Muhammad Karimuddin Sāhib, Nāzuk Press, Madras.	250	618	....
	ARABIC—RELIGION.				
10	Ahmad. * احمد. [Tāṭ vaṭāyil. Holy names of God and Muhammad, the Prophet, to be recited along with prayers.] pp. 24. Published by Pottayil Abu Baker: Tirurangadi. 15th October 1913. 8°. Litho. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	Pottayil Abu Baker, Miṣbāhul Hudā Press, Tirurangadi.	1,500	282	....
	ARABIC (TELUGU)—RELIGION.				
3	జరూరత్ ముసల్మీన్. [Jarūrul Musalmīn. A collection of certain essential Muhammadan prayers, for the benefit of those who are not acquainted with Arabic.] pp. 12. Published by M. Krishnaswāmi Pillai & Co.: Chintadripet, Madras. 1913. [25th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	M. Kṛishnaswāmi Pillai & Co., Chāmarāja Press, Madras.	1,000	893	....
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—DRAMA.				
1	Viṣarāghavaćāryaḥ. नीलादिसन्दोदयम् [Nīlādisandōdayam. A new original drama in six acts.] pp. 54. Published by P. B. Anantāćāri: Conjeeveram. 1913. [30th October 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, (not known.)	P. B. Anantāćāri, Sri Sudarśana Press. Conjeeveram.	1,000	509	....
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—LANGUAGE.				
9	Vaidya, P. L. विजयिनी [Vijayini. A short story, in prose, being an adaptation from Shakespeare.] pp. 48. Published by the author. Srirangam. 1913. [24th October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. K. Pālasubrahmanya Ayyar, Śrī Vāṇi Vilās Press, Srirangam.	500	988	....
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—LANGUAGE.				
8	Veṅkaṭarangaćāryulu, M. వేంకటరంగాచార్యులు. [Pāṇinīya sūtrārdhadvayam. A critical pamphlet examining the correct interpretation of a certain grammatical aphorism of Pāṇini.] pp. 27. Published by M. Appalāćāryulu: Nuzvid. 1913. [25th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	N. Calapati Rao, Mañjuvāṇi Press, Ellore.	250	929	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indication the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright, with his name and residence, register number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—MISCELLANEOUS.				
7	ग्रन्थप्रदर्शनी. [Granthapradarśani, No. 42. A collection of rare Sanskrit works: issued in parts.] Edited by S. P. V. Raṅganāthasvāmi. pp. 32. Published by the editor: Vizagapatam October 1913. [28th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3-6 per annum. [No. 41 noticed in entry No. 3, at page 288 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	S. P. V. Raṅganāthasvāmi, Ārya Press, Vizagapatam.	300	121	....
	SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—PHILOSOPHY.				
6	तर्कसङ्ग्रहः. [Tarkasaṅgrahaḥ. A well-known elementary exposition of the Nyāya and Vaiśeṣika systems of philosophy: with three commentaries.] pp. 180. Published by T. Svāminātha Śāstri: Madras. [10th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	T. Svāminātha Śāstri, Śāstra Sañjīvini Press, Madras.	1,000	400	....
	SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—POETRY.				
13	रघुवंशम्. [Raghuvaṁśam. The first six cantos of the well-known poem of Kāḷidāsa: with the commentary of Mallinātha.] pp. 7, 192. Published by T. Svāminātha Śāstri: Madras. 1913. [15th October 1913.] 8°. New edition. Price, 5 annas.	Do.	1,000	547	....
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—POETRY.				
14	Vēdāntadēśikar. పాదుకాసహస్రం. [Pādukāsahasram. A collection of a thousand stanzas in praise of the sandals of Śrī Raṅganātha worshipped in the temple at Śrīrangam.] pp. 153. Published by K. Dēśikāchāryulu Chetlanoor. 1913. [26th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	B. Vēṅgāpā Reḍḍi, Puṇḍarika nilayam Press, Tirupati.	1,000	714	....
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.				
59	Alasiṅga Bhaṭṭar. అళసింగ భట్టర్. [Brahmōtsavārādhanakramaḥ. Benedictions to be pronounced during the annual festival of Viṣṇu worshipped as Tirumāliyaṇa.] pp. 7. Published by A. R. Tiruvēṅkaṭāchāri: Sundappalayam 1913. [7th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	A. R. Tiruvēṅkaṭāchāri, Bhāgavata vardhani Press, Sundappalayam.	200	631	....
	SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.				
60	भगवन्नामावलिः. [Bhagavannāmāvaliḥ. A collection of a series of names of praise relating to various deities.] pp. 31. Published by T. Svāminātha Śāstri: Madras. 1913. [29th October 1913.] 32°. New edition. Price, 6 pies.	T. Svāminātha Śāstri, Śāstra Sañjīvini Press, Madras.	1,000	550	....
61	श्रीभारवसहस्रनामस्तोत्रम्. [Bhāravasahasranāmastōtram. Gives a collection of a thousand significant names in praise of the god Bhārava.] pp. 33. Published by T. Svāminātha Śāstri: Madras. 1913. [29th October 1913.] 32°. New edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	400	549	....
62	दशोपनिषद्भाष्यम्. [Daśōpaniṣadbhāṣyam No. 6. Commentaries on the ten important Upaniṣads, with their texts.] Edited by V. N. Kṛṣṇamāchāri. pp. 132. Published by the editor: Kumbakonam. 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas. [No. 9 noticed in entry No. 43, at page 289 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	C. R. Subrahmaṇya Ayyar, Vaidikavardhini Press, Kumbakonam.	500	355	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the same is done so, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the year when other than the Gregorian era, —date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Particulars of copyright, (this means legal residence), registered number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	SANSKRIT (TAMIL)—RELIGION—*contd.*				
63	தேவிமாஹாத்மியம். [Dēvimāhātmyam. Describes the greatness of Pārvati as Dēvi and gives a collection of stanzas in Her praise.] pp. 208. Published by T. Svāminātha Śāstri: Madras. 1913. [7th November 1913.] 32°. New edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. Svāminātha Śāstri, Śāstra Sañjīvini Press, Madras.	1,000	555	....
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.				
64	దేవీపూజాకల్పము. [Dēvipūjākalpamu. Part 5. A religious work giving the ritualistic formulas and other details relating to the conduct of a ceremony in propitiation of Pārvati as Dēvi.] Edited by R. K. V. Perumāl Rāja. pp. 50. Published by Śrīnivāsa Book Depôt. Karvetnagar. [5th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	R. K. V. Perumāl Rāja, Bhārati Līlā sadanam Press, Karvetnagar.	500	570	....
	[Part 4 noticed in entry No. 48, at page 870 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
65	Ganapati Śāstri, K. శ్రీమహావిష్ణు అష్టోత్తరశతనామావళి, శ్రీరామాయణ అష్టోత్తర. [Śrī Mahā Viṣṇu Aṣṭōttaraśatanāmāvaḷi-kāvyam, Śrī Rāmāyaṇa aṣṭōttaram. A collection of two hymns consisting of a series of significant names in praise of Viṣṇu as Rāma and Kṛiṣṇa.] pp. 11. Published by S. Nārāyaṇa Reddi. Vellore. 1913. [8th December 1913.] 16°. 2nd edition. Free.	V. S. Śiṅgāravēlu Mudali, Victoria Press, Vellore.	1,000	554	....
	SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.				
66	[Harimiḍēstotram. Devotional stanzas in praise of Viṣṇu; with a commentary to Sanskrit: ascribed to Śaṅkarāchārya.] pp. 50. Published by T. Svāminātha Śāstri. Madras. 1913. [30th April 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	T. Svāminātha Śāstri, Śāstra Sañjīvini Press, Madras.	300	401	....
67	[Indrakṣi Stōtram, Śivakavaca stōtramcha. Stanzas to be recited for the propitiation of the goddess Indrākṣi and Śiva.] pp. 16. Published by T. Svāminātha Śāstri. Madras. 1913. [16th October 1913.] 16°. New edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do.	1,000	548	....
68	[Nāmarāmāyaṇam. A small collection of a series of 108 significant names in praise of Rāma.] pp. 8. Published by T. Svāminātha Śāstri. Madras. 1913. [20th October 1913.] 32°. New edition. Price, 6 pies.	Do.	1,000	551	....
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.				
69	Narasimha Śāstri, V. కృష్ణానదీ దండకము. [Kṛiṣṇānadī Daṇḍa kam. A short rhythmical prose piece in praise of the holiness of the river Kṛiṣṇa.] pp. 5, 6. Published by the author: Masulipatam. 1913. [15th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price (not known.)	M. Kṛiṣṇa Rao, Kṛiṣṇā Svadēśi Press, Masulipatam.	1,000	227	....
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—RELIGION.				
70	Naṭēśa Śāstri, K. G. परिणयमीमांसा. [Pariṇayamīmāṁsā. An investigation into the question of the marriageable age of Drija girls.] pp. 8, 75, 2. Published by the author: Kadayam (Tinnevelly). 1913. [9th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	T. K. Bālasubrahmaṇya Ayyar, Śrī Vāṇi Vilās Press, Śrīraṅgam.	500	341	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the area of the book where the same is likely to be useful, number of pages, price of piece, if any, and date given on the title page as well as the name of the era—whether Christian era or of publication and, printing and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Particulars of copyright (this space and necessary, to enter number and date of registration of copyright).
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—RELIGION—*cont.*				
71	नवग्रहाराधनम् [Navagrahārādhanam. Ritualistic formulas and details relating to the worship of the nine astrological planets.] Edited by M. Ramachandrier pp. 32. Published by the editor: Triplicane, Madras. [10th October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	M. C. Narasimhāchārya, Manager, Brahmavādin Press, Madras.	2,000	250	M. Rāmachandrier, No. 4, Congal-rāyan Street, Triplicane, Madras. 14th October 1913.
	SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.				
72	Parāśara Bhaṭṭar. ஸ்ரீரங்கராஜஸ்தவம். [Śrīraṅgarāja-stavaḥ, etc. A collection of three separate small works made up of devotional stanzas in praise of Lakṣmī and Viṣṇu.] pp. 72. Published by A. R. Tiruvāṅkaṭāchāri. Sundappalayam. 1913. [17th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	A. R. Tiruvāṅkaṭāchāri, Bhāgavatavardhanī Press, Sundappalayam.	1,000	226	....
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—RELIGION.				
73	Rāmasvāmi Śāstri, C. वरलक्ष्मीकलशपटम् [Varalakṣmī Kalaśa-patam. A coloured illustration of the waterpot used in the worship of the goddess Varalakṣmī.] pp. 1 sheet. Published by R. S. Civah Bros.: Triplicane, Madras. [25th October 1913.] Oblong Litho. 3rd edition. Price, 4 annas.	C. Rāmasvāmi Śāstri, Lōkanandini Press, Madras.	250	494	....
	[Previous editions not received for registration.]				
	SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.				
74	Sabhēśa Dīkṣitar, S. சிதம்பரம் பிரதிஷ்டை அபிஷேக ஆராதனை விதி. [Chidambara kṣētra nirmālya nivēdana vidhiḥ. Justifies, briefly, why the used offerings in the temple of Naṭarāja at Chidambaram are being accepted by devotees and worshippers.] pp. 6. Published by the author: Chidambaram. [10th October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Free.	R. Nārāyaṇasāmi Ayyar, Vidyākshēndravilāsa Press, Chidambaram.	350	420	....
75	வாசியவிதி ஆரியசமாஜிகளுக்கு. [Sāmavēdiya Prayōgamaṇi darpaṇam. Rules and ritualistic formulas relating to certain religious observances as enjoined upon Sāmavēdin Brahmins.] Edited by Kamalā Lakṣmaṇa Śrauti. pp. 50. Published by S. Subrahmaṇya Śāstri and V. Venkataramaṇa Dīkṣitar. Madras. 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	R. Subrahmaṇya Ayyar, Madhukaravēṇi Press, Madras.	1,000	128	....
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—RELIGION.				
76	श्रीमत्सूतसंहिता. [Śrīmat-Sūtasaṃhitā. A well-known work being a portion of the Skāndapurāṇa and treating of Śiva, in the light of Advaita-vēdānta, as the supreme being and of His nature, etc.: with the commentary entitled Tātparyadīpikā by Mādhavadēśikya.] Edited by S. Rāmachandra Śāstri and K. Kuppusvāmi Śāstri. pp. 80. Published by the editors: Triplicane, Madras. 1913. [22nd November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	M. C. Narasimhāchārya, Manager, Brahmavādin Press, Madras.	2,000	904	S. Rāmachandra Śāstri and K. Kuppusvāmi Śāstri, 10, Vallabha Agraharam, Triplicane, Madras. 13th December 1913.
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.				
77	సూర్యనమస్కారాః. [Sūryanamaskārāḥ. Ritualistic formulas and details relating to the worship of the sun god and the nine astrological planets.] Edited by Ch. Lakṣmīnṛsiṃha Śāstri. pp. 32. Published by the editor: Masulipatam. 1913. [18th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	M. Kṛiṣṇa Rao, Kṛiṣṇā Svadēśī Press, Masulipatam.	1,000	223	....

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book wherein the same is issued, no. and of papers, publisher and place of publication, date given on title page with the name of the year wherein other given on title page with the name of the year wherein other than the Christian era, volume of issue from the press or of publication, year, edition, and pages.	3 Printer and place of publication.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (the name and residence to be stated in order to avoid risk of registration of copyright).
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION—*contd.*				
78	**Veṅkā(arāmācāri.** [Alhyākamañjari Stanzas descriptive of the consecration ceremony of the god Sundaraparipūrṇa (Viṣṇu)] pp 7. Published by A. R Tiruvāṅkaṭeśāri Sundappāyam. 1913. [13th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	A. R Tiruvāṅkaṭeśāri, Bhāgavatavardhani Press, Sundappāyam	100	921	....
79	[Śrī Viṣṇusahasranāmastōtram. A collection of the well-known thousand names and other devotional pieces in praise of Viṣṇu.] pp 307. Published by T. Svāminātha Śāstri: Madras. [26th May 1913.] 32°. New edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	T. Svāminātha Śāstri, Śāstrī Press, Madras.	1,000	388	....
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—RELIGION.				
35	(The) Works of Śaṅkarācārya Vol. 2. Contains the second part of *Prapañcasāra*.] Edited by T. K .Ēḷāmbrahmaṇya Ayyar. pp 10, 208 59. Published by the editor: Srirangam [12th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs 50 for the whole set.**	T.K Ēḷāmbrahmaṇya Ayyar, Śrī Vāṇi Vilās Press, Srirangam	1,112	628	...
	The following is designed for educational purposes.				
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—LANGUAGE.				
2	[Śabdamañjari. Part I Gives the declension of typical nouns.] Edited by Nilakaṇṭha Śarma. pp. 151 Published by A. Rāman Moosad Pattambi, 1913. [8th November 1913.] 16°. 1st edition **Price, 5 annas.**	A. Rāman Moosad Vijñānacintāmaṇi Press, Pattambi.	1,000	558	....
	Bi-Linguals.				
	ENGLISH-TAMIL—HISTORY.				
1	**Vēdanāyakam Pillai, V.** The ancient Tamils and total abstinence. [A booklet aiming to show that the ancient Tamils were addicted to drink and deathcating: illustrated by quotations from several classical poems in Tamil.] pp. 21. Published by the author: Madras. [26th September 1913] 8° 1st edition. **Free.**	J N Rāmanāthan, Meykaṇḍān Press, Madras	150	475	....
	ENGLISH-TAMIL MISCELLANEOUS.				
2	**Nama Śivāya, C. R.** Welcome verses to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge on their visit to Madras. pp. 9. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu and Sons. Madras 1913. [26th November 1913.] Folio. 1st edition. **Free.**	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	60	821	....
	The following is designed for educational purposes				
	ENGLISH-TAMIL—LANGUAGE.				
3	**Svāminātha Ayyar, T. A.** The Gem Dictionary. pp 2, 1124. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu and Sons: Madras. 1913. [26th September 1913.] 32° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1.**	Do.	3,000	395	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuḍu & Sons, 35, Ciṇṇatambi Street, Madras. 6th December 1913.

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the area of the book where the same is obscure, number of leaves in letter-press and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—whether other than the Christian era,—date of publication from the press or of publication, price, edition, and prizes.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Selling price per copy.	6 Proprietor of copyright (the name and address of publisher) (not applicable in case of private circulation of copyright).
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	Bi-Linguals—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH-TAMIL—LANGUAGE—*contd.*				
0	**Thomas (Samuel. G.)** The English self-instructor for youths: or an easy guide to talk English pp. 2, 88 Published by the author: Vellacheri. 1914. [29th September 1913.] 16°. 2st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	C. H. Hudson, American Advent Mission Press, Vellacheri.	500	38	Samuel. G. Thomas, Headmaster, American Advent Mission higher grade Elementary School, Vellacheri, St. Thomas Mount. 1st October 1913.
	ENGLISH-TELUGU—LANGUAGE.				
3	**Kāmēśvara Rao, H. S.** A critical study of Prabhāvati-Pradyumnam, a well-known Telugu classical poem of Pingala Sūrakavi. pp. 45, 7. Published by the author: Rajahmundry. 1913. [24rd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	A. Bāpirāju, Vidyā-nilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	100	19	....
	The following are designed for educational purposes.				
4	**Subbarāyudu, M. H.** Conversational lessons or the new English First Reader. pp. 50. Published by Rāma & Co. Ellore. November 1913 [1st December 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [*Rama & Co Series No.* 99.]	V. Venkaṭarāya Śāstri, Jyōtiṣmati Press, Madras.	1,000	606	....
5	**Beniah Cole.** [Vidyādīpamu A small guide to translation.] Compiled by Beniah Cole pp 31. Published by the compiler: Madras. 1913. [30th September 1913.] 16°. New edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	R. Rāmānujayya, Empress of India Press, Madras	1,000	307	Beniah Cole, Christian Lanes, Cuddapah. 21st October 1913.
	ENGLISH-MALAYALAM—LANGUAGE.				
1	**Kunhirāma Menon, C.** The Literature of Ballad & Song in North Malabar. A Dissertation. pp. 1, 93 Published by the author: Madras. 1913. [29th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Free**	Hoe & Co., Premier Press, Madras.	109	124	....
	The following is designed for educational purposes.				
	ENGLISH—MALAYALAM—LANGUAGE.				
1	**Frohnmeyer (Rev. L.J.)** A Progressive Grammar of the Malayalam Language for Europeans pp. 8, 1, 5, 306. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. 1913. [29th November 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Revised. **Price, Rs. 4**	A. Baierbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	1,000	967	...
	ENGLISH—SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—RELIGION.				
3	**(Śrī) Madhva Siddhānta Bodhini No I.** A periodical publication bearing upon the teachings of the Dvaita school of Vēdānta.] Edited by K. B. Krishnāchāri. pp. 28. Published by K. A. Subrahmanyāchāri Triplicane, Madras. September 1913. [8th November 1913.] 8 1st edition. **Price, Rs 3-2 per annum.**	G. Rāmaśāmi Nāyudu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,000	626	K. A. Subrahmanyāchāri, Uttarādi Matham, Triplicane, Madras. 15th November 1913.
	TAMIL—ENGLISH—LANGUAGE.				
2	**Śāraṅgapāṇi Nāyudu, S.** All Anglo-Tamil Readers' Vade-Mecum Part 1. pp 34. Published by the author: Madras. 1913 [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	A. Dāmōdara Mudali, Presidency Press, Madras.	1,000	733	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is relevant, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Sale price, if any.	Proprietor of copyright, his name and residence, register number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	Bi-Linguals—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—TELUGU—RELIGION.				
1	**Rājagōpāl Nāyudu, M.** திருப்பதிகோபாலன். [Tiruppati Kōṭṭrapaṭam. An illustrated chart of the Tirupati hills and of the various places of religious interest near by.] pp. 1. Published by the author: Mambalam. [22nd December 1913.] Oblong. Litho. 1st edition **Price, 2 annas**	Muhammad Abdul Azīz Sāhib, Karimi Press, Madras.	2,000	1,019	M. Rājagōpāl Nāyudu, Tirupati. 22nd December 1913.
	The following is designed for educational purposes.				
	TAMIL—TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS				
1	**Rāmasvāmi Ayyar, C. S.** The Garden Book pp. 40. Published by R. Venkaṭēsalam & Co.: Triplicane, Madras. [24th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, As. 1-8.**	P. Subbarāyulu Nāyudu, Smarton Press, Madras	800	688	R. Venkaṭēsalam & Co. 60, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras. 14th November 1913.
	TAMIL—HINDUSTANI (TAMIL)—RELIGION.				
1	**Pulavikkumāru Dāsar.** இந்துஸ்தான பஜனை. [Hindustān Bhajanai. Devotional songs addressed to Viṣṇu as God Bālakṛiṣṇa.] pp. 48. Published by M. Kṛiṣṇa Pillai: Madura. 1913. [14th October 1913.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas**	Sultān Miyān Sāhib, Muhammadan Press, Madura.	2,000	296	... ...
	TAMIL—ARABIC (TAMIL)—RELIGION.				
6	**Ibrahim Sāhib (Moulvi. K. Muhammad)** அஹமது நஜாத். [Ahamun-Najāt. A poem inculcating many Islamic moral and religious lessons.] pp. 7, 204 Published by the author: Melavisharam. [19th December 1913.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	H. B. Muhammad Abdullā Sāhib, Muslim Abhimāni Press, Madras.	2,000	1,018	Moulvi K. Muhammad Ibrahim Sāhib, Melvisharam. 22nd December 1913.
	TAMIL—SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION				
23	பகவத்விஷயம். [Bhagavadviṣayam. No 4. The well-known *Tiruvāymoḷi* stanzas together with extensive commentaries in Sanskrit and Tamil: issued in parts.] pp. 80. Published by P. B. Śrīnivāsāchāriar: Conjeevaram. April 1913. [15th April 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas**	P. B. Śrīnivāsāchāri, Śrīvaishṇava Press, Conjeevaram.	1,000	276	... ...
	[No. 3 noticed in entry No. 16, at page 273 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
24	பகவத்விஷயம் திருவாய்மொழி, ஒன்பதாம் பத்தும், பத்தாம் பத்தும். [Bhagavadviṣayam, Tiruvāymoḷi, Parts 9 and 10. The ninth and tenth centum of stanzas of the *Tiruvāymoḷi* of Saint Nammāḻvār with extensive commentaries in Tamil and Sanskrit according to the tenets of Vaḍakalai Śrīvaiṣṇavas.] pp. 338. Published by A. R. Tiruvāṅkaṭāchāri: Sundoppalayam. [7th November 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	A.R. Tiruvāṅkaṭāchāri, Bhāgavata vardhani Press, Sundappalayam.	1,000	530	... ...
	[Part 9 noticed in entry No. 17, at page 273 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
25	**Ganēśa Śāstri, M. K.** தத்துவபோத தத்துவம். [Vēda Śāstra Tatvam. An exposition of the various essential principles and fundamental doctrines of orthodox Hinduism.] pp. 274. Published by the author: Triplicane, Madras. [10th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.**	P. Vēlu Cetti, Kapāli Press, Madras.	1,500	548	M. K. Ganēśa Śāstri, 22, Car Street, Triplicane, Madras. 10th November 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title. Brief subject (edition or the age of the book where the same is about or number of pages, publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—where other than the Christian era,—date of accession from the name or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copy, right (i.e. name and residence), number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	Bi-Linguals—*cont.*				
	TAMIL (TELUGU)—SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.				
6	**Parāśara Bhaṭṭar.** శ్రీ పరాశర భట్టర్. [Astādaśākṣara: A well-known collection of eight stanzas in exposition of the three essential doctrinal formulas (Rahasyas) of the Śrivaiṣṇavas, with a Sanskrit and a Maṇipravāḷa commentary.] pp. 452. Published by P. B. Śrīnivāsāchāri: Conjeveram. 1913. [1st September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-4.	P. B. Śrīnivāsāchāri, Śrīnivāsa Press, Conjeveram.	500	277	....
	TAMIL-SANSKRIT (TAMIL)—RELIGION.				
27	**Sabhāpati svāmi.** ஸபாபதிஸ்வாமிகள் தேவாரத்திருமுறைகளுள் ஒன்பதாந் திருமுறை. [Mantra Saṅgraha vēda-dhyānōpadēśasamēta. Gives the ritualistic formulas and other details relating to the daily worship of god as performed by certain Śaivas: with also instructions on the practice of Yoga.] pp. 44. Published by the author: Putter. [7th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Ṣaṇmukham Piḷḷai, Ṣaṇmukhavilāsa Press, Trichinopoly.	2,000	178	....
28	**Venkaṭācala Ācāri T.** ஸந்தியாவந்தனம். [Sandhyā vandanam. Ritualistic details relating to the daily prayers offered by the Viśvabrāhmaṇas.] pp. 1,40. Published by the author. Trichinopoly. [6th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	V. Sāmi Nāyudu, Śrī Rāmānujam Press, Tenkasi.	1,000	782	T. Venkaṭācala Ācāri, Tenkasi. 4th December 1913.
	TELUGU-ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.				
2	**Report of the Godavari District Conference held at Cocanada on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th March 1913,** pp. 8, 96. Published by the joint Secretary of the Godavari District Association. Cocanada. 1913. [25th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	B. Ojas Sārya Rao, Sarasvati Press, Cocanada.	1,000	478	....
	The following is designed for educational purposes.				
	MALAYALAM-ENGLISH—LANGUAGE.				
1	**English Self-guide in Malayalam** Compiled by P. G. Ponon. pp. 2, 2,238. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository. Mangalore 1913. [16th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	A. Beierbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	1,500	598	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore. 15th November 1913.
	The following is designed for educational purposes.				
	KANARESE-HINDUSTANI (KANARESE)—LANGUAGE.				
1	**Maben, T. G.** A Kanarese guide to Hindustani conversation. pp. 6, 64. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. 1913. [18th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, As. 4-6.	Do.	5,000	229	...
	KANARESE (NĀGARĪ)—SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—RELIGION.				
2	**श्रीमध्वसिद्धान्तबोधिनी. [(Śrī) Madhvasiddhānta-bōdhini No. 2.** A periodical publication bearing upon the teachings of the Dvaita school of Vēdānta.] Edited by E. B. Krishnāchārya. pp. 32. Published by K. A. Subrahmanyaśāri: Triplicane, Madras. [8th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, ½ annas. [No. 1 noticed as entry No. 1, at page 374 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	B. Gurudāsāchāri, Śrī Gōpālavilāsa Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000	535	....

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, and place and date of publication, date of birth given on the title page with the name of the era—when still living that fact to be stated—date of death from the proper source of publications, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietors of copyright (if a private and residential, number and date of revision, not of copyright).
	BOOKS—*contd.*				
	Bi-Linguals—*contd.*				
	KANARESE—SANSKRIT (KANARESE)—RELIGION.				
3	**Nijaguna Śiva Yōgi** ನಿಜಗುಣ ಶಿವಯೋಗಿ. [Kaivalya Paddhati. A collection of songs on Śaiva religion and philosophy] pp. 88. Published by S. Śivaliṅgam Ceṭṭi: Bellary. 1913. [9th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	S. K. Kṛiṣṇaswāmi Ceṭṭi, Karnatic Book Depot Press, Bellary.	2,000	934	....
4	**Soppanna Svāmi.** ಸೊಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಕೃ [Kaivalya Kalpa valliri. A collection of songs on Śaiva religion and philosophy] pp. 124. Published by S. Śivaliṅgam Ceṭṭi: Bellary. 1913. [7th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Do.	2,000	933	....
	SOWRASHTRA (TAMIL)—TAMIL—RELIGION.				
1	**Agastyar, M** அகஸ்தியர், எம். [Sukaiharyacaritu. A small collection of ethical and devotional stanzas culled from well-known Tamil and Sanskrit sources: with meanings in Sowrashtra.] pp. 7. Published by the author. Paramakudi. 1913. [28th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	A. Muttusāmi Pillai, Manager, Vivēkabhānu Press, Madura.	1,002	458	. . .
	ARABIC—TAMIL (ARABIC)—RELIGION.				
12	**Muhammad Ibrāhīm Sahib, K.** محمد ابراهيم صاحب. [Ahsanul-najāt. Part 1. A book explaining, in detail, the sayings of Muhammad, the Prophet.] pp. 56. Published by the author: Melvisharam. 1331 Hijri or 1913 A.D. [28th September 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sāhib Karimi Press, Madras.	1,000	390	K. Muhammad Ibrāhim Sahib, No. 1, Abdul Ghaffūr Sahib & Co., Anderson Street, Melvisharam. 27th October 1913.
13	——— * نصيحة الزوجين [Nasihatuzzovajain. Gives, in detail, the fundamental Islamic doctrines and principles of conduct for the guidance of women in discharging their social and religious duties.] pp. 132. 1331 Hijri or 1913 A.D. [19th December.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Do.	1,200	1,020	Do.
	ARABIC-MALAYALAM—RELIGION.				
24	**Mammunhi, K.** * മമ്മുണ്ണി [Ratna māla. Describes the miracles said to have been performed by a Muhammadan saint, named Shaik Munawwer Shah Valiyullah.] pp. 20. Published by Pottayil Aba Baker: Tirurangadi. 1332. Hijri or 1913 A.D. [17th December 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, 2 pies.**	Pottayil Aba Baker, Misbāhul Hudā Press, Tirurangadi.	1,500	1,034	....
	PERSIAN-HINDUSTANI—POETRY.				
1	**Sayyid Ahmad.** * سيد احمد [Kotata tārikh. A congratulatory ode in honour of the visit of His Excellency Lord Hardinge to Hyderabad, Deccan.] pp. 5. Published by the author: Hyderabad, Deccan. 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Free.**	Muhammad Karimuddin Sāhib, Nāmi Press, Madras.	250	917	..
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—ENGLISH—RELIGION.				
5	**(A) Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Vol. 16. Religion—continued.** Prepared under the orders of the Government of Madras by M. Rangāchārya. pp. 7, 470, 13. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press: Madras. 1913. [6th May 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1-12.**	T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	800	152	Government of Madras. 8th October 1913.

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the nature of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the year of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (in case he resides out of India), registration number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	Bi-Linguals—*cont.*				
	SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—TAMIL—RELIGION.				
21	ஸ்ரீபகவத்கீதை மூலமும் உரையும் [(Śrī) Bhagavargītai mūlamum uraiyum. No. 2. The text of the Bhagavadgita together with a Tamil translation of a commentary thereon. issued in parts.] Edited by Vira Meyappaswami. pp. 56 Published by Vira Subbayyaswami: Sikkal. [21st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	W. F. Cosham, The Madras Times Printing and Publishing Co. Limited, Madras.	2,100	952	....
	[No. 1 noticed in entry No. 19 at page 276 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
22	——— No. 3. pp. 48. [9th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Do.	2,100	953	....
23	தெசிகசம்பிரதாயவர்தினி சபா-இலக்கமாலை : ஸ்ரீராமஸ்தோத்ர. [Desikasampradāyavardhini Sabhā Series. No. 36. Gives the continuation of the Prākrit hymn in praise of Rāma: with commentaries in Sanskrit and Tamil.] Edited by Śrī Tātāchāri. pp. 84. Published by the editor: Kumbakonam. 8th October 1913. [9th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	R. Gurudjādri, Śrī Gōpālavilāsa Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000	263	....
	[No. 35 noticed in entry No. 17, at page 276 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
24	ஸ்ரீமத்பாகவதம். [Śrīmad Bhāgavatam, Part 13. *Śrī Bhāgavatam* published in parts, with meaning and foot-notes in Tamil.] Edited by Nattēsa Śāstri. pp. 80. Published by A. Vaidyanātha Ayyar: Triplicane, Madras. 1913. [26th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	A. Subrahmanya Bharati, Manager, Succédānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	857	....
	[Part 12 noticed in entry No. 29, at page 276 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
25	——— Part 14. pp. 80. 1913. [2nd November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	1,000	858	....
26	**Vasista Bharati.** வசிஷ்டபாரதி. [Śivanāmāvalih. A collection of 108 significant names in praise of Śiva.] pp. 8. Published by T. Sāminātha Śāstri: Madras. 1913. [29th October 1913.] 32°. New edition. Price, 6 pies.	T. Sāminātha Śāstri, Śāstra Sañjīvini Press, Madras.	1,000	852	....
27	**Vēdāntarāmānujāchāri (Vankipuram).** ஸ்ரீவங்கிபுரம்-வேதாந்தராமானுஜாசாரி. [Śrī Tatvanirnayam. A treatise devoted to the discussion of an essential doctrine of the Vadakalai sect of Śrīvaishnavas regarding the goddess Laksmī.] pp. 391. Published by K. A. Mutta Ayyangār: Srirangam. 1913. [October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	S. Mērinanda Ayyar, Standard Press, Kumbakonam.	1,000	313	V. Vēdāntarāmānujāchāri, 514, South Chitra Street, Srirangam. 21st October 1913.
28	——— pp. 88. 1913. [11th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 for the whole book.	Do.	1,000	864	....
29	——— pp. 72. 1913. [12th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000	539	....
	SANSKRIT (GRANTHA) TAMIL · SCIENCE, NATURAL				
1	காலாமிர்தம். [Kālāmritam. A well-known astrological work: with a Sanskrit commentary and Tamil meaning of the stanzas.] Edited by Vēdāntarāmanujāchāri. pp. 302. Published by T. Sāminātha Śāstri: Madras. 1913. [16th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	T. Sāminātha Śāstri, Śāstra Sañjīvini Press, Madras.	500	266	T. Sāminātha Śāstri, Proprietor, Śāstra Sañjīvini Press, 313, Mint Street, Madras, 15th October 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indication (the use of the book where the author resides, number of pages, publication and name and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the work when under them the Class will refer,—date of issue from the Press or of publication, size, cost, price, and prices.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name in full, residence and occupation) and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	Bi-Linguals—*cont.*				
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU) TELUGU—LANGUAGE.				
2	శ్రీ రామాయణము. [Tikā Bālarāmāyaṇamu. A brief resume of the story of the Rāmāyaṇa, in verse with notes.] pp. 31. Published by Mediga Venkataranganātha Rao: Cocanada. 1913. [4th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Mediga Venkataranganātha Rao, Venkaṭēśvara Vidyāsāgara Press, Cocanada.	1,000	857	....
3	Venkaṭāchari. [శ్రీ రామాయణ సంగ్రహము.] [Śrī Rāmāyaṇa sārasaṅgrahamu. Gives, briefly, the story of the *Rāmāyaṇa* specifying the time of the various incidents in that story.] pp. 64. Published by R. Venkatappayya, Nuzvid. 1913. [25th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price (not known).	R. Venkaṭappayya, Manager, Candrikā Press, Guntur.	25	700	....
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)-TELUGU—MEDICINE.				
1	ఆయుర్వేద పరిభాష. [Āyurveda Paribhāsā. A compilation of the technical terms occurring in the Āyurvēda in Sanskrit verse, with Telugu explanations.] Compiled by Pandit D. Gōpālāchāri. pp. 2, 14, 160, 2. Published by the compiler: Madras. 1913. [5th October 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8. [*Āyurvēdāgama Granthamālā No. 3.*]	Pandit D. Gōpālāchāri, Āyurvēdic Printing Works, Madras.	1,000	852	Pandit D. Gōpālāchāri, 12, Tambu Chetti Street, Madras. 24th October 1913.
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU) TELUGU—RELIGION.				
27	అన్నసూక్తార్థదర్పణము. [Annasūktārtha-darpaṇam. Vedic chants recited during certain occasions in the worship of Śiva: with Telugu notes.] Issued by Ch. Lakṣmīnarasimha Śastri. pp. 31. Published by the editor: Masulipatam. 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	T. Narasinga Rao, Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	1,000	699	Ch. Lakṣminarasimha Śāstri, Bachupet, Masulipatam. 21st November 1913.
28	గోచారదర్పణ. [Gocāra-darśnu. Part 1. An astrological work.] Edited by Calla Lakṣmīnarasimha Śāstr. pp. 8, 157. Published by the editor: Masulipatam. 1913. [20th September 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 12 annas.	P. Tyāgarāya Cetti, Śāṇmukhavilāsa Nāṭakasabha Press, Madras.	1,000	8	Calla Lakṣmīnarasimha Śāstri, Bachupet, Masulipatam. 1st October 1913.
29	కేదారేశ్వర వ్రతకల్పము. [Kēdārēśvara vratakalpamu. Rules and ritualistic formulæ relating to the worship of Śiva as Kēdārēśvara.] Edited by Nimmagadda Maktēśvaśarma. pp. 1, 30. Published by the editor: Moparru. 1913. [16th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	B. Lakṣmīkāntam, Candrikā Press, Guntur.	1,000	330	....
30	Lakṣminārāyaṇa, N. శ్రీ దీక్షా గ్రంథమాల. [Śrī Dīkṣāgranthamāla. Two centums of stanzas in praise of Śiva and Pārvatī respectively: forms a portion of a larger work entitled *Śaiva nityakarmāṅgam*.] pp. 32. Published by Kōṭīśvara Śarma: Guntur. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	T. Tōṭasiṅgam Cetti, Vāṇi nilayam Press, Madras.	1,000	640	....
31	Liṅgamurta (Pūḍipeddi). హరహర తిరస్కార శతదూషణ, విష్ణుపక్షీయత్వ ప్రతిపక్షము. [Harahara tiraskāra Śatadūṣaṇa, Viṣṇupakṣīyatva pratipakṣamu. A centum of stanzas, in Sanskrit, showing the superiority of Viṣṇu to Śiva: with a Telugu rendering in verse, as well as a prose paraphrase.] pp. 32, 38. Published by the author: Tirupati. 1913. [15th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	B. Vēṅgōpāla Reḍḍi, Puṇḍarīka Nilayam Press, Tirupati.	1,000	198	....
32	———— శివప్రాశస్త్య ప్రతిపక్షము. [Śivaprāśastya pratipakṣamu. Shows the superiority of Śiva to Viṣṇu.] pp. 36, 36. Tirupati. 1913. [15th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	Do.	1,000	199	....

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject heading the size of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given in full with the name of the month—when other than the Christian era, state of copy from the year of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registering Number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and address in full) Date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*cont.*				
	Bi-Linguals—*concld.*				
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—TELUGU—RELIGION—*concld.*				
33	శ్రీమధ్వ సిద్ధాన్త బోధిని. [(Śrī) Madhva Siddhānta Bōdhini. No. 1. A periodical publication bearing upon the teachings of the Dvaita school of Vēdanta.] Edited by K. Raja Rao pp. 35. Published by K. A. Subrahmanyāchāri, Triplicane Madras 1913. [6th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 2 per annum.	G. Rāmaswāmi Nāyudu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,000	311	K. A. Subrahmanyāchāri, Uttarādi Mathas, Triplicane, Madras. 21st October 1913.
34	——— No. 2, pp 36. 1913 [19th November 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs 3 2 per annum.	Do.	1,000	755	....
35	మహాన్యాసాధికమ్. [Mahanyāsādikam. Certain vedic hymns and chants usually recited in the worship of Śiva.] Edited by Ch. Lakṣminarasimha Śāstri pp 80 Published by the editor: Masulipatam. 1913 [18th September 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 6 annas.	M. Kṛiṣṇa Rao, Kṛiṣṇā Swadēśi Press. Masulipatam	1,000	310	....
36	సత్యదత్తవ్రతకథ. [Satyadattavrata katha. Rules and ritualistic formulas relating to the worship of a sage called Dattātrēya.] Edited by K. Mārkaṇḍēya Śarma. pp. 72. Published by G. V. Śrinivāsa Rao: Guntur. 1913 [9th December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	K. Venkateppayya, Candrikā Press, Guntur	1,000	889	....
37	శ్రీమద్భగవద్గీత. [Śrīmad Bhagavadgita, No. 32. The *Bhagavadgīta*, edited with a commentary in Telugu entitled *Paramārthacandrika* by C. Sundararāma Śāstri.] pp 64. Published by the editor: Washermanpet Madras. May 1913 [15th September 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price. 8 annas. [No. 31 noticed in entry No. 24, at page 277 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	C. Sundararāma Śāstri, Śāradāmbāvilāsa Press, Madras.	600	258	....
38	——— No. 33. pp 64 June 1913. [18th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	600	256	....
39	——— No. 34. pp. 64. July 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition, Price, 8 annas.	Do.	600	260	....
40	విచ్ఛిన్నాపోసనమ్. [Vicchinnapōsanam, Ritualistic formulas and details relating to a special brahminical ceremony.] Edited by Ch. Lakṣminarasimha Śāstri pp 18. Published by the editor: Masulipatam. 1913. [18th September 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. Kṛiṣṇa Rao, Kṛiṣṇā Swadēśi Press. Masulipatam	1,000	221	....
41	యజుర్వేద సంధ్యావందనము. [Yajurvēda Sandhyāvandanamu. Ritualistic formulas and details relating to the daily prayers offered by Yajurvēdic Brahmins: with Telugu notes.] Edited by Ch. Lakṣminarasimha Śāstri. pp 20. Published by the editor: Masulipatam. 1913. [18th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000	222	Ch. Lakṣminarasimha Śāstri, Bachupet, Masulipatam. 16th October 1913.
	Tri-Linguals.				
	TAMIL-TELUGU-SANSKRIT (TELUGU AND GRANTHA)—RELIGON.				
42	(Śrī) Vaiṣnava grantha mudrāpaka Sabhā Series No. 168. Contains certain works of authority bearing upon Śrīvaiṣnavism. pp. 88. Published by the Sabhā: Madras [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 11 annas. [No. 197 noticed in entry No 11, at page 275 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	P. B. Śrinivāsāchāri, Śrīvāṇi Press, Conjeeveram.	1,075	278	....

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book where the same is otherwise unclear, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (if a name and residence is given the number and date of registration of copyright.
	BOOKS—*concld.*				
	Tri Linguals—*concld.*				
	SANSKRIT (URIYA)—HINDI (URIYA)—BENGALI (URIYA)—RELIGION.				
1	ଭାବିଭୁବନ ମାଥୁର [Bhāvibhuvana Māthura. Devotional songs, from various sources, in description of the incarnation and life of Śrī Krisna.] Edited by Cāpōdhara Sidhu Śarma. pp. 2, 72 Published by R. Tambanātham: Berhampore 1913. [13th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	R. Tambanātham, Śrī Sārdāvatī Press, Berhampore.	1,000	882	....
	PERIODICALS (411).				
	ENGLISH—LAW.				
163	(The) Criminal Law Review. Vol. 2, Nos. 5 and 6. Edited by S. Srinivāsa Ayyar. pp. 48. Published by the editor: Madras. September (1 and 2) 1913. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 180 at page 279 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	800	378	....
164	——— Vol. 2, No. 7 pp. 38. September (3) 1913. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	800	379	....
165	——— Vol. 2, No. 8. pp. 32. September (4) 1913. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	800	380	....
166	——— Vol. 2, No. 9. pp. 32 October (1) 1913. [October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	800	1,057	....
167	——— Vol. 2, No. 10 pp. 32. October (2) 1913. [October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum	Do.	800	1,058	....
168	——— Vol. 2, No. 11 pp. 32 October (3) 1913 [October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum	Do.	800	1,059	....
169	——— Vol. 2, No. 12. pp. 38 October (4) 1913 [October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	800	1,060	....
170	——— Vol. 2, No. 13. pp. 30 November (1) 1913. [October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	800	1,061	....
171	——— Vol. 2, No. 14 pp. 28. November (2) 1913. [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	800	1,076	....
172	——— Vol. 2, No. 15. pp. 32. November (3) 1913. [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	800	1,077	....
173	——— Index to Vol. 1. pp. 39 [October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Nil.	Do.	750	1,072	....
174	(The) Contemporary Law Review with Current English and Foreign Decisions. Vol. 2, Part 3. Edited by S. Srinivāsa Ayyar. pp. 86 Published by the editor: Madras September 1913 [October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 133 at page 279 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	Do.	1,000	1,053	....
175	——— Vol. 2, Part 4 pp. 95 October 1913. [16th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	G. C. Ekāmbaranāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	800	885	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indication the age of the book where the same is obscure), number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—whether Christian era, Chalivahana era, Amli era, Fasli era, the years or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright with name and residence, if a registered number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—LAW—*cont.*				
176	**(The) Contemporary Law Review with Current English and Foreign Decisions.** Supplement. The Madras Weekly Reports Annotated. pp. 31, January 1914. [October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 8 per annum.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	2,500	1,070	....
177	**(The) Digest of Indian Case-Law.** (Monthly Digest). Edited by S. Srinivasa Ayyar. pp. 27. Published by the editor Madras. August 1913 [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	2,000	389	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 135 at page 279 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
178	——— pp. 34. September 1913. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	2,500	1,071	....
179	——— pp. 28. October 1913. [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	900	1,078	....
180	**(The) Indian Law Journal.** Vol 16, No. 5. (Formerly, the Ottator.) Reports of Indian Cases. Edited by P. Subrahmanyam and A. Viswanatha Ayyar pp. 232 Published by P. Subrahmanyam. 30th September 1913. [28th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	C. S. Śiva Rāma Pattar Kārikāl, India Printing Works, Madras.	400	308	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 138, at page 280 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
181	——— Vol. 17, Nos. 1 and 2. pp. 188. 31st October 1913. [5th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1.	Do.	400	510	....
182	——— Vol. 17, No. 3. pp. 182. 15th November 1913. 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	Do.	400	722	....
183	**(The) Indian Law Reports.** Madras Series. Vol 36, Part 2. Contains cases determined by the High Court at Madras and by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on appeal from that Court. Reported by J. V. Woodman, P. R. Grant and J. C. Adam. pp. 65. Published by the Superintendent, Government Press Madras. February 1913. [20th April 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	5,700	142	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 79, at page 168 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1913.]				
184	——— Vol. 38, Part 3. pp. 54. March 1913. [30th May 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	Do.	5,700	158	....
185	——— General Index, Title, etc. to Vol. 35—1912. January to December. pp. 58 [7th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	Do.	5,900	159	....
186	——— Vol. 38, Part 4. pp. 83 April 1913. [9th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	Do.	5,700	160	....
187	**(The) Madras Law Journal.** Vol. 25, Part No 11. Edited by P. R. Ganapati Ayyar pp. 102. Published by R. Nārāyanaswāmi Ayyar, Madras. September 1913. (No. 4.) [26th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	P. R. Rāma Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,500	520	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 142, at page 280 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
188	——— Vol 25, Part No 12. pp. 89. October 1913 (No. 5.) [2nd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,500	591	....

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject indicating the nature of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date (groups on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence) [in case of books published after the passing of the Act, the number and date of registration of copyright].
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—LAW—*contd.*				
189	(The) Madras Law Journal. Vol. 25, Part No. 13. pp. 40. October 1913. No. 2.) [10th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co., Madras.	1,500	522	
190	——— Vol. 25, Part No. 14. pp. 44. October 1913. (No. 3) [16th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,500	523	
191	——— Vol. 25, Part No. 15. pp. 40. October 1913 (No. 4.) [22nd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,500	524	
192	——— Vol 25, Part No. 16. pp. 130. October 1913. (No. 5.) [31st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,500	525	
193	——— Vol. 26, Part No. 17. pp. 34. November 1913. (No. 1.) [7th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,500	725	
194	——— Vol. 25, Part No. 18. pp. 40. November 1913. (No. 2.) (14th November 1913.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,500	726	
195	——— Vol. 25, Part No. 19, pp. 39. November 1913. (No. 3.) [21st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	Do.	1,500	727	
196	(The) Madras Weekly Notes, 1913. No 26. A weekly legal periodical published every Sunday Edited by N. R. K. Tattachari. pp. 40. Published by the editor Madras 7th September 1913. [6th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 162, at page 281 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	G. C. Lokanathan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	1,500	316	
197	——— No. 27. pp 40. 14th September 1913 [13th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	1,500	317	
198	——— No. 28. pp. 40. 21st September 1913. [20th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	1,500	318	
199	——— No. 29. pp. 40. 28th September 1913. [28th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	1,500	319	
200	——— No. 30. pp. 40 5th October 1913. [4th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	1,500	877	
201	——— No. 31. pp. 44. 12th October 1913. [11th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	1,500	878	
202	——— No. 32. pp. 42 19th October 1913 [18th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	1,500	879	
203	——— No. 33. pp. 44. 26th October 1913 [25th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Do.	1,500	880	
	ENGLISH—MEDICINE.				
10	(The) Antiseptic. Vol. 10, No. 8. A monthly medical journal. Edited by T. M. Nair. pp. 56. Published by U. Rama Rao Madras. August 1913. [22nd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 281 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	R. Venkatésvar & Co., Ananda Press, Madras.	400	438	
11	——— Vol. 10, No. 9. pp. 62. September 1913. [27th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	400	577	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the era of the book where the same is obscure; number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, form, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*				
	ENGLISH—MEDICINE—*concld.*				
12	(The) Madras Medical Journal. Vol. I, No. 1. Edited by T. K Menon. pp. 37 Published by Raja D. Mawney & Co.: Madras. November 1913. [10th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-8 per annum.	N. Govindasvāmi Nāyuḍu, Liberty Press, Madras.	1,000	585	....
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.				
102	(The) Black Horse Gazette. Vol. II, No 3 The journal of the VII Dragoon Guards Edited by Captain A. J. Mc Culloch. pp. 31. Published by the editor: Trimulghurry. September 1913. [10th November 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 281 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	T. N. Jambulingam, Record Press, Vellore.	800	805	....
103	(The) Indian Review. Vol. 14, No. 7. A monthly periodical devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest. Edited by G. A. Natēsan. pp. 56. Published by G. A. Natēsan & Co: Madras July 1913. [31st August 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum, [Last issue noticed in entry No. 76, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter endingSeptember 1913.]	G. A. Natēsan & Co., Madras.	4,000	80	....
104	——— Vol. 14, No. 8. pp. 80. August 1913. [27th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	4,000	81	....
105	——— Vol. 14, No. 9. pp. 80. September 1913. [17th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	4,000	82	....
106	——— Vol. 14 No. 10. pp 80 October 1913. [30th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	3,500	947	....
107	——— Vol. 14, No. 11. pp. 80. November 1913. [26th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	3,500	948	....
108	(The) Kalpaka. Vol. 2, No. 8. A magazine of knowledge Edited by T. R Sāṇṭvi. pp. 24. Published by the President, the Latest Light Culture: Tinnevelly. August 1913 [5th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 80, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	R Venkaṭēsvar & Co., Ananda Press, Madras.	700	6	....
109	——— Vol. 2 Nos 9, 10 and 11. pp. 24. September, October and November 1913. [5th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	700	576	....
110	(The) Madras Bulletin of Co-operation. Vol. 5, No. 1. Edited by V S. Rāmasvāmi Sāstri. pp. 32. Published by the Secretary, Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Limited: Madras September 1913. [24th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 81, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	S. Soundararāja Ayyangār, South Indian Press, Madras.	750	573	....
111	(The) Modern World. Vol. 5, No. 2. A monthly review of the world. Edited by V. Madgaṇṛēdkar. pp. 88. Published by the editor: Madras. August 1913. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 85, at page 282 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	1,000	381	....

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the year of the book where the same is wanting, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the city where other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or other publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (this name not required once), register number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*				
112	(The) Modern World. Vol. 5, No. 3. pp 50 September 1913. [October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras	1,000	1,068	....
113	——— Vol. 5, No. 4. pp. 60. October 1913. [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	1,000	1,070	....
114	(The) Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society. Vol. 4, No. 2. Edited by F.R. Sell. pp 36. Published by the editor: Bangalore. [9th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S.P.O.K. Press, Madras.	500	803	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 89, at page 283 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
115	Roberts' Billiard Notes. Vol. 2, No 16 Edited by J. W. Roberts pp. 16, Published by the editor: Madras. July 1913. [7th November 1913.] 8° 1st edition Price 4 annas.	Śrinivāsa Varadāchāri & Co., Madras.	100	849	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 90, at page 283 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
116	——— Vol. 2, No. 17. pp. 13 August 1913. [7th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	100	850	....
117	——— Vol 2, No. 18 pp. 16 September 1913 [7th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	300	851	....
118	Self-Culture. Vol. 12, No. 9 A monthly journal devoted to physical, mental, moral, psychic, spiritual and occult sciences, Edited by K. T. Rāmasāmi pp, 25. Published by the editor: Kizhamattam. September 1913. [8th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	K. T. Rāmasāmi, Excelsior Press, Kizhamattam.	700	241	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 93, at page 283 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
119	——— Vol. 12, No. 10. pp. 28. October 1913. [11th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	700	709	....
120	(The) South Indian Trade Journal. Vol. 1, No. 10. A journal devoted to trade and commerce. Edited by Maulānā Abdus Subhān and C Doraisāmi Ayyangār. pp. 30. Published by C. Doraisāmi Ayyangār: Madras. 24th August 1913. [23rd August 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 6-8 per annum.	Śrinivāsa Varadāchāri & Co., Madras.	600	103	....
	[Vol. 1, No. 11 noticed in entry No. 98, at page 283 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
121	——— Vol. 1, No 12. pp. 42. 24th September 1913, 8° 1st edition Price, Rs. 6-8 per annum.	Do.	800	104	....
122	——— Vol. 1, No. 13. pp. 42. 10th October 1913. [13th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 6-8 per annum.	Do.	800	485	....
123	——— Vol. 1, No. 14. pp. 35. 24th October 1913. [30th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 6-8 per annum.	Do.	900	486	....
124	——— Vol. 1, No 15. pp. 35. 10th November 1913. [13th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 6-8 per annum.	Do.	400	759	....
125	——— Vol. 1, No. 16. pp. 37. 24th November 1913. [28th November 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 6-8 per annum.	Do.	800	760	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the era of the book where the same is uncertain, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given (if in the book) with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (if his name is not on the book). Per [illegible] registered number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
126	**(The) Wealth of India.** Vol 2, No. 8. A monthly magazine of practical information and useful discussions. Edited by G. A. Vaidya Rámaso. pp 88. Published by G. A. Vaidya Réman & Co. Madras. August 1913 [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 101, at page 284 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras	750	383	....
127	——— Vol. 2, No 9. pp. 80 September 1913. [October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	1,000	1,060	....
128	——— Vol. 2, No. 10. pp. 80. October 1913. [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	1,000	1,036	....
	ENGLISH—RELIGION.				
112	**(The) Adyar Bulletin.** Vol. 6, No. 9. Journal of the non-organized countries. Edited by Mrs Annie Besant. pp. 44 Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 15th September 1913. [9th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 88, at page 284 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	A. K. Sitárama Śástri, Superintendent, Vasanta Press, Adyar	1,700	95	....
113	——— Vol. 6, No. 10. pp. 44. 15th October 1913. [7th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Do	1,700	288	....
114	——— Vol. 6, No 11. pp. 44. 15th November 1913 [11th November 1913.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Do.	1,700	630	....
115	——— Vol. 6, No. 12. pp 53 15th December 1913. [9th December 1913.] 8° 1st edition **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Do	1,700	1,000	....
116	**Bible Faith Mission Standard.** Vol 1, No. 3. Edited by Charles E Vedánta'chári. pp. 8. Published by the editor: Madras. October 1913. [4th October 1913.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 58, at page 284 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	W. F. Graheme, Vaijayanti Press, Madras.	1,000	488	....
117	**(The) Brahmavádin.** Vol 16, No 6. A monthly magazine devoted to religion and philosophy. Edited by V. Rámayya. pp. 48. Published by the editor: Madras. June 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 61, at page 284 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	M. C. Narasimhácharya, Manager, Brahmavádin Press, Madras.	800	760	....
118	——— Vol. 16, No. 7 pp. 48. July 1913. [20th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	Do.	500	770	....
119	**Christ Church Parish Magazine.** Edited by Rev. W. E. Wood. pp. 4. Published by the Agent, M. E. Press: Madras. October 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.** [Last issue noticed in entry No. 87, at page 284 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	A. E. Ogg, Agent, M. E. Press, Madras	225	344	....
120	——— pp. 6. November 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	225	812	....
121	——— pp. 8. December 1913 [30th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	250	985	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indicating the age of the book where the name is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the year—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Description of binding.	Proprietor of copyright and residence; registration number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*				
	ENGLISH—RELIGION—*contd.*				
122	(The) Disciple. Vol. 1, No. 2. Issued by the O. H School for use in the Esoteric Section only. Edited by Mrs. Annie Besant. pp. 70. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar, 1913. [18th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Not for sale.**	A. K. Sitarama Sastri, Superintendent, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	2,000	97	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No 68, at page 285 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
123	(The) Gospel Witness. Vol. 9, No. 2. Organ of the Lutheran Missions in India. Edited by Rev. J. Abarly. pp. 28 Published by the A.E.L.M. Conference: Guntur, October 1913. [22nd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Victor McCauley, Superintendent, A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur.	350	468	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 73, at page 286 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
124	——— Vol. 8, No. 3. pp. 24. November 1913. [17th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	350	710	....
125	(The) Herald of the Star. Vol. 2, No. 4. Official organ of the Order of the Star in the East. Edited by J. Krishnamurti. pp. 40. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. 11th October 1913. [15th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re 1 per annum.**	A. K Sitarama Sastri, Superintendent, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	3,300	597	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 286 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
126	(The) Indian Christian. Vol. 3, No. 12. Edited by Wm. C. Irvine. pp. 12. Published by the Agent, M. E Press: Madras. 15th September 1913. [22nd September 1913.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, not known.**	A. E Ogg, Agent, M. E. Press, Madras.	1,600	29	....
127	——— Vol. 4, No. 1. pp. 12. October 1913. [22nd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, not known.**	Do.	1,000	346	....
128	(The) Indian Interpreter. Vol 3, No 3 A religious and ethical quarterly Edited by Rev N. Macnicol and Rev. A. Robertson. pp. 50. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras October 1913. [4th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	H H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	675	194	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 75, at page 285 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
129	(The) Madras and Tinnevelly Diocesan Magazine. Vol. 8, No. 10. Edited by Mrs. Whitehead. pp. 44. Published by the editor. Madras. October 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	1,151	176	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 79, at page 286 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
130	——— Vol. 8. No. 11. pp 46. November 1913. [31st October 1913.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	1,159	809	....
131	——— Vol. 8, No. 12. pp. 44. December 1913. [20th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	1,175	889	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication. Date given on the title page with the name of the era—if an other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press as of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (surname and one Christian name) and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—RELIGION—*cont.*				
132	(The) Madras Church Missionary Gleaner. Edited by the Church Mission Society. pp. 2. Published by the Secretary of the Society, Madras October 1913. [16th October 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Free.	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	332	294	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 82, at page 286 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
133	——— pp. 2. November 1913. [15th November 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	332	737	....
134	——— pp. 2. December 1913. [11th December 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	332	940	....
135	(The) Madras District Wesleyan Methodist Church Record. Vol. 20, No. 8. Edited by Rev. G. H. Findlay. pp. 8. Published by the Agent, M.E. Press: Madras. September 1913. [26th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	A. E. Ogg, Agent, M.E. Press, Madras.	350	29	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 91, at page 286 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
136	(The) Morning Star, No. 36. Organ of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin. Edited by the Sodalists of the Immaculate Conception, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. pp. 44. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J.: Trichinopoly. September-October 1913. [24th October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	2,000	414	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 93, at page 289 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
137	(The) National Missionary Intelligencer. Vol. 7, No. 10. Edited by J. S. Hensman. pp. 12. Published by the Agent, M. E. Press: Madras. October 1913. [22nd December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas per annum.	A. E. Ogg, Agent, M.E. Press, Madras.	2,100	345	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 101, at page 287 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
138	——— Vol. 7, No. 11. pp. 12. November 1913. [14th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas per annum.	G. M. Bateman, M.E. Press, Madras.	2,100	611	....
139	(The) Theosophist. Vol. 34, No. 12. A magazine of brotherhood, of comparative religion, philosophy and science, and of occultism. Edited by Mrs. Annie Besant. pp. 186. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar. September 1913. [27th August 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 8 per annum.	A. K. Sitārāma Sāstri, Superintendent, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	3,600	196	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 103, at page 287 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
140	——— Vol. 35, No. 1. pp. 182. October 1913. [24th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 8 per annum.	Do.	4,000	111	....
141	——— Vol. 35, No. 2. pp. 174. November 1913. [22nd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 8 per annum.	Do.	4,000	384	....
142	——— Vol. 35, No. 3. pp. 174. December 1913. [25th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 8 per annum.	Do.	4,000	2,004	....

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject, including the name of the book where the same is observed, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date different to the title page with the name of the town—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press, or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies	Registration number	Proprietor of copyright (Individual and Periodical), registration number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*				
	ENGLISH—RELIGION—*contd.*				
143	**(The) Visitor.** Vol. 5, No. 8. "Our Church and Home Magazine." Edited by A. E. Ogg. pp. 52. Published by the Agent, M. E. Press: Madras. September 1913. [24th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	A. E. Ogg, Agent, M. E. Press, Madras.	1,000	71	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 108, at page 287 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
144	——— Vol. 6, No. 10. pp. 16. October 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Do.	225	347	....
145	**(The) Young Citizen.** Vol. 1, No. 6. A magazine of Theosophical education. Edited by Mrs. Annie Besant pp. 48. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House. Adyar. 7th September 1913. [3rd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.**	A. K. Sitārāma Śāstri, Superintendent, Vasanta Press, Adyar.	10,000	96	....
146	——— Vol. 1, No. 10. pp. 48. 7th October 1913. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.**	Do.	10,000	297	....
147	——— Vol. 1, Nos. 11 and 12. 7th November and 7th December 1913. [3rd December 1913.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.**	Do.	10,000	1,003	....
	The following are designed for educational purposes.				
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.				
76	**(The) C. M. College Magazine, Tinnevelly.** Edited by J. Jñānamuttu. pp. 12. Published by the editor: Tinnevelly. September 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S. P. C. K. Press, Madras	550	423	....
77	**(The) Educational Review.** Vol. 19, No 6. A monthly record of India. Edited by (1) Śrīnivāsāchāri, pp 71. Published by Srinivāsa Varadāchāri & Co.: Madras. September 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Śrīnivāsa Varadāchāri & Co., Madras.	600	102	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 48, at page 286 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
78	——— Vol. 19, No. 10, pp. 60. October 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Do.	600	487	....
79	——— Vol. 19, No. 11 pp. 64. November 1913. [26th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, Rs. 5 per annum.**	Do.	850	758	....
80	**(The) Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.** Vol. I, No. 1. Conference Number. A quarterly Journal of Agriculture. Edited by M. R. Rāmaswāmi Śivan, pp. 148. Published by the editor: Coimbatore. August 1913. [31st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1 per annum.**	G. C. Lōkanātha Bros., Ganeśa Press, Madras.	700	838	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 29, at page 178 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1913.]				
81	**(The) Madras Christian College Magazine.** New Series. Vol. 13, No. 8. A monthly Journal of literature, philosophy, science and religion. Edited by W. R. Sheriff. pp. 68 Published by the manager of the magazine: Madras September 1913. [20th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	A. E. Ogg, Agent M. E. Press, Madras.	450	28	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 50, at page 288 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indication (the aim of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the claim paper with the name of the periodical other than the Christ ian era,—omission of name from the place of publication, size, cost, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (if applicable) and registration number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*				
82	(The) Madras Christian College Magazine. New Series Vol. 13, No. 4. pp. 56 October 1913. [20th October 1913.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	A. E. Ogg, Agent, M. E. Press, Madras.	450	422	....
83	——— Vol. 13, No. 5. pp. 66. November 1913. [13th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	450	810	....
84	Our Little Paper. Vol 2, No. 4. Edited by the President, Literary and Scientific Societies, Trivandrum. pp. 12 Published by the editor: Trivandrum. October 1913. [20th October 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Rev. Br Joseph, S.J., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	450	381	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 64, at page 289 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
85	——— Vol. 2, No. 5. pp. 16. November 1913. [18th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	450	721	....
86	Progress, New Series. Vol. 4, No. 4. "An illustrated magazine for students." Edited by Rev. A. C. Clayton. pp. 28. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. October 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas per annum.	Edw. Greenslade, Business Manager, C.L.S. Press, Madras	1,000	291	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 57, at page 269 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
87	——— Vol. 4, No. 5. pp. 28. November 1913 [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas per annum.	Do.	1,000	820	....
88	——— Vol. 4, No. 6. pp. 28. December 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas per annum.	Do.	1,000	939	....
89	Schooldays and Holidays. Vol. 6, No. 8. Edited by F. H. Oakly. pp. 16. Published by the Editor: Madras. September 1913. [3rd November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1 per annum.	C. M. Bateman, M.E. Press, Madras.	600	805	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 86, at page 299 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
90	——— Vol. 6, No. 4. pp. 16. October 1913 [19th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	603	809	....
91	(The) Students' Own Magazine. Vol. 4, No. 10. A monthly journal of education. Edited by J. C. Rolla. pp. 24. Published by T. S. Subrahmanya & Co: Madras. September 1913. [17th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Śrinivasa Varadāchāri & Co., Madras.	3,000	852	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 70, at page 290 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
92	(The) S.P.G. College Magazine. Vol. 3, No. 3. Edited by Isaac Y. Jñanam. pp. 112. Published by the editor: Trichinopoly. September 1913. [25th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Jegam & Co., Dodsee Press, Trichinopoly.	700	138	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 73, at page 291 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indication of the nature of the book or paper, the name and nationality, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Selling price.	Proprietor of copyright in the work and translation, or person granted a term of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*				
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
93	(The) **SPG High School Magazine.** Vol. 2, No. 3. A quarterly paper for boys. Edited by S. K. Devasikhamani. pp. 46. Published by the editor: Trichinopoly. October 1913. [26th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	450	767	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 291 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
94	**St Mary's Magazine.** Easter 1913. Edited by A. J. Vander Burg. pp. 41. Published by the editor: Madras. [3rd May 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1.	N. Govindasami Nayudu Laberty Press, Madras.	600	432	....
95	(The) **Zamorin's College Magazine.** Vol. 1, No. 7. Edited by T. M. Kelu Nedungadi. pp. 24. Published by the editor: Calicut. October 1913. [2nd December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	L.S. Rama Ayyar, Vidyavilasam Press, Calicut.	300	780	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 75, at page 291 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
	ENGLISH—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.				
7	(The) **Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society.** Vol. 5, No. 6. Edited by M. T. Narayana Ayyangar. pp. 40. Published by the editor: Madras. October 1913. [3rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	P. Velu Cetti, Kapali Press, Madras.	300	556	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 6, at page 291 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
	ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL.				
6	(The) **Popular Scientific Journal.** Vol. 2, No. 7. An illustrated monthly journal of practical information. Edited by Henry Devadas. pp. 20. Published by R. A. Dawson. Madras. July 1913. [15th July 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 2 per annum.	R. A. Dawson, Mercury Press, Madras.	500	30	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 5, at page 291 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
7	——— Vol. 2, No. 8. pp. 20. August 1913. [15th August 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	31	....
8	——— Vol. 2, No. 9. pp. 20. September 1913. [15th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	32	....
9	——— Vol. 2 No. 11. pp. 20. November 1913. [15th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	1,036	....
10	——— Vol. 2, No. 12. pp. 20. December 1913. [15th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	1,030	....
	FRENCH—RELIGION.				
5	**La Gerbe du Madure.** Vol. 5, No. 6. Published by Rev Br. Joseph, s.s.: Trichinopoly September-October 1913. [25th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Rev. Br. Joseph, s.s., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	740	440	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No 5, at page 291 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial Number	Author and title, including the name of the book where the same is known, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the press—when issued — whether it is a new work or a new edition of some book in the press — if so, of what edition, issue, edition, and price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (the name and fee per dozen), year of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—LAW.				
2	தீர்ப்பிரசங்கங்கள் [High Court Tirmāngangal. Vol. 1, No 1. "A Tamil Law Journal containing the reports and decisions of High Court."] Edited by A. Naṭēśa Piḷḷai pp. 64. Published by the editor: Mayavaram. September 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-8 per annum.	A. Subrahmanya Bhārati, Manager, Saccidānanda Press, Madras.	1,000	106	A. Naṭēśa Piḷḷai, Pleader, Mayavaram. 10th October 1913
3	——— Vol. 1, No. 2, pp 64. October 1913 [26th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-8 per annum.	Do.	1,000	308	A. Naṭēśa Piḷḷai, Pleader, Mayavaram. 4th November 1913.
4	——— Vol 1, No 3. pp. 64. November 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-8 per annum.	Do.	1,000	914	A. Naṭēśa Piḷḷai, Pleader, Mayavaram. 15th December 1913.
5	சட்டபோதினி. [Śaṭṭa Bodhini. Vol. 1, No. 1. "A Tamil Law Journal."] Edited by P. V Sabhāpati Mudali. pp. 28. Published by the editor: Madras April 1913. [7th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	P. V. Sabhāpati Mudali, Progressive Press, Madras.	1,000	333	....
6	தென் இந்திய வியவஹார சுந்தரமணி. [Ten Indiya Vyavahāra Cuntāmaṇi. Vol. 1, No. 6. "A Tamil Law Journal."] Edited by N. Subrahmanya Ayyar pp. 32. Published by S T Paldano: Madras. September 1913. [12th December 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-8 per annum.	C. Kṛiṣṇasāmi Nāyuḍu, Manager, Town Press, Madras.	500	954	....
	[Last issue (Vol. 1, No. 1) noticed in entry No. 1, at page 392 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
7	——— Vol. 1, No. 5. pp. 18. October 1913. [12th December 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-8 per annum.	Do.	500	955	....
	TAMIL—MEDICINE.				
1	வைத்திய சுவர்ணநிதி. [Vayida-Kalānidhi. Vol 1, No. 1. A monthly medical journal dealing with the *Āyurvēda* system.] Edited by M. Duraisvāmi Ayyaṅgār. pp. 41. Published by the editor Madras. September 1913. [October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3-12 per annum.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	1,000	1,065	M Duraisvāmi Ayyaṅgār, "Āyurvēda Bhūṣaṇa," 1, Venkayyar Street, George Town, Madras. 23rd December 1913.
2	——— Vol. 1, No. 2. pp. 40. October 1913. [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3-12 per annum.	Do.	1,000	1,075	....
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.				
129	ஆத்மாபிவர்த்தனி. [Ātmābhivarttani. Vol. 1, No 1. A monthly journal and review devoted to mental, moral, psychic, spiritual and occult sciences, theosophy, vēdānta, new thought and other esoteric units.] Edited by K. T. Rāmasāmi. pp. 20. Published by the editor: Kizhamattam. September 1913. [8th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	K. T. Rāmasāmi Excelsior Press, Kizhamattam.	300	242	....
130	——— Vol. 1, No. 2 pp. 15. October 1913. [11th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	Do.	400	703	....

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number	6 Periodicals only (first issue and remainder, regular number and date of registration of copyright).
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*				
131	சக்கரவர்த்தினி. [Cakravarttini. Vol. 3, No. 1. A monthly magazine devoted to moral, religious and philosophical subjects.] Edited by K. Vadivēlu Cetti pp. 28. Published by the editor: Komaliswarenpet, Madras. August 1913 [21st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	A. Subrahmanya Bharati, Manager, Saccidānanda Press, Madras.	600	728	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 66, at page 292 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
132	——— Vol. 3, No. 2. pp. 29. September 1913. [13th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	300	729	....
133	——— Vol. 3, No. 3 pp. 29. October 1913. [9th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	300	915	....
134	சென்னை வியாபாரி சுகிர்த தொன்றிடியா வர்த்தக பத்திரிகை. [Cennai Vyāpāri sugira Tonnindiyā Varttaka Journal. Vol. 1. No. 6. A Tamil journal devoted to trade and commerce.] Edited by C. Duraisvami Ayyangār. pp. 40. Published by the editor: Madras. September 1913. [23rd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	S. Soundararāja Ayyangār, South Indian Press, Madras.	600	167	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 91, at page 293 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
135	——— Vol. 1, No. 4 pp. 40 October 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	500	632	....
136	ஹிதகாரிணி. [Hitakāriņi. Vol. 5, No. 5. A monthly journal devoted to various subjects.] Edited by Vishākhyi Ammal. pp. 27. Published by the editor: Mylapore, Madras August 1913. [12th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-10 per annum.	G. C. Lōkanāthan Bros., Guardian Press, Madras.	1,000	320	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 94, at page 293 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
137	கிருஷிகன். [Krisikan. Vol. 5, Part 6. "The Agriculturist." A monthly journal devoted to agriculture and its allied subjects.] Edited by J. R. Ratna Raju. pp. 24. Published by the editor Mount Road, Madras. 16th September 1913. [13th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	1,000	822	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 99, at page 293 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
138	——— Vol. 5, Part 7. pp. 24. 17th October 1913. [17th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	1,000	884	....
139	கும்பகோணம் வியவசாய சங்கத்தின் மதனதிரப் பத்திரிகை. [Kumbhakōnam Vyavasāya-sangattiu madantirap-patti-rikai Vol. 7, No. 9. A monthly journal devoted to agriculture.] Edited by R. Srinivāsa Ayyangār and A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, pp. 8. Published by M. Nārāyanasvāmi Ayyar, Kumbakonam. September 1913 [13th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	M. Nārāyanasvāmi Ayyar, Śrī Vidyā Press, Kumbakonam.	600	213	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 101, at page 293 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
140	——— Vol. 7, No. 10. pp. 8. October 1913. [28th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	600	773	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject (including Deities of Gods if any the name is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date, price and if a periodical with the name of the days when and which the Gazette may be kept from the press or of publication, viz., daily, weekly, monthly, etc.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (in case the work is published by the author himself a proper and clear acknowledgment of copyright)
	PERIODICALS—*contd*				
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd*				
141	*Lōkamitran.* [Loka Mitran. Vol. 1, No. 2. A monthly journal treating of literary, religious, scientific and miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by M. V. Gōvandarāju Ayyangār. pp. 56. Published by the editor: Namakal. February 1913. [10th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3-4 per annum.	M. R. Varadarāja Mudali, Union Press, Namakal.	500	498	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 76, at page 22 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1913.]				
142	——— Vol. 1, Nos. 3 and 4. pp. 112. March and April 1913. [10th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3-4 per annum.		500	499	....
143	*மதராஸ் பத்திரிகை ஆஃ கோஆபரேஷன்.* [(The) Madras Bulletin of Co-operation. Vol. 5, No. 1.] Edited by V. S. Rāmaswāmi Sāstri. pp. 54. Published by the Secretary, Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Ltd., Madras. September 1913. [8th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	S. Saundararāja Ayyangār, South Indian Press, Madras.	800	953	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 132, at page 294 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
144	*Pūmpugazhi.* [Pūmpukazhi. Vol. 5, No. 8. "Practical Life." A monthly magazine of general information and instruction.] Edited by G. A. Vaidya Rāman. pp. 74. Published by G. A. Vaidya Rāman & Co.: Madras. August 1913. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	1,000	382	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 105, at page 294 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
145	——— Vol. 6, No. 9. pp. 56. September 1913. [October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	1,000	1,087	....
146	——— Vol. 5, No. 10. pp. 56. October 1913. [November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	1,000	1,081	....
147	*Prajānukūlan.* [Prajānukūlan. Vol. 9, No. 6. A Tamil monthly magazine devoted to religious, social and miscellaneous topics.] Edited by S. G. Rāmanujalu Nāyudu. pp. 28. Published by the editor: Trichinopoly. 1st October 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	S. George & Co., Sanmukhavilāsa Press, Trichinopoly.	250	76	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 107, at page 294 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
148	——— Vol. 8, No. 7. pp. 28. 1st November 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	250	479	....
149	——— Vol. 8, No. 8. pp. 26. 1st December 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	250	774	....

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject indication (the case of the book where the name is obscure, manner of name, publisher's or place of publication, date given on the title page with the at one of it—era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (the name and residence), register number, and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL-MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*				
150	பூர்ணசந்த்ரோதயம். [Purna-Candrōdayam. Vol. 4, No 6. A Tamil monthly journal issued by the Theosophical Society at Madura.] Edited by P. Nārāyana Ayyar and A. Rangasvāmi Ayyar. pp 40. Published by P. Nārāyana Ayyar: Madura. 15th October 1913. [15th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs 2 per annum.	A. Muttusāmi Pillai, Manager, Vivēkabhānu Press, Madura.	1,250	275	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 111, at page 294 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
151	——— Vol. 4, No 7. pp. 44. 15th November 1913. [15th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	1,250	701	....
152	சென்தமிழ். [Šendamil]. Vol. 11, No. 10. A monthly journal devoted to Tamil literature.] Edited by Tiru Nārāyana Ayyangār. pp. 64. Published by the editor: Madura. [25th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	T. A Subbavenkatarāma Ayyar, Manager, Tamil Sangam Press, Madura.	650	957	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 114, at page 295 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
153	——— Vol. 11, No. 11. pp. 56. [15th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	Do.	600	1,031	....
154	செந்தமிழ்ச் செல்வி. [Šendamiḻ-celvi. Vol. 5, No. 10 A monthly journal treating of religious, literary and miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by K. Arumūsa Dēvar. pp. 16 Published by the editor: Velangani 1st October 1913 [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Graves, Cookson & Co., Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam	800	865	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No 117, at page 295 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
155	ஸ்ரீவாணிவிலாஸிநீ. [(Śrī) Vāṇi Vilāsiṇi. No. 10 A Tamil journal devoted to literary and miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by T. K. Bālasubrahmanya Ayyar. pp. 108. Published by the editor. Srirangam. July 1913. [21st November 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5-10 per annum.	T. K. Bālasubrahmanya Ayyar, Śrī Vāṇi Vilās Press, Srirangam.	750	687	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 120, at page 295 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
156	வித்யாபானு. [Vidyābhānu. Vol. 5, No. 6. A monthly journal devoted to literary and miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by M. Gōpālakrishna Ayyar and M. R. Kandasāmi Kavirāyar. pp. 32. Published by M. R. Kandasāmi Kavirāyar: Madura. [28th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	A. Muttusāmi Pillai, Manager, Vivekabhānu Press, Madura.	500	454	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 123, at page 295 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
157	——— Vol. 5, No. 7, pp. 32 [24th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	718	....
158	வித்யாவதி. [Vidyāvati. Vol. 1, No. 1. A monthly journal devoted to miscellaneous topics.] Edited by S. S. Śanmukhasundara Nāḍār. pp. 20. Published by the editor: Madras. May 1913. [20th May 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	S. M. S Śanmukhasundara Nāyanār, Nāyanār Press, Madras.	500	445	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is above 10, number of pages, publishers and places of publication, date of each number if a daily paper with the name of the crown under which that publication is run.—Date of issue (where it appears on publication), area, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Remarks (if any).	Proprietor of copyright (if the same is claimed) with address to which letters relating to registration of copyright may be addressed.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
159	விவேக போதினி. [Vivēka Bōdhini. Vol. 8, No. 3. An illustrated Tamil monthly Journal devoted to various subjects.] Edited by V. Kuppuswāmi Ayyar. pp. 45. Published by the General Supplies Company, Madras. September 1913. [12th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	G. Ramasami Nayudu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,500	11	
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 129, at page 296 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
160	——— Vol. 9, No. 4. pp. 41. October 1913. [8th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	1,500	351	
161	——— Vol. 9, No. 5. pp. 41. November 1913. [17th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	1,500	783	
162	——— Vol. 9, No. 6. pp. 41. December 1913. [16th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	1,500	1,014	
163	விவேக சிந்தாமணி. [Vivēka-cintāmaṇi. Vol. 21, No. 8. A monthly journal devoted to practical truth and knowledge.] Edited by C. V. Svāminātha Ayyar. pp. 32. Published by the Secretary, Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Mylapore, Madras. August 1913. [20th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	S. Saundararāja Ayyangār, South Indian Press, Madras.	1,000	195	
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 128, at page 296 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
	TAMIL—RELIGION.				
124	அருணோதயம். [Arunōdayam. Vol. 50, No. 10. "The Tranquebar Mission Journal."] Edited by Rev. S. Zehme. pp. 16. Published by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society, Tranquebar. October 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pies.	E. Masonic, Superintendent, E.L.M. Press, Tranquebar.	900	134	
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 75, at page 296 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
125	——— Vol. 50, No. 11. pp. 16. November 1913. [3rd November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pies.	Do.	925	791	
126	——— Vol. 50, No. 12. pp. 16. December 1913. [9th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 pies.	Do.	900	817	
127	பாலர் தூதன். [Bālar Dūtan. Vol. 8, Nos. 4 and 5. "The Children's Herald."] Edited by Joseph N. Jesudasan. pp. 8. Published by the Secretary, S.P.G. Children's Mission, Nazareth. April and May. [29th April 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	E. St. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	2,250	60	
	[Previous issues not received for registration.]				
128	——— Vol. 9, No. 6. pp. 4. June 1913. [26th May 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	2,250	51	
129	——— Vol. 9, No. 7. pp. 4. July 1913. [21st June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	2,250	62	
130	——— Vol. 8, No. 9. pp. 4. August 1913. [29th July 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	2,250	53	
131	——— Vol. 8, No. 9. pp. 4. September 1913. [29th August 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	2,250	96	

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the same is to be met with, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of issue, number of the era—whether current on the title-page with the name of the era—whether other than the Christian era,—form of publication (whether periodical or not) the year, or part, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (this can be left blank if not known). Previous number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*				
132	பாலியர் மித்திரன். [Bāliyar Mittiran. Vol 58, No. 10- "The Children's Friend."] Edited by Rev R Robertson pp 16. Published by the Christian Literature Society; Madras October 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum.	Edw Greenslade, Business Manager, C L S Press, Madras.	2,650	282	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 76, at page 286 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
133	——— Vol 58, No. 11, pp. 16. November 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 1 anna per annum.	Do.	2,650	324	....
134	——— Vol. 58, No. 12, pp. 16. December 1913 [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum.	Do.	2,650	303	....
135	பாலிய ஊழியன். [Bāliyar Nēsan. Vol. 21, No. 3. A monthly journal devoted to the teachings of Christianity] pp. 16. Published by the Secretary, Tinnevelly Children's Mission, Palamcottah. May 1913. [15th March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 3 annas per annum. [Previous issues not received for registration]	E. S. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	6,000	56	....
136	——— Vol. 21, No. 6. pp. 15. June 1913. [18th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas per annum.	Do.	6,000	56	....
137	——— Vol, 21, No. 7. pp. 15. July 1913. [18th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas per annum.	Do.	6,000	57	....
138	——— Vol. 21, No. 8. pp. 16. August 1913. [15th July 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas per annum.	Do.	6,000	58	....
139	——— Vol. 21, No. 9. pp 16. September 1913 [7th August 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas per annum.	Do.	6,000	59	....
140	Catholic Family Instructor. Vol. 3, No 5. Edited by R. P. Kulandaisami Pillai. pp. 20. Published by Rev. Br Joseph, a.s. Trichinopoly September-October 1913. [27th October 1913.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pies	Rev. Br. Joseph, a.s., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,100	443	....
	[Last issue notice in entry No 80, at page 297 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
141	ஜீவத்தண்ணீர். [Jivattannir. Vol. 14, No. 5. "The Water of Life."] Edited by Rev S. G. Madhuram pp. 24. Published by the editor: Palamcottah. May 1913. [18th May 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas per annum. [Previous issues not received for registration.]	E. S. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	1,900	45	....
142	——— Vol. 14, No. 6. pp. 16 June 1913. [18th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas per annum.	Do.	1,800	46	....
143	——— Vol. 14, No. 7. pp. 16. July 1913. [2nd July 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas per annum.	Do.	1,800	47	....
144	——— Vol. 14, No. 8. pp. 16 August 1913. [24th July 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, 4 annas per annum.	Do.	1,900	48	....
145	——— Vol 14, No. 9. pp. 16. August 1913. [28th August 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas per annum.	Do.	1,900	49	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where it's name is obscure, number of pages, publication and place, of publication, date given (A.D. or Fasli) name with the age of the person who printed or published it, name of printer and place of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of publication	Number of copies.	Book-sellers and publishers	Proprietor of copyright, whether author, publisher or other person, registered number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*				
146	ஞானபானு. [Jñānabhānu. Vol. 1, No. 6. A monthly religious journal.] Edited by Muthiah Annadi. pp. 24. Published by the editor: Mylapore, Madras. September 1913. [15th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	A. Subrahmanya Bharati, Manager, Saccidānanda Press, Madras	500	274	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 32, at page 297 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
147	மாதர் போதினி. [Mādar Bōdhini. Vol. 28, No. 10. "The Magazine for the Home."] Edited by Miss Inglis. pp. 16. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. October 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Edw. Greenslade, Business Manager, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	1,200	263	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 86, at page 297 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
148	——— Vol. 28, No. 11, pp. 16. November 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Do.	1,200	252	....
149	——— Vol. 28, No. 12, pp. 16. December 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Do.	1,050	902	....
150	மாதர் மித்திரி. [Mādar Mittiri. Vol. 27, No. 8. "Tamil Woman's Friend."] pp. 16. Published by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society: Madras. September 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas per annum.	A. E. Ogg, Agent, M. E. Press, Madras.	761	70	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 94, at page 298 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
151	மாணாக்கர் சாட்சி. [Māṇākkar Sākshi. Vol. 17, No. 11. A religious journal.] Edited by Rev. R. Samuel. pp. 4. Published by the Wesleyan Methodist Mission: Madras. November 1913. [8th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	C. M. Bateman, M. E. Press, Madras.	300	286	....
	[Last issue (Vol. 17, No. 9,) noticed in entry No. 99, at page 298 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
152	நல்ல ஆயன். [Nalla Āyan. Vol. 2, No. 10. "The Good Pastor."] Edited by Rev. Fr. A. R. John. pp. 28. Published by the editor: Madras. October 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Rev. Fr. A. R. John, The "Good Pastor" Press, Madras.	1,200	108	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 102, at page 298 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
153	——— Vol. 2, No. 11, pp. 28. November 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	1,200	478	....
154	——— Vol. 2, No. 12, pp. 28. December 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	1,200	753	....

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including the use of the book where the title is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the country—when other than the Christian era,—date of institution, the proper or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number	6 Proprietor of copyright (this name and fee are to be) registration fee and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*				
155	நற்போதகம். [Naṟpōdakam, Vol. 65, No. 5. "Friendly Instructor."] Edited by Rev. D. M. Elgyanathan. pp. 24. Published by E. S. Carr: Palamcottah. May 1913. [10th May 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 pies.	E. S. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	1,100	40	....
	[Previous issues not received for registration.]				
156	——— Vol. 65, No. 6. pp. 24. June 1913. [10th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 pies.	Do.	1,100	41	....
157	——— Vol. 65, No. 7. pp. 24. July 1913. [28th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 pies.	Do.	1,100	42	....
158	——— Vol. 65, No. 8. pp. 24. August 1913. [31st July 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 pies.	Do.	1,100	43	....
159	——— Vol. 65, No. 9. pp. 24. September 1913. [28th August 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 pies.	Do.	1,100	44	....
160	நற்செய்தி சத்தியம். [Naṟkaḷa-Sattiyam. Vol. 2, No. 4. A monthly journal devoted to Christianity.] pp. 24. Published by the International Tract Society: Trichinopoly. [30th September 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	S. M. Raja Rām Rao, Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly	5,000	357	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 103, at page 208 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
161	ஞாயிறுப் பள்ளிக்கூடப் பாடங்கள். [Oyvunāl paḷḷikkūṭap-pāṭhaṅgaḷ. December 10. The International Sunday School Lessons.] Edited by S.S. Board. pp. 16. Published by the Agent, M.E. Press: Madras, December 1913. [28th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas per annum.	C. M. Bateman, M. E. Press, Madras	2,000	357	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 181, at page 411 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912.]				
162	பக்கத்துணை. [Pakkattuṇai. Vol. 2, No. 2. "Wayside Help." Christian Journal.] Edited by C. H. Hudson. pp. 16. Published by the editor: Velacheri. August 1913. [1st August 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 3 pies.	C. H. Hudson, American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri.	500	87	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 54, at page 186 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1913.]				
163	சத்திய தூதன். [Satya Dūtaṉ. Vol. 26, No. 12 "The Messenger of Truth."] Edited by Rev. J. Lazarus. pp. 4. Published by the Madras Religious Tract and Book Depôt: Madras. October 1913. [30th September 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum.	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	3,400	106	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 100, at page 200 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
164	——— Vol. 27, No. 1. pp. 4. November 1913. [31st October 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum.	Do.	4,200	492	....
165	——— Vol. 27, No. 2. pp. 4. December 1913. [29th November 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna per annum.	Do.	3,000	789	....

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject indicating the size of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page, with the name of the engraver, other than the Government, —date of issue from the press or of publication, name, address, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and his domicile), number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*cont.*				
166	செசுநாதருடைய திரு இருதயத்தூதன். [Śesunātharudaiya Tiru Hridayad-dūtan.] Vol. 26, No. 11. A Roman Catholic journal. pp. 40. Published by Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., Trichinopoly. November 1913. [15th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Rev. Br. Joseph, S.J., Superintendent, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	4,000	877	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 116, at page 299 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
167	——— Vol. 26, No. 12. pp. 40. December 1913. [29th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Do.	4,000	843	....
168	சித்தாந்தம். [Siddhāntam. Vol. 2, No. 9. A monthly organ of the Śaivasiddhānta Mahāsamājam.] Edited by P. Kalyāṇasundara Mudali. pp. 32. Published by J. N. Rāmanāthan, Madras. September 1913. [7th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.**	J. N. Rāmanāthan, Meykandan Press, Madras.	1,500	189	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 113, at page 299 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
169	——— Vol. 2, No. 10. pp. 32. October 1913. [17th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	1,103	734	....
170	சுவிசேஷ பிரபல்ய வர்த்தமானி. [Śuvisēsa Prapalya Varttamāni. Vol. 10, No. 5. "The Missionary Intelligencer."] Edited by J. Anbudaiyān. pp. 4. Published by the Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevelly: Palamcottah. May 1913. [28th May 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas per annum.**	E. S. Carr, C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah.	3,250	60	....
	[Previous issues not received for registration.]				
171	——— Vol. 10, No. 6. pp. 8. June 1913. [20th June 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas per annum.**	Do.	3,250	61	....
172	——— Vol. 10, No. 7. pp. 8. July 1913. [27th July 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas per annum.**	Do.	3,250	62	....
173	——— Vol. 10, No. 8. pp. 8. August 1913. [12th August 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas per annum.**	Do.	3,100	63	....
174	——— Vol. 10, No. 9. pp. 8. September 1913. [18th September 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas per annum.**	Do.	3,200	64	....
175	திருவர் நேசன், [Tiruvar Nēsan. Vol. 6, Nos. 41 and 42. "The Sunday Friend." Edited by Rev. O. R. Handmann. pp. 8. Published by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society: Tranquebar. October 1913. [10th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 pies.**	F. Maennig, Superintendent, E.L.M. Press, Tranquebar.	1,200	209	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 120, at page 300 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
176	——— Vol. 6, Nos. 43 and 44. pp. 8. October 1913. [23rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 pies.**	Do.	1,200	368	....
177	——— Vol. 6, Nos. 45 and 46. pp. 8. November 1913. [10th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 pies.**	Do.	1,200	788	....
178	——— Vol. 6, Nos. 47 and 48. pp. 8. November 1913. [16th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 pies.**	Do.	1,200	789	....
179	——— Vol. 6, Nos. 49 and 50. pp. 8. December 1913. [8th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 pies.**	Do.	1,200	915	....

Serial number.	Author and title, briefly but sufficiently to indicate the age of the book when it is many volumes, number of pages, and if above 40 pp. size; if periodical, date of publication, and if more than one publication, state of same here. The price of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Approximate number of words.	Proprietor of copyright (if a name and residence) particular words and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—RELIGION—*contd.*				
180	திருப்பணித் தொண்டன். [Tiruppaṇit-toṇṭaṉ. Vol. 6, No 10. A monthly religious journal.] Edited by Rev. S Zehme pp. 8. Published by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society: Tranquebar October 1913 [30th September 1913] 8°. 1st edition Price, 2 pies. [Last issue noticed in entry No 123, at page 307 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	E Mesenig, Superintendent, E L M. Press, Tranquebar.	400	131	.....
181	——— Vol. 6, No. 11. pp. 8. November 1913 [3rd November 1913.] 8° 1st edition Price, 2 pies.	Do.	450	790	.....
182	——— Vol. 6, No. 12. pp. 8 December 1913. [5th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pies.	Do.	450	819	.....
183	விசுவகர்மன். [Viśvakarman. Vol. 1, No. 1. A monthly journal conducted in the interests of the class of people called Viśvabrāhmaṇas.] Edited by S Kalyāṇasundara Āchāri. pp. 24. Published by J. N. Rāmanāthan: Madras. October 1913. [7th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	J. N Rāmanāthan, Meykaṇḍān Press. Madras.	1,000	170	.....
184	——— Vol. 1, No 2. pp. 24. November 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	1,000	512	.....
185	——— Vol. 1, No 3 pp. 66 December 1913. [9th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	2,000	965	.....
186	விசுவகர்ம குலோபகாரி. [Viśvakarmakulōpakāri. Vol. 1, No. 1 A monthly magazine devoted to the advancement of the class of people called Viśvabrāhmaṇas.] Edited by C. K. Sundariāri pp. 48. Published by K Kanniyappa Āchāri: Chintadripet, Madras October 1913. [15th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	K. Kanniyappa Āchāri, Viśvakulōddhāraṇa Press, Madras.	600	645	.....
187	———Vol. 1, No 2. pp. 38. November 1913. [15th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	500	646	.....
188	——— Vol. 1, No. 3. pp. 42 December 1913. [15th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do	600	944	.....
	The following are designed for educational purposes.				
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.				
28	ஜந்து வர்த்தமான சாரம். [Jantu varttamāṉa sāram. Vol. 18, No. 4. "Tit-Bits of Animal Life" A quarterly advocate of humanity for schools and families.] Edited by P. Rāmachandra Rāo. pp. 10. Published by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: Madras. November 1913. [5th November 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Free. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 20, at page 300 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	H H Sicknell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras	200	571	.....
29	மாதர் மதுரோத்தரணி. [Mādar Maṇōraṇjaṉi. Vol. 15, Nos. 5 and 6. "The Tamil Zenana Magazine."] Edited by C. S. Rāmaswāmi Ayyar. pp. 33. Published by the editor: Triplicane, Madras. May and June 1913 [26th September 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No 21, at page 300 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	G. Rāmadās Nāyuḍu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	500	660	.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the site of the book where the same is obscure, currency of imprint, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication also, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (if in case of a book to which any other number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*				
30	மாதர் மதோதயினி. [Mādar Manōrañjani. Vol. 15, Nos. 7 and 8, "The Tamil Zenana Magazine."] pp. 53. July and August 1913. [19th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	G. Rāmaśāmi Nāyuda & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	500	455	....
31	——— Vol. 16, Nos. 9 and 10. pp. 31. September and October 1913. [25th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	784	....
32	——— Vol. 15, No. 11. pp. 25. November 1913. [19th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	1,016	....
33	கலாரக்ஷகன். [Nallāśiriyan. Vol. 9, Nos. 4 and 5 "The Trained Teacher" A Tamil monthly for teachers.] Edited by C. R. Namaśivāya Mudali. pp. 48. Published by C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuda & Sons. Madras. September and October 1913. [20th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 24, at page 360 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	C. Kumārasāmi Nāyuda & Sons, Caxton Press, Madras.	2,000	309	....
34	——— Vol. 9, No. 6. pp. 24. November 1913. [21st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	2,000	669	...
35	——— Vol. 9, No. 7, pp. 24. December 1913. [22nd December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	2,000	1,049	...
36	பெண் கல்வி. [Peṇ Kalvi. Vol. 2, No. 12. A monthly journal devoted to female education.] Edited by R. Thāyammāl. pp. 32. Published by the editor: Madras. September 1913. [6th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 27, at page 303 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	C. S. Śiva Rāma Pattar Kārikar, Indu Printing Works, Madras.	752	248	....
37	——— Vol. 3, No. 1. pp. 40. October 1913. [14th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum.	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, India Printing Works, Madras.	750	787	....
	TELUGU—LANGUAGE.				
42	ప్రాచి. [Prāci.] "The Orient". Vol. 7, No. 11. Contains a prose translation of the Uttara Rāmāyana, published in parts.] Edited by Śrīyanārāyana Tirtha. pp. 32. Published by L. V. Rāmacandra Ayyar. Madras. 1913. [10th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 38, at page 140 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1913.]	L. V. Rāmacandra Ayyar, Oriental Press, Madras.	1,000	486	....
43	——— Vol. 7, No. 2. pp. 32. 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000	481	....
	TELUGU—LAW.				
12	తెలుగు లాయర్ జర్నల్. [The Telugu Law Journal. Vol. 3, No. 6. A monthly law journal.] Edited by T. Paruśōttam Pantulu. pp. 54. Published by the editor: Masulipatam. September 1913. [18th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 11, at page 601 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	T. Narasinga Rao, Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	400	560	T. Paruśōttam Pantulu, Masulipatam. 11th November 1913.
16	——— Vol. 3, No. 10. pp. 48. October 1913. [16th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Do.	410	761	T. Paruśōttam Pantulu, Masulipatam. 1st December 1913.

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject indication, size, language, where the matter is obscure, number of parts, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, case edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing	4 Number of copies	5 Registration number.	6 Particulars of copyright (this column and reader only), register number and date of registration of copyright
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*				
	TELUGU—MEDICINE				
3	ఆరోగ్యము. [Ārōgyamu. Vol. 1, No 3. A monthly journal devoted to medicine.] Edited by V. Gōpālakṛṣṇa. pp. 16. Published by the editor: Cocanada. September 1913. [30th August 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	B. Cina Sūrya Rao, Sarasvati Press, Cocanada.	500	1	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 301 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
4	——— Vol. 1, No. 4. pp. 16. October 1913. [15th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	500	806	....
5	——— Vol. 1, No. 5. pp. 16. November 1913. [25th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	500	848	....
6	——— Vol. 1, No. 6. pp. 16. December 1913. [30th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4 per annum.	Do.	500	910	....
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.				
100	అభినవ సరస్వతి. [Abhinava Sarasvati. Vol. 5, No. 10. A monthly journal devoted to religion and literature.] Edited by Jāmpāti Paṭṭābhirāma Śāstri. pp. 42. Published by the author: Janupadu. October 1913. [27th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 2 per annum.	B. Lakṣmīkāntam, Candrika Press, Guntur.	300	95	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 63, at page 301 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
101	——— Vol. 5, No. 11. pp. 32. November 1913. [8th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	300	511	....
102	ఆంధ్రభారతి. [Āndhra Bhārati. Vol. 3, No. 11. A monthly journal devoted to religion and literature.] pp. 40. Published by M. Kṛṣṇa Rao: Masulipatam. May 1913. [11th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	M. Kṛṣṇa Rao, Kṛṣṇā Svadēśi Press, Masulipatam.	300	224	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 87, at page 302 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
103	——— Vol. 3, No. 12. pp. 52. June 1913. [20th October 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 4 per annum.	Do.	300	891	..
104	ఆంధ్రసంరక్షణి. [Āndhra Samrakṣaṇi. Vol. 1, No. 4. A monthly journal dealing with a variety of subjects.] Edited by G. Hanūmaṇdra Rao. pp. 32. Published by the editor: Cocanada. October 1913. [22nd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Ch. Kaḷēsu Rao Bros., Kamalā Press, Cocanada.	300	335	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 72, at page 302 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
105	——— Vol. 1, No. 9. pp. 32. November 1913. [29th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	250	1,000	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book when the same is otherwise, number of issues, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the era of the era—whether other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (full name and residence), register number and date of registration as copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*				
106	హిందూ సుందరి. [Hindū Sundari. Vol. 11, No. 1. A monthly journal conducted in the interests of the Telugu women.] Edited by M. Cēdāmma and K. Venkaṭaramaṇamma. pp. 32 Published by M. Cēdāmma: Cocanada. June 1913. [15th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs 2 per annum. [Last issue Vol. 10, No 10 noticed in entry No 87 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1913. Vol. 10, Nos. 11 and 12 not published.]	B. Sēṣamma, Vidyārthini Press, Cocanada.	500	117	....
107	——— Vol. 11, No. 2. pp 42. July 1913. [15th July 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	118	....
108	——— Vol. 11, No 3. pp. 40. August 1913. [15th August 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs 2 per annum.	Do.	500	119	....
109	——— Vol. 11, No. 4. pp 40. September 1913. [15th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs 2 per annum.	Do.	500	120	....
110	——— Vol. 11, No. 5. pp. 40. October 1913 [15th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	998	....
111	——— Vol. 11, No. 6. pp. 40. November 1913. [15th November 1913 8°. 1st edition, Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	634	....
112	——— Vol. 11, No. 7. pp. 40. December 1913. [15th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs 2 per annum.	Do.	500	942	....
113	మదరాసు బ్యాంకింగ్ అప్ కోఆపరేషన్. [(The) Madras Bulletin of Co-operation. Vol. 4, No 4.] Edited by V. S. Rāmaswāmi Śāstri. pp. 20 Published by the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Ltd.: Madras. June 1913. [23rd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 78, at page 303 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	S. Saundararāja Ayyaṅgār, South Indian Press, Madras.	400	185	....
114	మానవసేవ. [Mānavasēva. Vol. 3, No 6. An illustrated monthly journal devoted to religious, social, industrial and literary topics.] Edited by Nēlam Kṛiṣṇa Rāo and Satyavōlu Appā Rāo. pp. 54. Published by S. Appā Rāo. Rajahmandry. 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 82, at page 303 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	A. Bāpirāju, Vidyā Nilaya Press, Rajahmandry.	400	219	....
115	——— Vol. 3, No. 7. pp. 64. November 1913 [2nd November 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	400	559	....
116	——— Vol. 3, No. 8 pp. 60. December 1913 [2nd December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	Do.	400	859	....
117	ప్రబంధకల్పవల్లరి. [Prabhandha kalpavalliari. Vol. 4, Nos. 5, 6, 7 & 8. Intended to print and publish serially certain Telugu works.] Edited by Guntapalli Gōpalakṛiṣṇayya. pp. 52. Published by the editor: Chennupalli Agraharam, Guntur district. 1913. [9th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 84, at page 303 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	D. K Pant, Vāṇī Press, Gudivada.	150	890	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of issues, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—whether other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, year, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number	Proprietor of copyright (this should be full name and residence), registration number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*				
118	ప్రబోధిని. [Prabōdhini. Vol. 6, No. 9. A monthly literary journal.] Edited by V. Nirañjana Śāstri. pp. 40 Published by the editor: Duggirala. September 1913. [5th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	V. Nirañjana Śāstri, Prabōdhani Press, Duggirala.	350	337	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 55, at page 304 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
119	——— Vol. 6, No. 10. pp. 40. October 1913. [7th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	350	328	....
120	విద్యావతి. [Vidyāvati. Vol. 5, No. 5. A literary and religious monthly journal.] Edited by C. Dorasāmayya. pp. 36. Published by the editor. Madras September 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum.	W. Pusparatha Ceṭṭi & Co., Kalāratnākaram Press, Madras.	500	122	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 92, at page 304 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
121	వివేకవతి. [Vivēkavati. Vol. 5, No. 1. A monthly journal devoted to female education.] Edited by Mrs. E. S. McCoule pp. 36. Published by the Christian Literature Society for India: Madras. October 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Edw. Greenslade, Business Manager, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	1,400	265	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 95, at page 304 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
122	——— Vol. 5, No. 2. pp. 32. November 1913. [1st November 1913]. 8° 1st edition. Price, annas 12 per annum.	Do.	1,400	521	....
123	——— Vol. 5, No. 3. pp. 32. December 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, annas 12 per annum.	Do.	1,250	903	....
124	వ్యవసాయము. [Vyavasāyamu. Vol. 6, No. 8. "Agriculture." A monthly journal devoted to agriculture.] Edited by G. Nārāyaṇasvāmi Nāyuḍu pp. 39 Published by the editor: Ellore August 1913. [5th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	M. Rāghavāchāri, Durgā Printing Works, Ellore.	1,000	207	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 39, at page 304 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
125	——— Vol. 5, No. 9. pp. 40. September 1913. [31st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	Do.	1,000	513	....
126	——— Vol. 5, No. 10. pp. 40. October 1913. [28th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	Do.	1,000	781	....
	TELUGU—RELIGION.				
53	ఆర్యమతబోధిని. [Āryamata Bōdhini. Vol. 9, No. 10. A monthly journal devoted to Hindu religion.] Edited by Mutōlu Gōpālaḍu. pp. 32. Published by the author: Cocanada. October 1913. [18th October 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	Ch. Kaḷḷisa Rao, Bros.; Kamalā Press, Cocanada.	500	334	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 39, at page 305 of the catalogue, for the quarter ending September 1913.]				

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is relevant, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date [if not on the title page give the name of the press or other source from the circumstances of publication, etc., enclosed, and price	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Remarks. [Please list all pages that this name and number is to be cited in connection with and claim of copyright.]
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*cont.*				
64	**(The) International Sunday School Lessons.** December 1913. pp. 18. Published by the Methodist Publishing House for the Sunday School Union: Madras 1913. [28th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas per annum.**	C. M. Bateman, M. E. Press, Madras.	1,800	688	....
	[Last issue of November 1912 noticed in entry No. 71, at page 417 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1912. The other issues not received for registration.]				
65	క్రైస్తవ బోధిని. [Kraistava-bodhini. Vol. 9, No. 11. A monthly missionary journal.] Edited by Rev. J. Aberly. pp. 48. Published by the Mission Book Depot: Nayudupeta, November 1913. [25th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 1-6.**	Victor McCauley, Superintendent, A. E. L. M. Press, Guntur.	950	465	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 43, at page 305 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
66	——— Vol. 9, No. 12. pp. 36. December 1913. [20th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, As. 1-6.**	Do.	950	707	....
67	**(The) Mission News.** Edited by Rev. J. Aberly. pp. 30. Published by A. E. L. M. Conference: Guntur. October-December 1913. [17th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil**	Do.	600	708	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 44, at page 305 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
68	రాయభక్తి. [Rāyabhakti. Vol. 1, No. 12. A quarterly missionary journal.] Edited by E. G. Adams. pp. 16. Published by the editor: Narasapur. October 1913. [23rd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	Addison & Co., Madras.	500	200	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 24, at page 194 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1913.]				
69	సహాయ. [Sahaya. Vol. 4, No. 10. A monthly journal devoted to Christianity.] Edited by Rev. P. Peradēsi. pp. 16. Published by Rev. A. F. A. Neudoerffer: Rajahmundry. October 1913. [6th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	A. F. A. Neudoerffer Brahmo Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	320	448	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 47, at page 305 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
70	——— Vol. 4, No. 11. pp. 16. November 1913. [29th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	Do.	310	565	....
71	——— Vol. 4, No. 12. pp. 16. December 1913. [2nd December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	Do.	310	1,001	....
72	సత్యదూత. [Satyadūta. Vol. 25, No. 12. "The Messenger of Truth". A monthly journal devoted to Christianity.] Edited by Rev. A. Sebbarāyudu. pp. 6. Published by the Madras Religious Tract and Book Depot: Madras. October 1913. [30th September 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 pie.**	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S. P. C. K. Press, Madras.	5,300	106	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 50, at page 305 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
73	——— Vol. 26, No. 1. pp. 6. November 1913. [28th October 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 pie.**	Do.	5,600	493	....
74	——— Vol. 26, No. 2. pp. 6. December 1913. [29th November 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 pie.**	Do.	5,400	728	....

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject, including the name of the book where the same is known, number of parts, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page (with the manner it were) when other than that of publication, edition, and price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Size of sheet in inches.	Proprietor of copyright (this name and residence), number, number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*contd.*				
75	(స్త్రీలకొరకు వర్తమానములు. [Strīla koraku Vartamāna mulu. Vol. I[9] No 10. "A missionary journal.] Edited by Mrs E. S. McCauley. pp. 16 Published by the A.E.L.M. Conference: Guntur. October 1913. [20th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Victor McCauley, Superintendent, A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur.	270	468	....
	[Last issue noticed is entry No. 54, at page 308 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
76	——— Vol. 18, No 11 pp. 14. November 1913. [20th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	270	708	....
77	(The) Telugu Lutheran Sunday School Lesson Book. November 1913. Edited by Rev. J. Aberly. pp. 16. Published by A.E.L.M. Conference: Guntur. 1913. [25th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	1,747	467	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 60, at page 308 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
78	——— December 1913. pp. 12 [20th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	1,747	708	....
79	తెలుగు ఉద్యోగస్థుడు. [Telugu Udyógasthuḍu. "The Telegu Officer." Vol. 13, No. 8. An organ of the Salvation Army.] Edited by Yésuratnam. pp. 12 Published by the editor: Bapatla. September 1913 [2nd September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	K. Pullayya, Kanyáka Paramésvari Press, Bapatla.	150	33	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 63, at page 309 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
80	——— Vol. 13, No. 9. pp. 12. October 1913. [8th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	150	366	....
81	——— Vol. 13, No. 10 pp. 12 November 1913. [14th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	150	336	....
82	శ్రీలక్ష్మి వెంకటేశ్వర పత్రిక. [Śrī Lakṣmī Venkaṭéśvara Patrika. Vol. 1, No. 4. A monthly journal devoted to religion.] Edited by P. Anantésáyulu. pp. 37. Published by the editor: Puthalpat, September 1913 [25th October 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	B. Véṅgópála Reḍḍi, Paṇḍarlu Nilayam Press, Tirupati.	1,000	712	....
	[Last issue noticed is entry No. 52, at page 305 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
	The following are designed for educational purposes				
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.				
21	జంతు వర్తమాన-సారము. [Jantu-Vartamāna-Sáramu Vol II, No 4. "Tit-Bits of Animal Life." A quarterly advocate of humanity for schools and families.] Edited by P. Rámachandra Rao. pp 16. Published by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: Madras. October 1913. [4th October 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Free.	H. H. Bicknell, Superintendent, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	300	177	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No 72, at page 305 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				

1 Serial number	2 Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publication and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the city—when other than the Christian era,—and of issue from the press of the publishing house, weekly, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number	6 Proprietor of copyright (this name of the city in which registered and date of registration of copyright).
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	TELUGU—RELIGION—*concld.*				
22	ప్రారంభ విద్య. [Prārambha Vidya. Vol. 2, No. 10. A monthly journal devoted to educational topics of interest to elementary schools.] Edited by E. Vaghata Rao pp. 24. Published by Kāma & Co. Ellore. September 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	B.N Jagannātha Rao, Rāmmōhan Press, Ellore.	500	99	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 18, at page 307 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
23	——— Vol. 2, No. 11. pp. 16. October 1913 [4th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	500	814	....
24	——— Vol 2, No 12. pp. 22. November 1913. [1st March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	500	888	....
25	ప్రథమ పాఠశాల పత్రిక. [Prathama-Pāṭhaśāla Patrika. "The Elementary School Journal. Vol, 7, No. 6. A monthly journal of education specially intended for the use of teachers and pupils of Elementary schools.] Edited by P. Subba Rao, pp 28 Published by S. Gaṇēśvara Rao Bros.: Rajahmundry, September 1913 [21st October 1913.] 8° 1st edition **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	S. Gaṇēśvara Rao Bros. Cintāmani Press, Rajahmundry.	1,500	138	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 20, at page 307 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
26	——— Vol. 7, No. 7. pp. 20. October 1913. [7th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	1,400	599	....
	MALAYALAM—MEDICINE.				
10	ധന്വന്തരി. [Dhanvantari. Vol. II, No. 3. A monthly medical journal.] Edited by P. S. Vāriyar. pp. 24. Published by P. Rāman Nāyar. Kottakkal. [14th October 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	P. V. Krishṇa Vāriyar, Lakṣmīsahāyam Press, Kottakkal.	600	304	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 307 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
11	——— Vol. II, No. 4. pp. 24. 1913. [15th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	Do.	600	656	....
12	——— Vol. II, No. 5. pp. 24 [15th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	Do.	600	1,022	....
	MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	ജന്മി. [Janmi. Vol. 6, No. 6. An organ of the Malabar landlords.] Edited by K. C. Mānavikraman Rāja. pp. 40. Published by T. Rāmūṇi Naḍuṅgāḍi, Kottakkal. [7th October 1913.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	P. V. Krishṇa Vāriyar, Lakṣmīsahāyam Press, Kottakkal.	500	249	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No 35, at page 308 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
51	——— Vol. 6, No. 8. pp. 40 [23rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	500	403	....
52	——— Vol 6, No. 7. pp. 40. [18th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs 3 per annum.**	Do.	500	679	....
53	——— Vol. 6, No. 8. pp. 40. [16th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	400	1,024	....

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject (including the age of the book where the same is known), number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the year rather than the Christian era,—size of issue from the press or of publication, price, religion, and caste.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (the name and residence of the proprietor or author of the work in which copyright subsists) and date of publication of each volume of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*contd.*				
	MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
54	കേരള കൗമുദി. [Kēraḷa Kaumudi. Vol. 8, No. 12. A monthly journal devoted to literature.] Edited by P. V. Kṛṣṇa Vāriyar. pp. 48. Published by P. Rāman Nāyar Kottakkal. [20th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	P. V. Kṛṣṇa Vāriyar, Lakṣmīsahāyam Press, Kottakkal.	500	343	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 38, at page 305 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
55	——— Vol. 8, No. 1, pp 48. [16th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	500	655	....
56	——— Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 48. [13th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	500	932	....
57	കേരളോപകാരി. [Kēraḷōpakāri. Vol. 40. No 17. An illustrated Malayalam magazine.] Edited by Rev. P. Sengle. pp. 16. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. 1st September 1913. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	A. Beierbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	500	236	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 44, at page 308 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
58	——— Vol 40, No. 18. pp. 16. [15th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	Do	500	237	....
59	——— Vol. 40, No. 19. pp. 16. 1st October 1913. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	Do.	500	607	....
60	——— Vol. 40, No. 20. pp. 16. 15th October 1913. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	Do	500	608	....
61	——— Vol. 40, No 21. pp. 16. 1st November 1913 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	Do	500	972	....
62	——— Vol 40, No. 22. pp. 16. 15th November 1913 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas per annum.**	Do.	500	973	....
63	ലക്ഷ്മീ വിലാസം. [Lakṣmī Vilāsam. Vol 2, No. 2. A magazine dealing with economic, agricultural and industrial subjects.] Edited by K. V. Dāmōdarakuruma Rāja. pp 40 Published by P. Rāman Nāyar: Kottakkal [12th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	P. V. Kṛṣṇa Vāriyar Lakṣmīsahāyam Press, Kottakkal.	300	272	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 47, at page 309 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
64	——— Vol 2, No. 3. pp. 40. [30th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	300	484	....
65	പരസ്പരോപകാരതത്വബോധിനി. [Parasparōpakāra Tatvabōdhini. Vol 1, No. 1. A monthly bulletin of co operation.] Edited by M. Uthena Menon, pp. 32. Published by the editor: Kottaparamba. September 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	M. Uthena Menon Mary Memorial Press, Kottaparamba.	300	179	....
66	——— Vol. 1, No 3. pp. 32. October 1913. [10th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Do.	300	1,002	....

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject (including the name of the book where it came to notice, the number of pages, publishers and places of publication, dates of issue (Date of receipt of publication, where edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration Number	Proprietor of copyright (his name and address) by whom and date of registration of all copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	MALAYALAM—RELIGION.				
29	ബാലമിത്രം. [Bālamitram. Vol. 8, No. 10. A monthly paper specially intended for children.] Edited by C. Ranz. pp. 4. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore. October 1913. [30th September 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas per annum.	A. Baierbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore	1,000	235	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 22, at page 309 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
30	——— Vol. 8, No. 11. pp. 4. November 1913. [30th October 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas per annum.	Do.	2,000	809	....
31	——— Vol. 8, No. 12. pp. 4. December 1913. [30th November 1913.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas per annum.	Do.	2,300	974	....
32	വഴികാട്ടി. [Vaḻikāṭṭi. Vol. 4, No. 10. A monthly paper specially intended for children.] Edited by C. Ranz. pp. 12. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. October 1913. [18th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas per annum.	Do.	320	235	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 28, at page 309 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
33	——— Vol. 4, No. 11. pp. 16. November 1913. [21st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas per annum.	Do.	320	809	....
34	——— Vol. 4, No. 12. pp. 16. December 1913. [18th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas per annum.	Do.	320	975	....
	The following are designed for educational purposes.				
	MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.				
10	ഗുരുബോധിനി. [Gurubōdhini. Vol 2, No. 2. A Malayalam monthly for teachers.] Edited by K. Velāyudham. pp. 28. Published by the editor: Palghat. October 1913. [20th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	T. Nārāyaṇan, Meyjñānavilakkam Press, Palghat.	150	331	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 308 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
11	——— Vol. 3, No. 3. pp. 24. November 1913. [29th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	150	771	....
12	——— Vol. 3, No. 4. pp. 24. December 1913. [19th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas per annum.	Do.	150	1,042	....
	KANARESE—RELIGION.				
33	ಜೈನಬಂಧು. [Jaina Bandhu. Vol 1, No. 9. A monthly journal dealing with Jaina religion and literature and giving news regarding the progress of Jaina communities.] Edited by Śīrāla Āramane Nāḍhurāpayya. pp. 13. Published by the editor: Mangalore. September 1913. [13th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	V. Śrīnivāsa Kāmath. Śāradā Press, Mangalore.	200	805	....
	[Last issue noticed is entry 35, at page 310, of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
34	——— Vol. 1, No. 10. pp. 16. October 1913. [8th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	Do.	200	743	....
35	——— Vol. 1, No. 11. pp. 16. November 1913. [16th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.	Do	200	965	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject-description (the size of the book, where the name is situated, number of pages, publisher's and printer's qualification, duty given on the title page with the name of the city—not a number given on the Christian era, cycle of years in the great Hindu era of publication, price, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (this may be omitted per decision) registration number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	KANARESE—RELIGION—*contd.*				
68	ಸತ್ಯ ದೀಪಿಕ [Satya Dipika. Vol 18, No. 10. An illustrated weekly paper devoted to religion.] Edited by Rev A Blum and Fr. J. Jathanna pp 8 Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. 3rd September 1913. 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 48, at page 310 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	A. Beurbach Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	820	231	....
67	——— Vol. 18, No 11. pp. 8. 10th September 1913. 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	820	232	....
66	——— Vol. 18, No. 12. pp. 8. 17th September 1913. 4°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	820	233	....
59	——— Vol. 18, No. 13. pp. 8 24th September 1913. 4°. 1st edition, Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	820	234	....
60	——— Vol. 18, No. 14. pp 8. 1st October 1913. 4°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	820	601	....
61	——— Vol. 18, No. 15. pp. 8 8th October 1913 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	820	602	....
62	——— Vol. 18, No. 16. pp. 3. 16th October 1913. 4°. 1st edition, Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	820	603	....
63	——— Vol. 18, No 17 pp. 8 22nd October 1913. 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum,	Do.	820	604	....
64	——— Vol. 18, No. 18. pp. 8 29th October 1913. 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	820	605	....
65	——— Vol. 18, No. 19. pp. 8. 6th November 1913, 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum,	Do.	820	668	....
69	——— Vol. 18, No. 20 pp. 8. 13th November 1913. 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	820	669	....
67	——— Vol. 18, No. 21. pp. 8. 19th November 1913. 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	820	670	....
68	——— Vol. 18, No 22. pp. 8 27th November 1913. 4°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum	Do	820	671	....
69	ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಸೂಕ್ತಿ - [Śri Krisna Sūkti. Vol. 6, No. 4. A monthly journal in Kanarese.] Edited by Karódi Subba Rao. pp. 48. Published by the editor: Udipi. October 1913. [29th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 51, at page 311 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	U. Narasimha Maliya, Sadānande Printing Works, Udipi	1,500	450	....
70	——— Vol. 6, No. 5. pp. 48. November 1913. [9th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-8 per annum.	Do.	1,000	920	....
71	ವೈದಿಕ ಪತ್ರ - [Vaidika patra. Vol. 4, No. 4. A religious quarterly.] Edited by Rev. A. Schiesser. pp. 16. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore: October 1913. [14th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 52, at page 311 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	A. Beurbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	175	977	....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject (including the name of the book where the name is given), number of pages, publication and place of publication, date of publication, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (Under Rule 8 of Book Delivery Act) and date of entry in order to obtain protection of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	KONKANI—MISCELLANEOUS.				
10	ಕೊಂಕ್ಣಿ ದಿರ್ವೊ. [Konkṇi Dirvõ. Vol. 2, No. 10. A monthly journal devoted to various subjects.] Edited by Aloysius Mascarenhas. pp. 35. Published by the editor: Bijoy (Mangalore). October 1913. [2nd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	J. M. Soares, Codialbail Press, Mangalore.	500	247	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 311 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
11	——— Vol. 2, No. 11. pp. 35. November 1913. [6th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	500	592	....
12	——— Vol. 2, No. 12. pp. 35. December 1913 [4th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 per annum.**	Do.	500	867	....
	URIYA—MISCELLANEOUS.				
13	ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ପାଠଶାଳା ପତ୍ରିକା. [Prāthamika Pāṭhaśālā Patrikā. Vol. 6, Nos. 6 and 7. "The Elementary School Journal"] Edited by R. Tambanātham: Berhampore. 1913. [13th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.**	R. Tambunāthan, Sri Saraswati Press, Berhampore.	300	664	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 10, at page 311 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
	HINDUSTANI—MISCELLANEOUS.				
24	* المضمون [Almazmūn. A monthly journal devoted to religious, historical, moral and literary subjects.] Edited by Muhammad Ansaruddin Sāhib. pp. 20. Published by the editor. Madras. June 1913 [25th June 1913.] 8° Litho. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2-4 per annum.**	Muhammad Ansaruddin Sāhib, Alavi Press, Madras.	1,000	256	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 13, at page 312 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
25	——— Vol. 3, No. 1. pp. 32. July 1913 [25th July 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2-4 per annum.**	Do.	1,000	246	....
26	——— Vol. 3, No. 2. pp. 20. August 1913. [25th August 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2-4 per annum.**	Do.	1,000	755	....
27	* كوڤمى رپورت [Kovmi Report. Vol. 1, No. 1. A journal treating of Islamic miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by M. A. Majid. pp. 40 Published by Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Kāder: Madras, October 1913. [15th October 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Kāder Sāhib, Sultani Press, Madras.	500	270	....
28	* مورخ [Mowarrikh. Vol. 1, No. 2. A monthly journal devoted to religious, historical, literary and moral topics.] Edited by Muhammad Badr-ud-din Sāhib. pp. 40 Published by the editor: Madras. December 1913 [1st December 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3-8 per annum.**	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sāhib, Haidari Press, Madras.	500	138	....

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject index, date of the issue where the name is unknown, a number of pieces, period and usual place of publication, &c. are given as well as the name which does not appear on the cover—in the latter case the first words of the cover are given—date of issue from which period of publication, size, address, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration Book No.	6 Proprietor of copyright, if claimed, as well as the date of publication of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	HINDUSTANI—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*				
29	عروج خیال [Urūj-a-Khiyāl. Vol. 2, No 10. A monthly journal devoted to literature.] Edited by Muhammad Asadullah Sahib pp. 20. Published by the editor: Madras. September 1913. [25th September 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Muhammad Abdur Rahim Sāhib, Razzāqiah Press, Madras	500	526	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 23, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
30	——— Vol. 2, No. 11. pp. 20. October 1913. [30th October 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Do.	500	527	....
	HINDUSTANI—RELIGION.				
6	اشاعۃ الاسلام [Ishā-atul-Islām. Vol. 2, No. 8. A monthly journal devoted to Islāmic religious subjects.] Edited by Moulvi Hāji Ghulām Rasūl Sāhib. pp. 16. Published by Muhammad Abdullah Sahib. Madras. 1331 Hijri or 1913 A.D. [20th October 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Free.**	Muhammad Abdullah Sāhib, Firdōsi Press, Madras.	600	437	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No 4, at page 280 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1913.]				
	The following are designed for educational purposes.				
	HINDUSTANI—MISCELLANEOUS.				
3	اردو ٹرینڈ ٹیچر [Urdu Trained Teacher. Vol. 1, No. 8 A journal devoted to the study of reform in teaching.] Edited by Saiyid Jalāluddin Sāhib. pp. 42 Published by the editor: Madras September 1913 [5th October 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Muhammad Karīmuddin Sahib, Nāmi Press, Madras.	500	250	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
4	——— Vol. 1, No. 4. pp. 44. October 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per annum.**	Do.	500	619	....
	SANSKRIT (NĀGARĪ)—MISCELLANEOUS.				
10	साहित्यम् [Sahridayā. Vol. 18, No. 3. A monthly journal devoted to Sanskrit literature.] Edited by R. Krishnamāchāri. pp. 32. Published by R. Srinivasarāghava Ayyangār: Parasarakam, Madras. [15th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	T. K. Bālasubrahmanya Ayyer, Śrī Vāni Vilās Press, Srirangam.	500	395	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
11	——— Vol. 8, No. 4. pp. 52. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3 per annum.**	Do.	500	471	....
	Bi-Linguals.				
	ENGLISH—TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS				
17	(The) Light of Truth or the Siddhānta-dīpikā and Agamic Review. Vol. 14, No. 2 A monthly Journal devoted to the search for truth as revealed in the ancient Hindu Mystic philosophy known as the Śaiva Siddhānta or Āgamānta. Edited by J. N. Rāmanāthan. pp. 60. Published by the editor: Madras. August 1913. [4th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 per annum.**	J. N. Rāmanāthan, Meykandān Press, Madras.	500	187	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 13, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication; date given on the title page with the name of the era—whether either the Christian era—date of issue here in the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Language of the text.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence) register number and date of registration or copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	Bi-Linguals—*cont.*				
	ENGLISH—TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*				
18	(The) Scientific Manuring. Vol. 1, No. 4. [A monthly journal devoted to agriculture.] Edited by J. Bernard. pp. 22. Published by Parry & Co.'s Madras. August-September 1913. [15th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	R. Venkatésvar & Co., Ananda Press, Madras	1,500	5	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 16, at page 314 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
19	——— Vol. 1, No. 6. pp. 31. October and November 1913. [30th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	1,000	578	....
	ENGLISH—TAMIL—RELIGION.				
6	(The) United Church Herald. Vol. 6, No. 3. [The organ of the South India United Church.] Edited by Rev. J. J. Banniga. pp. 36 Published by the editor: Pasumalai. June 1913.] [20th June 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-2 per annum.	J. H. Lawson, Manager, A-M Lenox Press, Pasumalai.	2,380	133	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 314 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
5	——— Vol. 5, No. 6 pp. 36, September 1913. [25th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-2 per annum.	Do.	2,410	134	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 314 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
7	——— Vol. 5, No. 7. pp. 36. October 1913. [25th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1-2 per annum.	Do.	2,525	686	....
8	——— Vol. 5, No. 8. pp. 37. November 1913. [25th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition Price, Re. 1-2 per annum.	Do.	2,600	557	....
	ENGLISH—TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.				
4	[illegible], [Hṛidayārāmamu. Vol. 2, No. 3. A magazine for Indian ladies.] Edited by Miss Dewar and Mrs. S. G Heasman. pp 16. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras: Madras. July 1913. [1st December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Edw. Greenslade, Business Manager, C.L.S Press, Madras.	750	598	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 8, at page 314 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
	The following are designed for educational purposes.				
	ENGLISH-MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.				
4	(The) B.G.M. College Magazine. Vol. 4, No 3. [A monthly journal devoted to miscellaneous topics.] Edited by Rev. W. Muller. pp. 16. Published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository: Mangalore. September 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	A. Beierbash, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	310	298	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No 3, at page 315 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
5	——— Vol. 4, No. 5. pp. 16. October 1913. [30th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	310	310	....
6	——— Vol. 4, No. 6. pp 16. November 1913. [29th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	310	276	....

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject index (or the age of the book where the same is absent). Number of issues, publication or place of publication (date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietors of copyright (the name and residence), transfer number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	Bi-Linguals—*cont.*				
	TAMIL-ENGLISH—RELIGION.				
10	தேவிய விளக்கு. [Vēdiyar Vilakku. No. 89. "The Tamil Preachers' Magazine."] Edited by Rev. J. P. Shrimpton. pp. 16. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. October 1913. [1st October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 6, at page 315 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	Edw. Greenslade, Business Manager, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	650	284	....
11	——— No. 90 pp. 16. November 1913. [1st November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Do.	650	623	....
12	——— No. 91. pp. 16. December 1913. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas per annum.	Do.	750	801	....
	TAMIL-SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.				
13	வேதாந்த தீபிகை. [Vēdānta Dipikai. Vol. 3, No 8. A monthly journal of Hindu religion and philosophy.] Edited by S. Vāsudēvāchāri. pp. 40. Published by C. Rājagōpālāchāri: Madras. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 9, at page 315 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	W. Pupparathe Cetti & Co., Kalāratnākaram Press, Madras.	600	123	....
14	——— Vol. 3, No. 9. pp. 40. [7th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	600	671	....
15	——— Vol. 3, No. 10. pp. 40. [1st December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	600	779	....
	TELUGU-SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.				
11	దివ్యజ్ఞాన దీపిక. [Divyajñāna-dipika. Vol. 4, No. 7. A monthly organ of Theosophy.] Edited by P. Narasimhayya. pp. 40. Published by the editor: Chittoor. October 1913. [3rd October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 10, at page 316 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	M. Rāmānujāchāri, Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	1,100	205	....
12	——— Vol. 4, No. 8. pp. 40. November 1913. [5th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	1,100	626	....
13	——— Vol. 4, No. 9. pp. 40. December 1913. [5th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Re. 1 per annum.	Do.	1,100	924	....
	TELUGU-SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—SCIENCE, NATURAL.				
5	జ్యోతిష ప్రకాశిక. [Jyautisa Prakāśika. Vol. 2, Nos 1 and 2. A monthly astrological journal.] Edited by I. Mūrtirāju Śarma and three others. pp. 80 Published by I. Mūrtirāju Śarma: Amalapuram. September and October 1913. [28th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3-4 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 203 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1913.]	P. Brahmānanda Rao, Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	600	411	....
	MALAYALAM-ENGLISH—RELIGION.				
11	മംഗള വർത്തമാനം. [Maṅgala Vartta. Vol 2, No 10. "Young Men of Malabar."] Edited by H. Kühner. pp. 16. October 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 10, at page 310 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]	A. Beierbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	600	240	....

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject indication (in the case of the book whose the name is obscure), number of pages, and if issued as a part of publication, date. Given on the title-page of the last number of the year—where other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press as of publication, name, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright, that the name and residential or postal address and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*cont.*				
	Bi-Linguals—*cont.*				
	MALAYALAM—ENGLISH—RELIGION—*concld.*				
12	കേരള യുവൻ. [Kérala Yuvān, Vol. 2, No. 11, pp. 30. November 1913. [25th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 annas per annum.	A. Beierbach, Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	250	611	....
19	——— Vol. 2, No. 19, pp. 24. December 1913. [27th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 annas per annum.	Do.	775	979	....
	KANARESE—SANSKRIT (KANARESE)—RELIGION.				
7	ಶ್ರೀಮಧ್ವಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಬೋಧಿನಿ. [Śrī Madhva Siddhánta Bódhini, Vol. 1, No 1. A periodical publication bearing upon the teachings of the Dvaita School of Vēdānta.] pp. 50. Published by the Madhva Siddhānta Bōdhini Office: Madras. September 1913. [9th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3-2 per annum.	G. Rāmasāmi Nāyuḍu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,000	624	K. A. Santrahmanyāchāri, Uttarādi Mutt, Triplicane, Madras. 15th November 1913.
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.				
4	సాహిత్యప్రకాశిని. [Sāhitya prakāśini. Vol. 1, No. 8. A monthly magazine devoted to the publication of some useful literary and other similar works: with notes in Telugu.] Edited by G. Sōmayāji Śarma. pp. 58. Published by the editor: Kotipalli (Godavari district). April 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-12 per annum.	P. Brahmānanda Rāo, Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada	500	413	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 816 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				
5	——— Vol. 1, No. 9. pp. 59. May 1913. [17th October 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-12 per annum.	Do.	500	413	....
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—TELUGU—RELIGION.				
4	స్వధర్మ ప్రకాశిని. [Svadharmaprakāśini. Vol. 6, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly journal devoted to religion.] Edited by D. Kōṭīśvara Śarma. pp. 70. Published by the editor: Guntur. 1913. [15th July 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	T. Tolasingam Chetti, Vānīnileyam Press, Madras.	500	85	....
	[Last issue noticed in entry No 7, at page 327 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1912.]				
8	——— Vol. 8, Nos. 3 and 4. 1913. [15th September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	86	....
6	——— Vol. 8, No. 5. pp. 43. 1913. [September 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	500	632	....
7	వేదార్థచంద్రిక. [Vēdārthachandrika. Vol. 1, No. 4. A monthly magazine devoted to the publication of the Vedas: with meaning in Telugu.] pp. 64. Published by the Vēdārtha Candrika Office, Bellary. August 1913. [29th August 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	G. Rāmasāmi Nāyuḍu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,000	10	The Vēdārtha-Candrika Office Bellary 1st October 1913.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 310 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1913.]				

1 Serial number.	2 Author and title, brief subject index (for the use of the book where the name is absent, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of the title page with the name of the month—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration number.	6 Proprietor of copyright (if a minor and not desired), register number and date of registration of copyright.
	PERIODICALS—*concld.*				
	Bi-Linguals—*concld.*				
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—TELUGU—RELIGION—*concld.*				
8	వేదార్థచంద్రిక. [Vēdārthacandrika. Vol. 1, No. 5.] pp. 64. September 1913. [30th September 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	G. Rāmaswāmi Nāyuḍu & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,000	312	The Vēdārtha Candrika Office, Bellary. 21st October 1913.
9	——— Vol. 1, No. 6. pp. 64. October 1913. [4th November 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	1,000	327	The Vēdārtha Candrika Office, Bellary. 8th December 1913.
10	——— Vol. 1, No. 7. pp. 64. November 1913. [11th December 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	1,000	1,015	...

ADDITIONAL LIST OF COPYRIGHT OF BOOKS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 1913.

1. **Kṛpāmbikai (Tamil)**, first edition, entry No. 31, page 17, Catalogue for the first quarter of 1913, is registered for copyright in the name of S. R. Śrīnivāsa Piḷḷai, No. 9, Veṅkaṭarāmayyar street, Madras, on the 4th October 1913. R. No. 284

2. **Āndhra Mahābhāratamu, Virāṭaparvamu (Telugu)**, first edition, entry No. 1, page 43, Catalogue for the first quarter of 1913, is registered for copyright in the names of O. Soundararāma Śāstri and D. Sūryanārāyaṇa Śāstri, Madras, on the 20th October 1913. R. No. 331.

3. **Udayalekha (Telugu)**, first edition, entry No. 56, page 247, Catalogue for the third quarter of 1913, is registered for copyright in the name of K. Sūrya Rao, Cocanada, on the 24th October 1913. R. No. 1128.

4. **Mata matāntara Purohita Mahā Sabha (Telugu)**, first edition, entry No. 103, page 256, Catalogue for the third quarter of 1913, is registered for copyright in the name of Ārya Sārathyamūrti, Hindupur, on the 11th November 1913. R. No. 1036.

5. **Philosophic Thoughts (English)**, first edition, entry No. 2, page 212, Catalogue for the third quarter of 1913, is registered for copyright in the name of V. Nāgaliṅgayya Dēvara, Sub-Registrar, Pakala, on the 18th November 1913. R. No. 1063.

6. **Śrī Bhagavadgītai Mūlamum Uraiyum (Sanskrit (Grantha) Tamil)**, first edition, entry No. 18, page 276, Catalogue for the third quarter of 1913, is registered for copyright in the name of V. R. Subbayya Svāmi, Sikkal Post, on the 19th November 1913. R. No. 251.

7. **Sarasarasāyanamu (Telugu)**, first edition, entry No. 77, page 253, Catalogue for the third quarter of 1913, is registered for copyright in the name of Maṅgipūḍi Veṅkaṭa Śarma, Pippara, Kistna district, on the 18th November 1913. R. No. 735

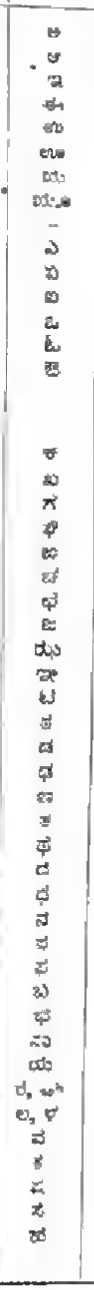
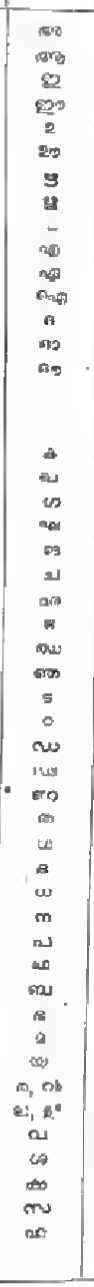
8. **A discourse on Loyalty, Morality, and Religion (English)**, first edition, entry No. 58, page 212, Catalogue for the third quarter of 1913, is registered for copyright in the name of K. Subba Rao, Temple-view, Basavangudi, Bangalore City, on the 27th November 1913. R. No. 1434.

9. **A handbook of Medical Jurisprudence (English)**, second edition, entry No. 6, page 217, Catalogue for the third quarter of 1913, is registered for copyright in the name of Muhammad Abdul Ghani, Lecturer, Police Training School, Vellore, on the 20th December 1913. R. No. 300.

Office of the Registrar of Books,
Madras, 13th January 1914.

M. RANGACHARYA,
Registrar of Books.

THE SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION EMPLOYED IN THIS QUARTERLY CATALOGUE.

SANSKRIT.		Uriya.	Telugu.	Kanarese.	Malayalam.	Tamil.	Equivalent Roman.	Hindustani.	Equivalent Roman.
Nagari.	Grantha.								
							a ā i ī u ū ṛ ṝ ḷ e ai o au ṁ ḥ k kh g gh ṅ c ch j jh ñ ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh ṇ t th d dh n, ṉ p ph b bh m y r, ṟ l, ḷ v ś ṣ s h ḷ		a, á, u, i b p t ṭ s j ch h kh d ḍ z r ṛ s sh s sh s t z s, etc. gh f k k l m n n, ṉ, ṅ, ṇ, w h y, ai, í, é

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1914 [Price, 9 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Panambur Ramakrishnayya Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, South Canara district, privilege leave for one month from date of relief under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Mangalore Narayana Rao, Joint Sub-Registrar, to be in charge of the Registrar's office, South Canara, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Panambur Ramakrishnayya Avargal on leave or until further orders.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 14th February 1914.

Judicial.

No. 9—Transfer.—M.R.Ry. Candamangalam Sitarama Mahadeva Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, of Sattur, is transferred to Coimbatore (*to join at once*).

No. 10—Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Muvara Canmvelli Krishnan Nambiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil practising at Tellicherry, is appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Sattur (Ramnad district) (*to join at once*).

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
12th February 1914.

No. 11. *Transfers.*—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R.Ry. Krishnama Chettiar Sundaram Chettiar Avargal, from Nellore (Principal) to Coimbatore (*to join immediately*).

M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal, from Nellore (Additional) to Nellore (Principal) (*to join immediately*).

No. 12. *Posting.*—M.R.Ry. Mavera Coomvelli Krishnan Nambiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, practising at Tellicherry, appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, is posted to Nellore (Additional).

These cancel notification Nos. 9 and 10, dated 12th February 1914.

No. 13.—*Appointment and Posting.*—M.R.Ry. Tirumalai Muppur Gopalachari Avargal, B.A., Bench Clerk of the High Court, Appellate Side, is appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Vellore (*to join at once*).

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
14th February 1914.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Duncan Grenville Rogers, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 9th February 1914.

Leave.—Under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Alfred Harold Shilling, Assistant Inspector, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months from 23th January 1914.

Confirmation.—The following confirmation is ordered in the Madras Custom House:—

Mr. Millard Frederick Saere, Sub. *pro tem.* Preventive Officer on Rs. 100, to be Preventive Officer on Rs. 100 with effect from 22nd January 1914, the date of the Government Order exempting him from the provisions of article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 11th February 1914.

Transfers and Appointments.—M.R.Ry. Tiruvadi Ayyangar Jagannatha Ayyangar, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Arni Circle (Santavasal Ganja Storehouse) to the charge of the Nandyal Circle, *vice* Mr. Richard Marshall Brookes, Inspector, granted leave. To join urgently on relief.

M.R.Ry. Tyagaraja Sundaram Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, on the expiry of his temporary duty in the Arni Circle, is posted to the same Circle (Santavasal Ganja Storehouse).

Mr. Victor Edward Connor, Sub-Inspector, Second Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector, and posted to the Cuddalore Circle, *vice* Mr Duncan Grenville Rogers, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join forthwith.

M.R.Ry. Ghamburam Setu Rao, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Cuddalore Circle (Manambadi Factory) for temporary duty. To join on 1st March 1914.

Ghulam Muhiuddin Sahib, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector, and posted to the Cuddapah Circle, *vice* Mr. Alfred Harold Shilling, Assistant Inspector, granted leave.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 12th February 1914.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board grants privilege leave for three weeks to Mr. T. P. Peake, District Forest Officer, Tinnevelly, with effect from the 25th February 1914.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 12th February 1914.

FOREST.

Departmental Test.—The following men are declared to have passed the Departmental Test prescribed under sections 66–68 of the Forest Department Code held on 26th January 1914:—

In Procedure and Accounts.

Name.	Rank.	Result.
D. Narasimha Acheri ..	Sub *pro tem.* Accountant, District Forest office, Chittoor.	Passed in the first class.
R. Narayana Rao ..	Acting Head-Clerk, District Forest office, Guntur.	

Madras, 9th February 1914.

Leave.—Mr. C. Mahony, Forest Ranger, Fourth Grade, Anantapur district, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Madras, 10th February 1914.

Leave.—Ranger Sayid-ud din Ahmad Sahib is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days from date of relief

The Range officer, Badvel, to hold charge of the Perimamilla range in addition to his own.

H. E. BRYANT,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 14th February 1914.

Departmental Test.—The following men are declared to have passed in second class the departmental test held in January 1914 in the subjects noted against each :—

(1) Mangu Venanagayya, Accountant, Collector's office, Godavari district—Forest Code and Board's Standing Orders.

(2) Madduri Subbarau, clerk, District Forest office, Lower Godavari, and Acting Deputy Ranger, third grade—Forest Code and Board's Standing Orders.

(3) T. S. Rajah Ayyar, acting second clerk, District Forest office, Kurnool East—Forest Code and Board's Standing Orders.

(4) S. Venkataramanayya, acting accountant, Collector's office, Kurnool—Forest Code only.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

9th February 1914.

Promotions.—The following promotions in the Ranger's class are ordered with effect from 1st January 1914 :—

M.R.Ry. K. C. Kannan, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, permanent.

" A. Swamikutti, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, permanent.

Coimbatore, 12th February 1914.

Departmental Examination.—At the departmental examination held in January 1914, the following subordinates have passed :—

(a) FOREST CODE AND ACCOUNTS.

First Class.

S. Ramamurti Ayyar, head clerk, District Forest office, The Nilgiris.

Second Class.

V. R. Rameswami Ayyar, head clerk, District Forest office, Kollegal.
P. S. Raghavendra Rao, acting head clerk, Forest College, Coimbatore.
S. Venkatarama Ayyar, Range clerk, North Malabar.
C. Somasundara Mudaliyar, acting head clerk, District Forest office, Central Coimbatore.
K. A. Parameswara Ayyar, third clerk, District Forest office, South Malabar.

(b) BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.

Second Class.

S. A. F. Coelho, acting second clerk, District Forest office, South Canara.

C. D. McCARTHY,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 14th February 1914.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Promotions—

With effect from 4th May 1913.

M.R.Ry. Gopichettipalaiam Valaswara Sastrar Kuppuswami Ayyar, from Overseer, First Grade, sub. *pro tem*, to Overseer, First Grade, permanent.

With effect from 1st January 1914.

M.R.Ry. Varaghur Swaminatha Pramthurthihara Ayyar, from Supervisor, Second Grade, to Supervisor, First Grade, temporary.

Fort St. George, 11th February 1914.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Appaswami Ayyar Mangudi Narayanaswami Ayyar, Overseer, First Grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the VII Circle.

Fort St. George, 12th February 1914.

Promotions.—

With effect from the 4th May 1913.

M.R.Ry. Chintadripettah Venkatachella Shanmukha Mudaliyar, from Supervisor, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Supervisor, Second Grade, permanent.

With effect from the 1st January 1914.

M.R.Ry. Chintadripettah Venkatachella Shanmukha Mudaliyar, from Supervisor, Second Grade, to Supervisor, First Grade, temporary.

Fort St. George, 13th February 1914.

Transfer cancelled.—The transfer of Staff Sergeant John Angus MacAlister, Supervisor, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from the Coimbatore division, IV Circle, to the III Circle, notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th February 1914 is hereby cancelled.

S. D. PEARS,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, 15th February 1914.

Re-posting—Mr. K. Narayana Pillai, M.A., B.C.S., appointed Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 150 per mensem and posted to the I Circle as Chief Engineer's memorandum No. 763 C., dated 27th January 1914, is re-posted to the Vizagapatam division.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

11th February 1914.

Posting—M R Ry. T. K. Srinivasa Ayyar, Supervisor, First Grade, Temporary rank, Kurnool division, is posted to the charge of the Nandyal sub division of the same division in relief of M.R.Ry. A. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avergal, Sub-Engineer, transferred to the V Circle.

This cancels his posting to the investigation of Thippayyapalyam Project.

M R Ry. P. S. Narasimha Ayyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, transferred to this circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No 1087 C., dated 5th February 1914, is posted to the Kurnool division for the investigation of the Thippayyapalyam Project. To report himself to the Executive Engineer at Kurnool.

Bellary, 9th February 1914.

Extension of Leave—The privilege leave for two months granted to M R.Ry. T. K. Srinivasa Ayyar, Supervisor, Kurnool division (*vide* Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th November 1913), is extended by one day.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 12th/14th February 1914

Transfer—M.R.Ry. N. R. Raghunatha Rao Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, from the West Coast division to the Coimbatore division, for the charge of Erode section, in succession to M R.Ry Padavi Subbaraya Narasimha Ayyar, Supervisor, transferred to the III Circle in the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department's Memorandum No. 1087 C. of 5th February 1914 (*to join at once*).

Re-posting—M.R.Ry. Vengal Tiruvengadatha Ayyangar Srinivasa Ayyangar Avergal, B.A., Assistant Engineer on Rs. 475 per mensem, transferred to this circle in the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department's Memorandum No. 994 C. of 6th February 1914, is re posted to the Coimbatore division for the charge of the Erode sub-division.

J. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 10th February 1914.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. M. S. Narayanasami Ayyer, Overseer, First Grade, sub. *pro tem*, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's (Public Works Department) notification No. 976-C., dated 4th February 1914, is posted to the North Pennaiyar division.

A. H. MORIN,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 13th February 1914.

Transfer.—M R.Ry. P. Ramachandra Ayyar, Supervisor, from the Cauvery division to the Vennar division for charge of Mannargudi sub-division, *vice* M R.Ry. M. Ramakrishna Ayyar granted privilege leave for one month from 2nd February 1914 afternoon.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 14th February 1914.

Medical.

Posting—Civil Assistant Surgeon U. Annayya, M.B. & C.M., on relief at Local Fund Hospital, Parvatipur, is placed at the disposal of President, District Board, Godavari, as Sanitary Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon M. S. Mangapathi Nayudu, L.M. & S.

(By order.)

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Capt., I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Madras, 11th February 1914.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 6 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected *free of charge* at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy:

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

1105. E. C. Dorey. Automatic disappearing footboard for railway vehicles.

1180. E. A. Walter. A new or improved support for the cradle of the continuous draw gear of a railway wagon.

1196. T. A. White. Improvements in cocks or combination locks.
1216. Abdul Aziz and Mula Baksh. Improvement padlock.
1222. C. F. E. Meares. Automatic safety letter box pillar form.
1234. J. F. Saldhana. Improved system of raising water by air pressure.
1262. G. T. Platts & Co., Limited, and A. R. Stuart. An improved key with wedges for securing railway rails on their supporting chairs.
1267. J. Venning and A. J. Downes. Improvements in or relating to cut-outs for electrical instruments, glow lamps and the like.
1272. R. C. Park. An improved differential or reduction gear.
1278. F. K. Irwin. Improvements relating to the treatment of sewage.
1284. J. H. Shekleton. An improved lock-nut.
1286. E. S. G. Rees. Improvements in centrifugal pumps, turbines, condensers and the like.
1288. J. N. Ellis. Positive automatic steam regulator for boiler feed.
1289. A. Granger. Improvements in pulverizing apparatus.
1291. R. Sumner. An improved machine for the purpose of curling hair, wool, fibres and the like.
1292. A. B. Hawes, J. Wheeler, and Thomas French & Son, Limited. Improvements in attache cases and like handbags.
1293. R. F. Vanner. Improvements in electric heating and cooking apparatus.
1294. A. C. Armstrong. Combination adjustable hygienic desk and seat.
1295. V. Petit. Improvements in or relating to drilling and boring apparatus.
1299. T. W. Ridley. Improvements relating to concrete piles.
1306. Metals Extraction Corporation, Limited. Improvements in or relating to the extraction of zinc from its ores or products.
1307. Societa Agganciamento Cresciniboni. An automatic coupling for railway vehicles and the like.
1310. F. Harrison and F. L. Harrison. Improvements in or relating to incandescent electric lamps.
1311. J. H. Woodington and F. H. Coles. Apparatus for indicating sewage accumulations and stoppages in drains and the like.
1312. Thomas Transmission, Limited. Improvements in and relating to the driving of rail and road vehicles.
1313. G. Fuller, L. Fuller and G. J. A. Fuller. Electrical accumulators or secondary or storage batteries.
1316. J. H. Moore. Improvements in earth closets.
1318. Statax Engine Company, Limited. Improvements in engines.
1322. Fearless Brush Company, Limited. Improvements in and relating to brushes.
1209. G. N. Barcoch. Improvements in and relating to tongueless buckles or the like.
1325. F. Orth. Arch construction for furnaces.
1323. G. B. Bowles and S. W. Bowles. Improvements in brake apparatus for railway wagons and like vehicles.
602. Western Electric Company, Limited. Improvements in switching apparatus for interconnecting the lines of a telephone system.
503. Western Electric Company, Limited. Improvements in switching apparatus for interconnecting the lines of a telephone system.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, Madras, 17th February, 1914.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that, on or about the 9th January 1914, the treasure mentioned below was found by Pathayil Choyi of Kunnamangalam amsam, Ernad taluk, in his paramba :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Three broken pieces of copper pot	0	8	0
2. One brass vessel (uruli) weighing about 10 palams	2	8	0
3. Do. do. 17 palams	4	4	0
4. One old brass spittoon	1	0	0
5. Three small pieces of brass vessel	..		
6. One broken piece of a spittoon (brass)	0	0	8
7. Three brass vessels (uruli) weight about 80 palams	20	0	0
8. One brass water jug (kindi) in 4-palam weight	1	0	0
Total ..	29	2	8

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on 27th July at about 11 A.M. and establish their claims.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
10th February 1914.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of November 1913.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2,224,292	Ganjam	2,221,293	..	..	7	6,651	13	12	2,814	2,789	5,613	..	..	..	2,646	43	4	1,842	1,810	3,652	11	18	17	18	..	..	995	926	92	88
4,152,824	Vizagapatam	2,102,670	..	1	5	8,102	87	1	3,865	3,713	7,578	..	5	7	3,034	28	6	1,824	1,809	3,633	..	..	2	1	..	..	1,872	1,344	29	28
1,652,869	Godavari	1,842,883	..	1	53	8,492	67	1	3,865	3,713	7,578	..	..	13	3,704	44	2	1,824	1,809	3,633	..	..	6	6	..	..	782	765	24	23
1,997,535	Kistna	1,997,535	..	..	156	6,547	348	..	3,476	3,456	6,932	..	..	53	6,124	128	..	1,741	1,704	3,445	..	3	7	38	..	..	749	655	39	37
1,997,535	Guntur	1,997,561	..	..	417	6,344	448	31	3,254	2,975	6,229	..	..	177	6,897	186	49	1,647	1,453	3,050	16	10	23	23	..	..	746	731	62	58
3,528,162	Nellore	4,528,162	18	46	76	1,329	170	..	566	773	1,339	1	20	67	1,243	220	..	765	702	1,477	42	52	21	21	..	..	451	376	281	254
518,650	Madras	518,650	2	4	70	1,267	91	33	2,457	2,385	4,857	..	1	58	3,092	80	14	4,020	1,647	6,167	..	..	2	2	1	..	499	317	171	178
1,454,008	Chingleput	1,436,008	2	..	83	6,716	117	6	3,100	2,975	5,923	..	..	76	4,324	83	10	2,244	1,287	4,403	2	2	42	30	..	..	238	196	166	176
2,362,641	South Arcot	1,362,668	2	..	82	6,716	117	6	3,100	2,975	5,923	..	..	188	3,963	129	44	2,249	1,994	4,243	2	2	68	51	..	..	449	414	122	106
2,868,918	Trichinopoly	2,107,029	..	1	277	5,756	177	21	3,205	3,036	6,241	..	3	188	3,963	129	44	2,249	1,994	4,243	3	1	41	31	..	..	638	517	137	122
2,362,689	Tanjore	2,362,689	..	1	232	6,183	382	17	3,498	3,328	6,814	..	4	171	5,280	202	18	2,788	2,062	5,250	412	72	31	35	..	2	326	380	204	174
1,922,839	Madura	1,922,839	..	2	166	4,316	185	57	2,497	2,438	4,935	..	..	102	6,636	209	30	2,085	1,881	3,966	164	166	42	38	..	..	426	384	149	146
2,528,463	Ramnad	1,956,452	..	..	151	2,476	514	32	2,044	1,847	3,891	..	..	91	2,537	373	13	1,488	1,325	2,811	129	182	16	20	..	..	426	456	117	208
1,760,819	Tinnevelly	1,760,819	..	1	450	6,351	318	..	3,272	3,090	6,362	4	..	87	5,711	218	..	2,120	2,167	4,287	20	11	4	2	..	..	288	488	169	170
971,543	Kurnool	838,199	..	..	128	2,602	204	18	1,472	1,456	2,928	..	..	67	1,442	210	6	867	849	1,716	6	8	14	14	..	..	204	244	28	34
833,998	Cuddapah	833,998	1	..	65	2,885	216	26	1,454	1,344	2,800	..	..	58	1,191	132	41	691	612	1,303	22	16	12	13	..	..	243	213	24	22
982,362	Bellary	832,962	..	..	14	2,485	286	16	1,464	1,397	2,861	..	1	12	2,163	247	14	1,264	1,184	2,448	8	5	47	41	38	34	152	128	83	77
883,223	Anantapur	863,229	..	..	11	2,712	247	16	1,432	1,358	2,790	..	1	2	1,974	187	22	826	900	1,830	2	10	24	24	2	1	148	147	45	36
1,960,950	North Arcot	1,960,960	..	..	85	5,988	311	41	3,200	3,159	6,359	..	..	24	3,712	383	26	2,024	2,118	4,142	1	9	53	54	107	107	210	217	247	246
1,238,742	Chittoor	1,238,742	..	1	7	3,239	185	..	1,736	1,697	3,433	1	..	4	3,197	80	..	1,176	1,106	2,282	40	34	48	41	2	..	371	287	98	92
1,766,980	Salem	1,766,980	1	..	87	6,201	189	6	2,694	2,703	5,397	..	..	36	3,658	84	13	1,817	1,867	3,184	..	..	21	28	4	4	488	484	108	98
2,118,884	Coimbatore	2,118,884	..	6	64	6,957	108	8	3,026	2,952	5,978	..	1	26	3,866	88	13	1,955	2,038	3,993	2	..	38	57	161	183	258	282	228	242
418,618	The Nilgiris	118,618	2	2	37	212	7	88	184	134	288	1	..	32	207	8	21	150	122	272	..	..	1	..	8	9	32	30	16	20
1,158,227	South Canara	1,185,227	1	..	207	2,502	463	6	1,638	1,518	3,156	..	1	119	1,337	212	8	795	879	1,674	4	3	10	6	4	8	178	245	92	92
3,020,491	Malabar	3,010,061	1	0	140	6,147	6,070	6	4,263	4,192	8,378	..	6	96	2,823	1,456	3	2,230	2,146	4,384	3	3	4	6	1	1	723	752	178	174
41,870,120	Total ..	40,388,179	32	85	3,142	107,217	6,280	466	60,864	58,642	119,506	6	57	1,857	67,761	5,237	214	37,985	37,210	76,168	812	660	478	574	258	406	11,612	11,208	2,648	2,794

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1913—*contd.*

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—*contd.*												Still-birth or born dead.		RATES PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM												AVERAGE RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTH IN THE PERIOD FIVE YEARS ENDING 1912	
			CAUSES OF DEATH—*contd.*																						Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been brought into force.		Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force.			
			Registratory diseases.		Injuries.																									
					Suicides		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.		Rabies		All other Causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
2,921,282	Ganjam ..	2,221,292	35	19	4	1	6	16	1	..	2	..	..	..	186	201	8	12	0·2	0·1	..	10·6	0·3	0·3	0·2	2·1	30·7	14·6	27·3	16·2	30·1	11·2	29·6	18·6
2,189,821	Vizagapatam.	2,189,876	22	18	..	..	7	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	128	110	6	13	..	0·02	..	10·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	1·4	34·4	17·2	40·6	19·6	34·2	19·7	41·2	22·4
1,462,849	Godavari ..	1,462,849	27	44	1	0	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	528	549	11	7	..	0·1	..	11·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	7·8	31·1	20·8	45·8	28·7	33·6	23·2	40·0	28·8
1,997,630	Kistna ..	1,997,630	208	199	..	1	11	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	721	734	33	21	0·09	0·1	..	8·6	0·4	0·4	0·1	6·6	32·3	20·4	32·9	18·0	31·4	20·0	33·1	19·6
1,697,681	Guntur ..	1,697,681	80	76	1	4	6	10	6	3	..	..	1	..	662	688	18	28	0·2	0·2	..	10·4	0·3	0·3	0·2	6·6	34·6	21·8	43·3	27·6	44·8	32·6	39·6	23·4
1,928,163	Nellore ..	1,324,382	..	..	1	1	12	12	..	..	4	..	..	..	378	379	23	36	0·7	0·8	..	7·5	0·3	0·3	0·2	6·6	33·8	21·1	37·6	14·9	31·2	21·2	42·8	40·7
518,660	Madras ..	518,660	104	109	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	291	301	34	24	0·1	0·1	..	8·7	0·3	0·3	0·1	4·7	37·6	*	*	*	*	*	42·3	30·7
1,406,098	Chingleput	1,406,098	72	76	1	1	10	6	2	1	1	1	..	..	1,092	1,083	34	31	..	0·6	..	3·7	1·3	1·3	0·2	13·7	42·9	27·8	41·1	26·6	43·2	27·0	49·3	29·9
2,362,588	South Arcot..	2,362,588	97	76	2	0	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1,434	1,436	4	..	0·02	0·6	..	6·6	1·4	1·3	0·3	14·2	39·0	22·2	37·3	20·8	31·2	23·8	34·0	28·3
2 818,215	Trichinopoly	2,107,699	56	49	7	3	6	8	17	14	..	..	1	..	1,423	1,393	50	49	0·02	1·4	..	4·1	1·5	0·5	0·3	13·0	36·0	24·9	38·1	23·3	35·0	24·0	34·0	29·0
2 362,588	Tanjore ..	2,362,588	93	52	3	0	21	13	10	11	..	..	1	1	2,024	2,218	110	77	1·3	0·3	0·01	3·7	1·6	1·1	0·3	21·8	35·1	22·6	34·0	23·8	34·3	28·8	30·4	23·7
1,332,832	Madura ..	1,922,832	108	64	2	7	10	8	3	2	1	3	1	..	1,151	1,061	22	31	2·2	0·3	..	6·1	1·1	1·1	0·3	13·0	30·6	25·0	31·1	25·0	27·8	21·6	†	†
1,858,183	Ramnad ..	1,858,183	70	58	..	3	6	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	720	726	13	16	0·1	0·3	..	5·6	1·5	0·8	0·2	10·6	28·6	21·1	40·6	31·6	30·6	20·6	20·5	†
1 750,014	Tinnevelly ..	1,799,819	62	49	3	4	17	5	1	..	..	..	1	2	1,530	1,468	61	41	0·3	0·04	..	6·6	1·5	0·8	0·2	21·1	42·6	29·1	31·6	24·6	44·6	29·2	37·8	31·6
976,542	Kurnool ..	976,542	37	34	3	2	4	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	276	326	17	19	0·2	0·4	..	10·6	0·6	0·6	0·2	6·5	32·1	22·6	16·6	7·6	41·4	23·6	24·6	26·0
803,995	Cuddapah ..	803,995	60	50	1	0	8	5	5	2	..	1	..	..	217	224	12	11	0·6	0·4	..	8·0	1·5	0·3	0·3	8·0	31·0	18·6	44·6	29·0	32·6	17·8	27·7	29·2
962,952	Bellary ..	962,952	47	41	2	1	8	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	853	835	8	4	1·2	1·1	0·8	3·6	1·4	1·4	0·2	20·8	34·7	20·2	29·4	23·4	33·1	22·7	31·4	32·1
963,223	Anantapur ..	963,223	66	72	2	2	2	6	2	1	14	6	..	..	684	626	26	8	0·6	0·6	0·1	8·2	1·3	0·8	0·4	16·4	27·6	23·8	30·7	21·6	37·6	23·4	34·1	30·0
1,080,960	North Arcot.	1,080,960	128	92	3	1	13	7	6	5	..	..	..	..	1,239	1,320	58	32	0·3	0·6	1·6	6·8	1·6	1·6	0·2	16·8	39·6	25·7	40·1	28·8	37·9	23·0	39·7	28·6
1,224,742	Chittoor ..	1,224,742	108	76	1	1	11	14	7	4	1	1	..	1	661	697	27	17	0·7	0·9	0·08	7·8	1·6	1·8	0·4	9·8	33·7	22·4	28·9	20·9	34·4	21·8	†	†
1,766,880	Salem ..	1,766,880	99	91	2	2	13	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	1,008	943	27	24	..	0·3	0·1	8·1	0·9	1·8	0·3	13·4	36·8	21·8	18·6	9·6	36·5	23·1	33·8	29·6
4,115,681	Coimbatore ..	4,115,681	144	133	6	3	14	20	4	3	..	..	3	6	1,958	1,956	6	8	0·01	0·6	1·9	8·1	0·8	1·8	0·3	19·6	34·8	22·6	31·8	20·1	38·5	23·1	32·6	26·5
218,618	The Nilgiris	118,618	13	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	66	64	1	2	..	0·3	1·7	8·4	4·6	4·6	0·1	16·3	39·5	27·9	*	*	28·8	28·1	31·6	19·6
1,106,227	South Canara.	1,106,227	88	52	3	4	19	6	6	3	..	..	1	1	348	421	66	62	0·1	0·2	0·1	6·7	1·5	0·8	0·4	7·8	23·4	17·0	*	*	33·4	16·8	31·4	23·1
3,020,691	Malabar ..	3,018,091	168	110	3	5	28	12	23	6	1	..	1	6	1,100	1,062	143	98	0·09	0·03	0·01	6·6	1·4	1·1	0·3	11·8	33·9	17·7	*	*	33·7	17·3	33·7	19·6
47,879,160	Total ..	46,355,170	1,922	1,611	64	63	305	197	165	94	27	14	11	13	19,435	19,531	822	638	0·4	0·3	0·2	8·6	1·7	1·1	0·2	11·8	35·3	22·6	35·6	25·6	35·6	21·2	35·6	23·6

* Madras Act III of 1899 is not in force in this district.

† Being a newly formed district, the information is not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
22nd January 1914.

K. T. MATTHEW, D.SY., D.P.H. (Cantab.),
for Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of November 1913.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS — Class: Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births: M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS — Class: Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths: M.	F.	Total.	Cholera: M.	F.	Small-pox: M.	F.	Plague: M.	F.	Fevers: M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,472,876	Madura ..	1,472,876	..	1	122	6,503	167	26	1,869	1,879	3,748	..	..	76	2,017	171	28	1,877	1,914	3,791	166	147	21	23	..	..	352	270
713,746	Ramnad ..	713,746	.	..	36	1,322	29	1	762	675	1,437	.	..	17	975	59	..	526	555	1,081	6	6	2	1	..	..	68	112
2,187,622	Total ..	2,187,622	..	1	158	6,944	196	26	2,631	2,553	5,185	..	..	92	2,992	230	28	2,403	2,469	4,872	172	153	23	24	..	..	420	382

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS — Causes of Death: Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries: Suicides.	Wounds or Accidents.	Snake-bite.	Killed by Wild Beasts.	Rabies.	All other causes.	Still births or born dead.	Ratio per mille of population: Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.
			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.										
			30 31	32 33	34 35	36 37	38 39	40 41	42 43	44 45	46 47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
1,473,876	Madura ..	1,473,876	129 103	79 45	6 2	9 5	2 1	1 0	.. ..	867 849	26 27	2·5	0·6	..	4·8	2·1	1·0	0·3	10·1	51·3	26·3
713,746	Ramnad ..	713,746	64 48	26 21	.. 3	4 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	844 334	4 3	0·1	0·1	..	2·5	1·8	0·3	0·3	11·6	24·6	1·76
2,187,622	Total ..	2,187,622	173 177	105 66	6 5	13 8	3 1	1 0	.. ..	1,201 1,203	24 30	1·7	0·4	..	4·4	2·0	1·0	0·3	13·6	30·6	23·6

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
22nd January 1914.

K. T. MATTHEW, D.SC., D.P.H. (Cantab.),
for Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1913.

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.																	
			CLASS.						TOTAL BIRTHS.			CLASS.						TOTAL DEATHS.			CAUSES OF DEATH.									
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
																					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam ..	Chicacole ..	17,852	..	..	..	44	2	11	31	26	57	..	..	..	25	2	4	13	18	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	2
	Berhampur ..	31,468	..	..	1	92	8	..	48	48	97	..	..	..	40	4	..	31	26	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..
	Parlakimedi ..	18,370	..	..	3	70	..	..	28	44	72	..	..	..	30	1	..	16	15	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..
Vizagapatam {	Vizagapatam ..	43,413	..	1	8	115	6	..	69	60	129	..	3	1	51	4	..	42	42	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	4	1
	Bimlipatam ..	6,314	..	..	..	31	4	..	13	20	33	..	..	..	8	..	..	2	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Vizianagram ..	37,660	..	..	3	72	2	..	46	33	83	..	..	3	31	1	..	38	30	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	10	14
	Anakapalle ..	29,628	..	..	..	61	..	..	28	25	51	..	..	..	34	..	..	23	11	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	3	4
Godavari ..	Cocanada ..	54,110	..	1	6	170	6	..	87	99	179	..	..	5	86	3	..	40	52	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	3	4
	Rajahmundry ..	48,417	..	..	3	181	7	..	82	87	169	..	..	2	76	3	..	44	54	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	1	2
	Ellore ..	37,813	..	..	4	181	20	..	108	80	200	..	..	1	92	13	..	53	52	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	3	3
Kistna ..	Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	..	3	127	12	..	70	69	142	..	..	..	61	7	..	44	54	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	2	2
	Bezwada ..	32,367	..	..	4	80	24	..	53	57	128	..	..	1	55	8	..	41	33	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	2
	Gudur ..	49,528	..	..	6	87	30	..	62	76	144	..	..	3	73	24	..	38	46	100	..	..	4	6	..	..	5	9	1	..
Guntur .	Ongole ..	18,288	..	..	3	30	4	..	32	16	37	..	..	2	29	1	..	23	10	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	2
	Tenali ..	18,188	..	..	..	61	8	..	33	31	72	..	..	..	33	3	..	21	14	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Nellore ..	Nellore ..	33,248	..	..	1	81	16	..	58	43	88	1	..	2	74	22	..	56	48	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	2
Madras ..	Madras ..	518,660	10	45	76	1,529	176	..	860	776	1,636	2	33	67	1,202	225	..	755	762	1,517	..	..	2	1	..	..	159	117	171	178
Chingleput .	Conjeveram ..	53,864	..	..	1	120	1	..	118	107	222	..	..	1	161	8	..	91	93	184	..	..	3	2	..	..	4	4	13	17
	Chingleput ..	11,476	..	..	1	42	6	..	33	23	48	..	..	..	26	..	..	13	13	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	3
South Arcot	Cuddalore ..	66,074	2	..	3	180	8	..	98	101	199	..	..	3	150	8	..	77	73	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	2	3
	Chidambaram ..	21,827	..	..	..	86	4	..	39	48	90	..	..	..	40	2	..	16	29	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ..	128,513	..	2	41	300	39	8	206	185	391	..	1	44	226	49	..	147	185	311	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	5	16	21
	Srirangam ..	24,799	..	..	..	76	..	..	41	35	76	..	..	..	65	..	..	35	24	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	3
	Karur ..	17,874	..	..	..	54	6	..	33	27	60	..	..	2	44	1	..	22	25	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	3
	Tanjore ..	60,341	..	..	15	198	16	..	114	111	225	..	..	14	173	10	..	89	102	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	27	18
	Kumbakonam ..	64,647	..	..	..	182	6	..	95	93	188	..	..	3	203	11	..	102	114	217	2	..	3	1	..	..	8	11	11	16
Tanjore ..	Mayavaram ..	27,121	..	..	2	102	8	..	48	62	108	..	..	1	71	3	..	32	43	75	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	2	8
	Negapatam ..	60,165	..	1	12	119	24	..	76	92	168	..	4	10	119	36	3	82	97	179	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	6	14	21
	Mannargudi ..	21,398	..	..	..	78	..	..	37	38	76	..	..	..	78	3	..	40	40	80	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	14	16
Madura ..	Madura ..	134,130	..	1	14	360	13	..	200	208	408	..	..	2	355	21	..	218	174	392	8	8	12	16	..	..	48	37	28	30
	Periyakulam ..	18,715	..	..	11	60	6	..	38	41	79	..	..	2	58	9	..	30	33	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	13	12
Madura .	Dindigul ..	85,060	..	..	20	74	7	..	53	48	101	..	..	10	53	13	..	47	36	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	11	7
	Palni ..	18,211	..	..	6	87	6	..	49	52	98	..	..	1	48	7	..	27	26	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Kodaikanal ..	2,906	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[Continued on next page.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1918—*cont.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—*cont.*														Still-birth or born dead.		Ratio per mille of population per annum.										Average ratio per mille of population, for the corresponding months of the previous five years ended 1913	
			Causes of Death—*cont.*																											
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										All other causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snakebite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.		Rabies.																		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Tanjam	Chicacole	17,852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	..	1	..	..	..	2·2	2·7	..	..	19·8	38·3	21·1	33·8	31·9
	Berhampur	81,466	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	18	..	..	..	..	..	6·7	1·4	1·8	..	11·6	37·6	17·0	43·5	42·1
	Parlakimedi	18,320	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	0·8	..	..	15·9	47·6	20·4	38·6	34·8
	Vizagapatam	42,416	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	27	..	..	..	..	..	5·6	1·4	2·2	0·8	13·4	34·2	26·5	31·4	30·8
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam	6,314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1·9	1·9	3·8	..	..	30·6	19·4	33·7	34·5
	Vizianagram	37,650	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	7·6	2·4	2·2	0·5	2·6	34·8	22·0	33·8	27·8
	Anakapalle	20,620	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	..	..	..	..	..	7·7	4·1	3·8	..	7·7	33·0	10·1	33·0	26·3
Godavari	Cocanada	54,110	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	31	..	..	..	..	..	6·3	1·6	0·2	0·2	11·7	40·2	20·1	40·4	29·9
	Rajahmundry	46,117	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	31	..	..	..	..	..	7·6	0·8	0·7	0·3	10·6	42·5	19·8	44·3	31·8
	Ellore	37,818	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	25	..	..	..	..	..	9·3	2·6	..	..	21·0	55·9	29·6	47·8	33·6
Kistna	Masulipatam	42,126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	30	..	..	..	..	..	5·4	1·4	10·0	..	18·6	42·6	28·2	36·8	34·6
	Bezwada	32,857	10	11	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	6	1	..	..	..	4·3	2·5	3·5	..	13·7	48·6	17·4	44·8	34·2
	Guntur	40,529	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	25	6	4	..	..	..	4·3	0·9	2·1	0·2	19·8	43·2	30·0	52·4	39·6
Guntur	Ongole	13,295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	2	..	..	..	4·5	2·7	..	..	19·5	33·8	19·2	42·6	6·2
	Tenali	18,196	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	1	..	..	..	10·0	..	6·7	..	3·7	41·8	23·6	49·5	23·5
Nellore	Nellore	53,546	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	35	..	..	..	..	..	9·1	2·2	..	..	20·4	39·2	37·8	43·4	32·3
Madras	Madras	518,660	104	109	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	337	344	38	34	0·1	0·1	..	9·2	8·2	0·3	0·1	16·8	38·4	37·6	42·3	40·7
	Conjeevaram	59,564	10	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	60	7	..	..	2·1	..	9·4	2·6	4·0	0·2	26·4	50·1	41·6	48·6	39·0
Chingleput	Chingleput	11,528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	4	..	..	..	..	4·3	7·8	..	..	16·7	48·1	37·2	63·6	60·2
	Cuddalore	58,974	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	64	4	..	..	..	..	8·2	1·7	2·7	0·2	20·2	49·2	31·6	41·6	34·7
South Arcot	Chidambaram	21,827	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	23	..	..	..	..	..	1·1	6·6	..	..	20·6	34·3	26·8	34·6	33·7
	Trichinopoly	123,512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	139	7	11	..	0·1	..	1·3	3·6	..	..	28·7	38·5	30·7	40·7	34·8
Trichinopoly	Srirangam	24,709	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	27	4	3	..	..	..	3·4	6·4	..	0·6	20·6	32·3	28·9	33·6	32·3
	Karur	12,474	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	1	..	..	..	..	6·3	6·4	4·8	..	10·6	41·8	32·8	48·7	33·8
	Tanjore	80,241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	77	..	..	..	0·4	..	6·2	6·1	..	..	20·0	45·4	33·7	41·3	37·4
Tanjore	Kumbakonam	66,647	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	61	4	..	0·6	0·4	..	6·3	4·8	..	..	20·6	35·4	40·6	39·2	34·4
	Mayavaram	27,121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	30	2	1	0·8	..	..	7·2	1·8	..	0·9	23·2	46·4	33·6	41·4	37·0
	Negapatam	60,168	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	44	38	4	3	1·6	0·8	..	6·8	7·3	..	0·8	21·8	33·5	32·2	31·7	33·4
	Mannargudi	31,388	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	26	3	..	..	0·8	..	5·4	12·7	0·8	..	26·0	46·2	46·6	30·0	34·1
Madura	Madura	160,130	6	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	109	93	2	1	1·6	1·6	..	6·6	5·8	1·6	0·2	18·9	37·9	28·4	44·9	32·6
	Periyakulam	18,716	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	8·2	16·3	0·6	..	16·6	52·4	41·0	31·6	40·6
	Dindigul	36,082	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	2·4	6·7	..	0·6	24·6	49·1	33·4	61·8	39·3
	Palni	18,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·6	..	..	47·9	46·5	68·8	56·6	61·0
	Kodaikanal	3,966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8·2	..	..	4·6	29·3	3·4	30·9	25·1

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1913—*cont.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.																	
			Class.						Total Births.			Class.						Total Deaths			Causes of Death.									
			Europeans.	Eurasians	Indian Christians	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
																					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ramnad ..	Sivilliputtur ..	20,068	..	..	..	142	..	..	87	58	145	..	..	1	59	..	..	97	32	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	7
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	44,306	..	..	3	139	18	..	81	80	161	..	..	1	128	15	..	77	62	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	10	10
	Palamcottah ..	44,805	..	..	9	93	33	..	83	59	142	..	..	8	98	27	..	91	59	150	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	15	12
	Tuticorin ..	40,185	..	..	37	103	18	..	89	58	147	4	..	83	33	9	..	76	58	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	22	16	9
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	58,040	..	..	8	46	10	..	37	28	65	..	..	3	40	4	..	44	48	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	1	1
	Nandyal ..	16,230	..	..	1	26	17	..	24	15	39	..	..	1	29	8	..	20	16	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	17,807	..	..	6	10	27	2	32	28	53	..	..	1	17	14	5	28	11	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	3	4
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	34,466	..	..	6	101	67	..	77	97	174	..	..	..	68	46	..	42	53	95	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Adoni ..	31,046	..	..	..	70	60	..	55	61	116	..	..	..	34	15	..	22	25	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	1	..
	Hospet ..	17,071	..	..	..	93	3	..	11	26	37	..	..	..	12	4	..	8	8	16	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	14	2
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	8,457	..	..	..	19	16	..	16	18	34	..	..	..	24	10	..	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
	Vellore ..	60,748	..	..	2	159	63	..	96	113	209	..	..	..	86	8	..	68	74	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	12	12
	Gudiyattam ..	33,990	..	..	..	86	7	..	31	41	72	..	..	..	27	2	..	18	13	31	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1
North Arcot.	Wallajapet ..	9,962	..	..	..	33	8	..	24	17	41	..	..	1	30	3	..	23	23	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
	Tiruvannamalai.	21,244	..	..	2	63	9	..	41	39	79	..	..	1	30	6	..	27	20	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tirupattur ..	10,470	..	..	..	91	10	6	28	19	47	..	..	..	19	1	..	13	21	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	2	2
	Vaniyambadi ..	20,402	..	..	..	82	31	..	31	31	62	..	..	..	42	1	..	20	23	43	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	16
Chittoor ..	Tirupati ..	16,781	..	..	..	83	8	..	54	14	68	..	..	6	132	16	..	100	76	176	..	..	1	1	87	102	..	..	14	10
Salem ..	Salem ..	89,163	..	..	..	280	24	..	161	145	306	..	..	6	209	20	..	140	188	328	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	5
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	47,067	..	4	9	111	8	..	76	52	127	..	..	..	37	3	..	22	18	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
	Erode ..	18,761	..	..	..	84	12	..	47	32	79	..	..	..	8	4	18	23	18	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Ootacamund ..	18,838	1	3	18	10	1	30	34	25	59	..	..	..	14	3	..	17	22	39	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	12	4
Nilgiris, The	Coonoor ..	9,933	1	..	..	14	2	..	12	14	27	1	..	..	27	..	..	19	17	36	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
South Canara	Mangalore ..	49,412	1	..	42	78	14	..	78	65	133	..	..	20	89	10	..	27	23	50	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	5	1	1
	Tellicherry ..	29,268	..	..	4	47	32	..	48	57	105	..	2	3	17	26	..	27	23	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	1	1
	Calicut ..	78,447	..	..	7	97	107	1	110	103	213	..	2	7	68	3	..	66	76	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..
Malabar ..	Palghat ..	44,519	..	..	6	116	26	..	78	62	141	..	..	4	82	2	..	50	46	96	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
	Cochin ..	20,823	..	5	24	12	15	..	31	24	55	..	..	1	33	8	..	11	20	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..
	Cannanore ..	26,557	1	1	3	56	37	..	44	33	82	..	..	1	10	15	..	29	17	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	3,813,359	18	61	439	7,594	1,302	82	4,503	4,832	9,335	8	32	392	6,840	1,042	28	5,643	5,647	7,287	16	17	20	21	107	169	488	460	867	494

[*Continued on next page.*

Ret as showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of November 1913—*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—*contd.*														Still-birth or born dead.		Ratio per mille of population per annum.								Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1913.	
			Causes of Death—*contd.*																									
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										All other causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.																
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.												
			33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Second	Srivilliputtur	25,068	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	28	2	2	..	..	..	0·1	0·2	0·2	..	20·8	30·7	33·8	27·2	30·4
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,803	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	61	43	..	2	..	0·2	..	1·0	7·8	0·2	..	25·8	43·7	36·8	38·8	36·4
	Palamcottah	44,999	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	31	3	3	..	..	..	0·8	6·2	0·4	0·8	13·8	38·5	32·8	44·4	47·8
Tuticorin	Tuticorin	40,184	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	34	8	8	0·2	..	..	1·2	7·6	2·3	0·3	25·3	46·9	40·8	42·8	49·5
Kurnool	Kurnool	20,040	7	5	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	18·7	8·8	4·7	..	8·6	41·4	41·6	42·3	33·6
	Nandyal	16,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	1	1	..	..	..	12·9	1·4	..	..	19·0	34·5	25·8	30·7	29·7
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,507	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	4	6	..	..	..	..	2·7	0·6	..	17·1	38·2	23·0	33·1	31·1
Bellary	Bellary	34,959	17	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	61	6	1	..	..	..	6·7	6·0	13·8	..	29·9	60·6	50·1	36·6	32·2
	Adoni	31,645	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	46	..	..	..	..	..	5·1	3·0	..	..	30·7	48·6	45·8	33·6	29·3
Anantapur	Hindpur	17,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	4·1	0·4	..	0·4	24·8	25·4	32·3	*	*
	Anantapur	8,467	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	..	..	1·4	..	2·8	1·4	..	..	..	18·1	48·0	22·0	30·8	30·8
North Arcot	Vellore	48,740	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	52	10	8	..	..	0·2	1·4	4·6	1·2	..	24·5	33·3	31·6	43·4	31·5
	Gudiyattam	28,309	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	9	2	2	..	..	..	1·0	8·2	2·3	..	13·8	37·8	31·3	33·6	47·2
	Walajapet	9,952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	1	3	..	..	..	4·0	8·0	0·4	..	20·0	40·1	34·8	35·7	38·8
	Tiruvachanallur	21,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	27	..	1	..	..	..	2·4	3·3	..	..	16·2	19·1	27·6	42·6	42·6
	Tirupattur	16,470	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	2	1	..	0·1	..	1·8	6·5	6·0	..	33·2	54·6	123·6	40·6	42·1
Chittoor	Vaniyambadi	28,468	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	8·0	..	..	10·7	47·6	50·0	42·9	48·6
Salem	Tirupati	18,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	40	12	1	1	..	..	..	22·4	2·6	..	0·6	15·3	18·4	31·0	32·8	38·9
	Salem	59,158	7	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	52	4	1	..	..	0·8	1·1	6·6	2·4	..	25·7	35·6	34·0	44·7	40·0
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	47,067	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	32	..	..	..	..	0·2	46·3	7·6	2·3	0·6	21·4	32·6	32·6	36·7	43·3
	Erode	18,781	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	..	..	..	..	0·7	..	7·6	0·8	..	15·3	37·3	30·1	41·4	40·8
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,529	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	18	..	1	..	..	..	0·6	3·2	..	..	12·9	32·3	28·9	28·1	28·7
South Canara	Coonoor	9,833	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·3	16·4	..	18·9	33·1	47·6	46·2	33·8
	Mangalore	48,412	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	21	6	2	..	0·2	..	2·6	1·6	2·8	0·4	11·5	33·4	30·1	35·6	30·8
	Tellicherry	29,253	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	8	3	2	..	..	..	2·6	2·5	0·7	..	9·6	42·8	28·7	30·5	25·8
Malabar	Calicut	70,437	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	48	5	2	..	..	..	1·6	2·1	1·4	..	10·8	32·9	28·3	28·1	24·2
	Palghat	44,316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	41	6	4	..	..	..	4·8	3·0	..	..	23·1	38·7	31·8	26·1	26·0
	Cochin	20,022	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	1·1	..	4·2	5·6	0·5	0·3	9·6	8·2	33·4	31·0	22·5
	Cannanore	28,927	13	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	1	0	..	..	..	2·1	0·4	7·2	0·5	8·6	31·0	19·6	24·3	24·9
	Total ..	2,619,806	312	268	1	0	32	13	2	1	....	4	3	2,020	2,009	109	113	0·1	0·1	1·0	8·4	6·3	2·7	0·1	16·4	41·9	33·0	40·0	37·3

* Being a newly formed town the information is not available.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
22nd January 1914.

K. T. MATTHEW, D.Sc., D.P.H. (Cantab.),
for *Sanitary Commissioner for Madras*.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 18th January 1914.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.														Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	
		Class.				Total Births.			Class.				Total Deaths			Causes of Death.								
		Christians	Hindus	Mahammadans	Other classes.	M	F.	Total	Christians	Hindus	Mahammadans	Other classes	M	F.	Total	Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Enteric Fever.	Injuries	All other causes.	Total Births.	Total Deaths
Madura ..	134,130	4	76	2	..	44	40	84	2	118	12	..	69	63	132	16	2	..	28	31	3	..	49	32·7	51·3
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	6	50	10	..	24	32	56	7	48	13	..	28	39	68	..	..	..	4	12	..	..	52	27·8	28·3
Calicut ..	78,417	4	25	28	..	25	31	56	1	18	16	..	20	18	38	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	31	39·2	25·3
Kumbakonam ..	61,647	..	21	..	..	12	9	21	2	20	2	..	16	24	24	24	..	..	..	20	1	..	49	16·0	75·8
Tanjore ..	60,841	3	41	5	..	23	26	49	2	48	3	..	29	22	51	1	..	..	3	9	..	1	37	42·3	44·1
Nagapatam ..	60,188	7	18	4	..	14	15	29	14	24	21	..	32	27	59	9	..	12	..	6	7	..	97	25·1	69·8
Salem ..	59,153	..	40	3	..	23	20	43	1	50	1	..	20	29	52	..	1	..	4	7	2	..	38	37·9	45·8
Cuddalore ..	58,574	1	28	..	..	15	16	32	3	56	5	..	30	28	94	2	..	..	..	12	..	1	41	29·5	59·0
Cocanada ..	54,110	..	19	3	..	10	12	22	..	17	..	..	10	7	17	..	..	..	6	9	3	1	9	21·2	16·4
Conjeeveram ..	53,564	..	33	..	..	15	18	33	..	42	..	..	22	20	42	..	..	..	1	9	9	1	22	31·8	40·7
Vellore ..	49,716	..	18	9	..	13	13	26	..	25	7	..	20	12	32	..	..	1	3	5	..	1	12	25·8	22·9
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	..	23	1	..	9	15	24	..	21	..	..	12	9	21	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	14	39·0	30·1
Mangalore ..	48,412	19	17	4	..	20	17	37	19	19	2	..	19	9	28	..	..	4	..	5	4	..	14	59·0	40·9
Coimbatore ..	47,007	1	26	3	..	14	15	30	2	42	1	..	25	20	45	..	..	19	..	4	2	2	19	33·3	49·9
Palamcottah ..	44,809	2	15	12	..	15	14	29	1	46	19	..	37	28	65	65	..	..	9	9	4	3	13	33·7	75·5
Tinnevelly ..	44,805	1	33	5	..	18	21	39	..	44	8	..	20	32	52	5	..	..	9	9	1	..	34	45·4	69·5
Palghat ..	44,819	..	19	4	..	17	6	23	..	16	7	..	15	8	23	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	9	27·1	27·1
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	..	20	3	..	14	9	23	..	14	..	..	10	4	14	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	9	27·5	18·3
Masulipatam ..	42,123	2	23	4	..	16	14	29	..	14	3	..	6	11	17	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	35·9	21·9
Guntur ..	40,523	4	21	7	..	15	13	32	..	39	11	..	29	22	60	..	27	..	2	..	3	..	13	41·2	51·3
Tuticorin ..	40,136	3	24	..	..	17	10	27	3	20	2	..	19	14	30	1	..	..	3	10	1	..	16	35·0	38·9
Ellore ..	37,813	2	37	4	..	24	12	42	..	22	4	..	13	11	28	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	17	57·8	35·8
Vizianagram ..	37,550	..	15	1	..	7	11	16	..	9	1	..	8	5	10	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	8	40·3	19·8
Bellary ..	34,956	3	22	12	..	17	19	36	3	58	30	..	30	43	73	..	22	..	2	4	10	1	51	53·7	108·9
Nellore ..	33,216	1	14	1	..	6	10	16	1	17	3	..	18	6	24	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	17	28·1	33·0
Bezwada ..	32,867	1	21	3	..	17	8	25	..	13	..	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	9	39·7	20·6
Adoni	31,815	..	12	6	..	8	10	18	..	40	43	..	48	34	82	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	17	29·7	166·9
Berhampur ..	31,450	..	17	1	..	8	10	18	..	18	1	..	12	7	19	..	..	..	8	2	3	..	11	29·8	51·5
Tellicherry ..	29,258	..	19	15	..	20	14	34	..	6	6	..	6	4	12	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	6	60·9	21·4
Srivilliputtur ..	28,086	1	23	..	..	14	10	24	..	24	..	..	10	14	24	..	..	..	1	4	2	1	16	45·5	45·5
Cannanore ..	28,057	3	8	11	..	13	6	19	1	5	3	..	11	2	13	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	7	34·2	25·2
Mayaveram ..	27,121	2	18	1	..	10	11	21	3	33	..	..	15	20	35	11	..	..	..	4	..	..	29	40·4	57·8
Kurnool ..	26,940	1	9	14	..	13	11	24	1	18	27	..	21	23	44	..	10	..	14	3	2	..	9	48·1	88·1
Dindigul ..	25,032	2	10	3	..	11	10	21	2	7	3	..	9	4	13	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	9	43·7	25·0
Ootacamund ..	18,829	6	3	..	3	5	9	14	..	3	2	3	4	4	8	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	2	38·8	22·1
Total ..	1,012,613	78	830	176	3	550	536	1,088	88	1,068	264	3	724	674	1,398	103	128	35	120	204	70	12	722	34·1	43·8

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
10th February 1914.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 14th February 1914.

Districts	First period (August 1898 to June 1903)		Second period (July 1903 to June 1906).		Third period (July 1906 to June 1911)		Fourth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Sixth period (July 1913 to June 1914).		Seventh period (July 1914 to July 1915).		Eighth period (July 1915 to June 1916).		Ninth period (July 1916 to June 1917).		Tenth period (July 1917 to June 1918).		Eleventh period (July 1918 to June 1919).		Twelfth period (July 1919 to June 1920).		Thirteenth period (July 1920 to June 1921).		Fourteenth period (July 1921 to June 1922).		Fifteenth period (July 1922 to June 1923).		Sixteenth period (1st July to 14th Feb. 1924).		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Anantapur	156	864	6	6	5	3	48	40	146	170	1,622	1,300	1,721	1,544	1	1	10	7	385	179	34	30	1	1	10	10	866	866	307	272	30	44	5,749	4,475
Bellary	806	377	116	66	6	1	5,045	4,302	6,555	6,000	9,009	7,024	10,371	8,998	2,190	2,150	356	227	8,784	6,206	213	167	7	1	1,109	831	11,000	10,340	456	368	611	330	56,603	44,151
Chingleput	2	1	6	4	2	1	7	5	61	31	15	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	101	115	176	154	18	9	360	278
Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore	4	1	48	38	—	—	966	868	718	489	6,267	5,170	8,071	6,151	812	644	9	9	388	148	1,154	1,000	4,132	2,673	2,001	1,582	2,809	1,766	1,194	1,251	2,164	2,156	36,396	27,263
Cuddapah	4	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	12	5	401	274	92	76	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	210	200	—	—	917	764
Godavari	6	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	26	9	3	3	4	1	1	—	4	1	4	1	—	—	3	3	3	1	66	26
Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	—	—	32	12
Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool	134	105	—	—	—	—	10	6	200	132	221	210	248	157	8	8	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	1	1	1,031	679
Madras City	15	11	3	—	13	9	1	1	14	11	16	10	3	1	76	67	8	5	1	1	6	5	55	14	1,000	1,000	9	9	4	3	16	9	1,207	1,131
Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	11	5	72	70	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	6	11	9	1	1	2	2	117	101
Malabar	1	—	—	—	6	5	1	1	5	4	7	5	57	41	37	31	47	45	90	69	180	111	82	73	313	205	200	166	6	5	15	10	6	4	1,014	1,000
Nellore	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4
Nilgiris, The	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215	133	99	84	71	51	540	380
North Arcot	998	431	14	11	48	36	1,051	1,040	2,108	1,646	1,008	1,450	778	643	61	50	15	6	88	61	31	11	13	8	748	324	1,807	963	1,810	1,305	1,853	1,146	18,451	11,816
Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Salem	891	495	99	697	1,002	1,115	1,004	1,001	2,708	2,007	1,705	953	2,234	1,734	194	95	207	201	1,000	978	490	391	362	119	2,105	1,734	1,424	997	284	121	73	21,879	17,799
South Arcot	—	—	6	6	5	3	1	—	8	1	1	1	2	1	18	16	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	9	9	65	73	1	1	—	—	142	120
South Canara	1	1	1	1	5	3	46	31	1,116	986	466	275	719	453	222	172	126	119	124	104	248	191	192	103	196	150	999	925	818	579	350	188	6,417	3,977
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	6	5	5	3	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	—	1	1	133	111	140	108
Tinnevelly	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	15	7
Trichinopoly	7	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	14	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	78	62	3	1	1	1	1	1	109	75
Vizagapatam	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	43	8	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	6	—	—	6	4	38	9
Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	7
Sundry State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	113	—	—	—	—	155	113
Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	13
Banganapalle State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pudukkottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3,256	1,998	1,135	874	1,349	1,179	9,337	8,192	17,915	14,700	21,211	15,219	18,078	14,245	3,668	3,009	923	679	9,913	4,447	3,057	2,408	5,020	3,048	10,201	8,307	19,088	15,522	4,670	4,124	3,206	2,914	134,040	100,201

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 14th February 1914.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 14th January 1914.						Reported during the week ending 7th February 1914.						Reported during the week ending 14th February 1914.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	...	...	6	7	6	7	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	6	6
Bellary district	1	1	34	34	35	35	1	1	28	28	29	29	1	...	6	7	7	7
Chingleput district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjeevaram Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	2
Coimbatore district ...	8	6	167	142	175	148	1	1	155	97	156	98	4	3	73	57	83	60
Madras Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Madura district	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar district	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	...	3	3	4	3	...	...	3	3	3	3
North Arcot district	3	3	225	130	228	133	2	...	208	140	210	140	6	6	131	109	134	115
Salem district	5	...	10	8	15	8	...	...	6	1	6	1	...	...	10	5	10	5
Mangalore Town ...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	2	2	2	2
Tanjore district	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Negapatam Town	...	...	17	17	17	17	...	...	14	12	14	12	...	...	9	11	9	11
Tanjore Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandur State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18	13	491	368	509	381	6	4	412	285	421	289	15	8	262	199	277	207

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
16th February 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED DOCUMENTS.

List of documents lying unclaimed in the office of the Sub-Registrar of South Madras.

No.	Year and date of registration or refusal.	Book and document numbers	Nature and value.	Executant.	Claimant.	Name of party who should take back the document.
1	15th Sept. 1913.	2064 of Book I.	Lease three years, monthly rent, Re 1.	Thiravakada Mudali.	Kannappa Mudali.	Kannappa Mudali.
2	30th do. 1913.	191 of Book I.	Sale for Rs. 1,400.	Kuppammal ..	Thayarammal and Gopalakrishna Mudali.	P. Krishnaswami Mudali.
3	9th April 1912.	65 of Book IV.	Release of money, Rs 400.	Kirupali Roy Aravind	Ramakrishna Prasad.	T. V. Prasad Row.
4	18th do.	744 of Book I.	Lease to farm; monthly rent, Rs. 1-8-0.	Do.	Sesu Roy Aravul	Do
5	21th July 1913.	1438 of Book I.	Agreement to sell, Rs. 2,250.	N. S. Doraiswami Ayyar.	Chevuta Venkata Subbayya Chetti	Chevuta Venkata Subbayya Chetti.
6	28th Aug. 1913.	111 of Book IV.	Hire of movables	Kuladai Aravul.	T. M. Muthuka Chetti.	Gurumaswami Chetti.

A fee of As. 2 will be levied for safe custody of documents for every fifteen days or part thereof after the first fifteen days from the date of registration or refusal. Documents other than wills lying unclaimed for over two years will be destroyed under section 85 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

Sub-Registrar's Office, South Madras,
28th January 1914.

S. RAJAGOPALA CHETTI,
Sub-Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

By order of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the High Court will be adjourned and the Registrar's offices closed for the Easter holidays from Friday the 10th April to Tuesday the 14th April 1914, both days included.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
10th February 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of North Malabar and the Temporary Sub-Court of Tellicherry will be adjourned for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 27th day of April 1914, to Saturday the 27th day of June 1914, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs in this district for six weeks from Monday the 27th day of April 1914 to Saturday the 6th day of June 1914, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment no plaint petitions or other papers will be received.

Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments and decrees and other papers and exhibits to which the parties or their pleaders are entitled, provided that the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, North Malabar,
Tellicherry, 29th January 1914.

S. G. ROBERTS,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District Munsifs' Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District Munsifs' Courts of Guntur and Tenali.	For six weeks from Monday, the 21th April to Saturday, the 4th June 1914, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Narasaraopet, Bapatla (Principal and Additional) and Ongole.	For six weeks from Monday the 18th May to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur,
29th January 1914.

R. A. JENKINS,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Ramnad, the Subordinate Court of Ramnad, and the Temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts of Ramnad and Sivaganga will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 27th day of April to Saturday the 27th day of June 1914, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsifs' Courts of Sivaganga (Principal), Sivaganga (Additional), Mosamadura, Paramagudi, Sattur and Srivilliputtur in the district of Ramnad will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 27th April to Saturday the 6th June 1914, both days inclusive.

2. The recess of the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Ramnad has been fixed in anticipation of the sanction of Government for its continuance from 27th April 1914 till the end of the year.

3. No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

4. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders are entitled, provided the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

5. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court of Ramnad at Madura,
29th January 1914.

A. C. DUTT,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore, the Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore, and the District Munsif's Court, Gudalur.	Two months from Tuesday the 21st April 1914 to Sunday the 21st June 1914 (both days inclusive).
The District Munsifs' Courts of Tirupur, Erode, Udamalpet and Kollegal.	Six weeks from Tuesday the 21st April 1914 to Monday the 1st June 1914 (both days inclusive).
The Principal and Additional District Munsifs' Courts, Coimbatore.	Four weeks from Tuesday the 21st April 1914 to Monday the 18th May 1914 (both days inclusive).

The adjournment regarding the Subordinate Judge's Court, the Nilgiris, will be notified later on.

During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment, and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by each court.

District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore,
4th February 1914.

H. MOBERLY,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of South Arcot will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 27th April to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive, that the District Munsifs' Courts of Cuddalore, Panruti, Vriddhachalam, Villupuram and Tindivanam will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 27th April to Saturday the 6th June 1914, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsifs' Courts of Chidambaram, Mannargudi, Tirukkoyilur and Kallakurichi for six weeks from Monday the 18th May to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, order and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court of South Arcot,
Cuddalore, 7th February 1914.

F. H. HAMNETT
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

1. (a) The District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Trichinopoly for two months from Monday, the 20th April, to Saturday, the 20th June 1914 (both days inclusive).

(b) The District Munsif's Courts of Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Kulittalai, Ariyalur and Namakkal and the Additional District Munsif's Court of Trichinopoly for six weeks from Monday, the 11th May, to Saturday, the 20th June 1914 (both days inclusive).

(c) The District Munsif's Court of Karur, for six weeks from Monday, the 20th April, to Saturday, the 30th May (both days inclusive).

2. The Additional District Munsif's Court, now working at Ariyalur, will also be closed for six weeks from Monday, the 11th May, to Saturday, the 20th June (both days inclusive), if its further retention for one year (which has been applied for) is sanctioned by Government.

3. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

4. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Trichinopoly,
2nd February 1914.

H. O. D. HARDING,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court of South Malabar, Sub-Courts of Calicut, Palghat and Cochin and Temporary Sub-Court, Palghat.	For two months from Monday, the 4th May 1914 to Saturday, the 4th July 1914 (both days inclusive).
District Munsif's Court, Vayitri ,, ,,	For two months from Monday, the 6th April 1914 to Saturday, the 6th June 1914 (both days inclusive).

All the other District Munsifs' Courts of this district for six weeks from Monday, the 4th May 1914 to Sunday, the 14th June 1914 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees and judgments and other papers, provided that application for such copies have been made before the recess.

District and Sessions Court of South Malabar,
Calicut, 9th February 1914.

A. EDGINGTON,
District and Sessions Judge.

In continuation of this Court's notification, dated the 4th February 1914, notice is hereby given that the Court of the Subordinate Judge, the Nilgiris, Ootacamund, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 4th May 1914 to Friday, the 3rd July 1914 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies arrangement will be made.

District Court, Coimbatore,
9th February 1914

H. MOBERLY,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Chingleput will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 20th April to Saturday the 20th June 1914 (both days inclusive), that the District Munsif's Court of Tiruvallur will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 20th April to Saturday the 30th May (both days inclusive), and that the District Munsifs' Courts of Chingleput (Principal and Additional), Poonamallee and Conjeeveram will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 11th May to Saturday the 20th June (both days inclusive).

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

8. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput, 14th February 1914. P. A. BOOTY, *District and Sessions Judge.*

In continuation of this Court's notification, dated the 7th instant, it is hereby notified that the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Cuddalore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 27th April to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive, subject to the sanction of the Government for its continuance from the 26th April 1914 till the end of the year.

District and Sessions Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 14th February 1914. F. H. HAMNETT, *District and Sessions Judge.*

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

PETITION No. 105 OF 1911.

In the matter of M. Sundararamayya and M. Lakshmisarvanamayya .. *Insolvents.*

A second dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter. All creditors who are mentioned in the debtor's schedule but have not yet proved their debts are hereby notified that if they do not prove their debts before the 18th day of February 1914 they will be excluded from this dividend.

Dated this 11th day of February 1914. F. H. WILSON, *Official Assignee.*

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 OF 1914 (SMALL CAUSE SUIT No. 2030 OF 1912) IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, CALICUT.

Kuttamangaloth Cheria Krishnan Nambudri of Naduvallur amsam, Calicut taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kolhumkandi Mothin and six others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 4th March 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court on the said date.

Additional District Munsif's Court, Calicut, 12th February 1914. K. KRISHNAN, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 OF 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, COCANADA.

Pachigolla Nagaraju and Pachigolla Subbarayudu of Koodavaram .. *Petitioners.*
Boggavarapu Subba Rao and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that the said petition stands posted to 13th March 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court in person or by a pleader at 11 o'clock on the said date.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Cocanada, 9th February 1914. A. RAGHUNATHA RAO, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 5 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, COIMBATORE.

Muthuraisikam Pillai, son of Ponnuswami Pillai, Karnam of Kannamanaikanur, Udumalpet taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venkatasawami Nayudu and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, dated the 13th day of December 1913 on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before the 10th February 1914 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 7th February 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Arunachala Goundan, son of Kunja Goundan, aged 75, residing at Tirumalaichenpalaiyam, hamlet of Kattur, Palladam taluk .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 A.M. on 8th March 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 13th February 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Aathinarayana Chetti, son of Nagama Chetti, Vysia, residing at Raja street, Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sithanna Goundar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 14 (7) of Act III of 1907, the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, dated the 31st day of January 1914, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before the 10th April 1914, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 7th February 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 10 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Ayyaswami Goundan and Giria Goundan, sons of Rangai Goundan, Ohkilia, residing at Rangai Goundan street, Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pasupula Kulloh Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, dated the 17th day of January 1914, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; and all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before the 10th April 1914, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post as a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 7th February 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 15 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Mummoorthi Chetti, son of Mani Chetti, Devanga, residing at Pollachi. *Petitioner.*
V. Malli Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, dated the 17th day of January 1914, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before the 10th April 1914, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 7th February 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 22 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Maruthasala Goundan, son of Nanjappa Goundan, Vellala, ryot, residing at Vedapatti, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
N. S. P. K. L. Palaniappa Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, dated the 6th day of February 1914, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before the 10th April 1914 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 7th February 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 22 of 1913 (No. 10 of 1913 in the District Court of Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Kalluruttam Niranjanaswami, son of Nagabhagayya, Linguyet, residing in Konakandla, Gooty taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Googalla Adeppah and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Kalluruttam Niranjanaswami was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 8th day of November 1913.

The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claim on or before the 30th day of March 1914; a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah, 7th February 1914.

M. W. ELLIOT, *Official Receiver.*

No. 39 of 1913 (No. 13 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif of Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Thota Venkatayya, son of Gangayya, Kapu, residing in shrotriem Pallampalli, Cuddapah taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Rachemreddi Narayya and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Thota Venkatayya was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 15th day of November 1913.

The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claim on or before the 30th day of March 1914; a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah, 7th February 1914.

M. W. ELLIOT, *Official Receiver.*

No. 40 of 1913 (No. 14 of 1913 in the District Munsif's Court of Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Palukur, Garavayya, Komati, residing in Gaddibazaar, Cuddapah town .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Jatur Chinna Veerayya and others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Palukuri Guravayya was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 4th day of December 1913.

The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claim on or before the 30th day of March 1914; a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah, 7th February 1914.

M. W. ELLIOT, *Official Receiver.*

No. 57 of 1913 (No. 23 of 1913 in the District Court of Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Vaddireddi Sivannarayana, son of Subbiah, residing in Gaddamvaripalli, hamlet of Inukur, Kamalapuram taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Narreddi Saogi Reddi and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Vaddireddi Sivannarayana was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 29th day of January 1914.

The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claim on or before the 30th day of March 1914; a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah, 7th February 1914.

M. W. ELLIOT, *Official Receiver.*

No. 58 of 1913 (No. 26 of 1913 in the District Court of Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Kandukuru Linga Reddi, son of Venkata Reddi, residing in Sunnapuralapalli, hamlet of Kalamalla, Kamalapuram taluk .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Venteddu Venkata Reddi and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Kandukuru Linga Reddi was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 16th day of January 1914.

The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claim on or before the 30th day of March 1914; a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah, 7th February 1914.

M. W. ELLIOT, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Gudimetla Venkatraju, son of Sarayya, Komiti by caste, merchant, aged about 35, residing at Cocanada .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Seet Bhagavandas Bhagla Garu and thirty-two others .. .. *Creditors (Counter-petitioners).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 23rd day of January 1914, on the petition, dated 12th November 1913, that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts on or before 10th March 1914 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter in this Court an affidavit in Form No 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, and that the petition stands posted to the 10th day of March 1914 for further proceedings.

District Court, Godavari, 13th February 1914. J. J. COTTON, *District Judge*

No. 17 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Varadappa Naicken, son of Veerasami Nayadu, Andan Coil village, Karur.. *Petitioner.*
T. S. Palaniappa Chetti and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by me on 9th February 1914. All his creditors are required to prove their debts by delivering or sending in a registered post to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 9th February 1914. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Chittambalam Pillai, son of Annani Pillai, Panchamadevi, Karur Post, Karur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Syed Muhammad Sahab and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court, Karur, to be adjudged an insolvent and the said court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 7th March 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 13th February 1914. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1914 (Original Suit No. 957 of 1911) in the Court of the District Munsif, Kulpatti.

In the matter of Sivanu Mudaliyar.

Sivanu Mudaliyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. C Natesa Nadar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Sivanu Mudaliyar, son of Arunachala Mudaliyar, residing in the Cadba Sankaranayinarkoil, said taluk, Tinnevelly district, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the application posted for hearing to the 14th day of March 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Kulpatti, 9th February 1914. T. R. MALAIYAPPA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 8 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kurnool.

Jangam Nagish of Nandikotkur .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on 21st day of January 1914, and that his creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible, and that claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

District Munsif's Court, Kurnool, 9th February 1914. C. V. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 151 of 1913 (No. 5 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Gudivada) in the Court of the Official Receiver of Kistna, Masulipatam.

Kona Veerabhadrudu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Burra Gopalakrishnayya and three others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner, Kona Veerabhadrudu, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application

is posted for hearing to 12th March 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 14th February 1914.

BH. SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 103 of 1913 (No. 10 of 1913 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Bezwada) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Konaparti Venkatachalam, Konaparti Ramayya, Konaparti Narasimham and Konaparti Appayya .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Cherukumilli Veeraya and twenty-one others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners, Konaparti Venkatachalam, Konaparti Ramayya, Konaparti Narasimham and Konaparti Appayya, have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 16th March 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 14th February 1914.

BH. SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Nellore.

Pasupavare Sundarachari of Krishnapatam, Nellore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kakani Adapareddi and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 3rd March 1914 for hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Nellore, 9th February 1914.

K. SUNDARAM CHETTIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Pattabi Chetti and Sivapanamal Chetti, sons of Muriappa Chetti at Komarapalayam, Tiruchengode taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*
Vai Subrahmania Chettiyar and twenty others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court praying that they may be adjudged insolvents. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 17th day of March 1914.

District Court, Salem, 3rd February 1914.

J. T. GILLESPIE, *District Judge.*

No. 3 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sholinghur.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, that Nenne Narayanasami Chetti, son of Veradappa Chetti, residing at Uriyur, Arkonam taluk, has been adudged an insolvent by this Court on the 29th January 1914, and that all creditors are called upon to prove their claims according to the rules before the Official Receiver at Chittoor as soon as possible.

District Munsif's Court, Sholinghur, 5th February 1914.

M. A. KRISHNA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 11 of 1914 (No. 4 of 1914 on the file of the District Court of South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Koppusami Gavundar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somasundaram Chetti and seventeen others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Koppusami Gavundar, son of Marthi Arunachala Gavundar, residing at Koliyanur, Villupuram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th March 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 9th February 1914.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, South Canara.

Hebri Ramachandra Pai, son of Hebri Shrinivasa Pai, residing in Hebri Kasba village, Karkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kochikar Ramachandra Pai and twenty-seven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 16th March 1914 for hearing.

Subordinate Judge's Court, South Canara, Mangalore, 13th February 1914. D. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tanjore.

M. T. Munia Pillai, son of Mudalia Pillai, residing at Vadivasal Vaikalthara Street, Mannambuchavady, Tanjore .. .. *Petitioner.*
V. S. Subbaraya Pillai and sixteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given, that the aforesaid petitioner Munia Pillai has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is posted to 6th day of March 1914 for hearing.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Tanjore, 4th February 1914. P. C. THIRUVENKATACHARIAR, *Ag. Subordinate Judge.*

No. 4 of 1913 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tanjore.

Amuthachariar, son of Gopalachariar, residing at Kovilur, Pattukkottai taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rangasami Chettiyar and ten others .. .. *Respondents.*

Under clause (7) of section 19 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner Amuthachariar was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 19th day of January 1914.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Tanjore, 4th February 1914. P. C. THIRUVENKATACHARIAR, *Ag. Subordinate Judge.*

No. 9 of 1914 (No. 18 of 1913 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Muthukumara Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
V. S. Nathar Kani Kadhir Kani Rawthar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 19 of Act III of 1907, that K. S. Muthukumara Pillai, son of Dhana Sethu, residing in Kasba Tiruvalur, Nagapatam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 7th March 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 13th February 1914. O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1911 on file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Sivalogam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
R. M. A. R. R. M. Company Agent and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Sivalogam Pillai, son of Srinivasa Pillai, residing in North Street, Shiyali Kasba, Shiyali taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 5th March 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 9th February 1914. O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tenkasi.

Donela Chitti Abbayi, son of Satteyya, kapu and cultivator of Relangi, Tenkasi taluk, Kistna district .. .. *Petitioner.*
Bathina Ramakrishnaiah and fifteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner Donela Chitti Abbayi has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 14th April 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tenkasi, 13th February 1914. K. KALIANASWAMI, *District Munsif.*

No. 11 of 1914 (No. 47 of 1913 in the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Shaik Ahamad Sahib.

Shaik Ahamad Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chellam Pillai and eighteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Shaik Ahamad Sahib, son of Shaik Aliman Sahib, residing at Nainarkulam Street, Tinnevelly Kasbe, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the application is posted for hearing to the 18th day of March 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 7th February 1914. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 8 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruppur

Meenakshi Thevan, son of Karuppa Thevan, Agamudia, aged 65, residing at Sulur, Palladam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 A.M. on 8th March 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 12th February 1914. C. R. KRISHNA RAO, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Ranga Ayyangar, son of Veerasami Ayyangar, Pattapalaiyam, Paramathi .. *Petitioner.*
Ramasami Ayyangar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 7th March 1914

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 9th February 1914. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 14 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

T. P. Muthusami Pillai, son of Periasami Pillai, Maniappan Street, Oraiyur, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mangoomal Jessa Sing Sait and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the order, dated 3rd November 1913, adjudging the abovenamed petitioner an insolvent has been annulled on 5th February 1914 by the District Court of Trichinopoly under section 42 of the Act.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 10th February 1914. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 24 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Khader Ibramsa Rivuttar, son of Kottaisma Rayuth, Valavadu, Marungapuri zamin .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chetna Meera Ravuttar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 12th February 1914, and his further examination takes place on 28th February 1914. All his creditors are required to tender proof of their debts by delivering or sending in a registered post to the official receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 13th February 1914. C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver*

No. 27 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif of Srirangam, Trichinopoly.

Notice, under clause 7 of section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that one Muthuharuppan Ambalagaran, son of Periharuppan Ambalagaran, residing now at Panayapuram village, Trichinopoly taluk, the petitioner above named, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 11th day of February 1914 and that all creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver an affidavit in form No. 3.

District Munsif's Court of Srirangam, Trichinopoly, 12th February 1914. N. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1914 (S.C. No. 485 of 1913, Palghat Sub-Court) in the Court of the District Munsif, Walluvanad.

Kuruvanthotiyil Veeran's son Poker of Mullisseriyilpuramsam and Pattikad desam in Walluvanad taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rameswami Chettiyar and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

It is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 7th March 1914 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Walluvanad, 13th February 1914.

U. RAMUNNI MENON, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Vizagapatam.

Kantabhakta Manibhushanarao of Visinagram .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that Kantabhakta Manibhushanarao, the petitioner above named, was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 22nd day of January 1914 and the creditors are required to prove their debts on or before the 20th April 1914.

District Court, Vizagapatam, 9th February 1914.

H. R. BARDSWELL, *Ag. District Judge.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Liabilities.		Rs.	A.	P.	Assets.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		75,00,000	0	0	Government Securities		1,12,05,745	1	1
Reserve Fund		74,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments		3,74,644	11	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 52,52,526-0-9	89,51,123	5	8	Loans on Government and other authorised securities		1,95,54,180	2	11
Public Deposits at Branches	Rs. 36,98,597-4-11				Accounts at credit on Government and other authorised securities		2,37,30,355	15	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,03 02,858	7	2	Bills discounted and purchased		1,63,59,095	14	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.		1,07,647	10	2	Balances with other banks		23,13,166	11	0
Sundries		11,77,719	12	7	Bullion		59,418	2	5
					Head Stock		4,61,209	5	8
					Stamps		29,645	9	11
					Sundries		8,21,079	10	4
							5,49,93,740	5	8
					Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *		2,09,45,804	14	1
Total		10,59,39,348	3	7	Total		10,59,39,348	3	7

* Includes 128,702 sovereigns = Rs. 20,61,920

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES, *Chief Accountant.*

W. B. HUNTER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—61·62.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 16th February 1914.

LOST.

Three 6 per cent. Madras Municipal Debentures of 15th December 1887, Nos. 2/21, 2/24 and 2/25, for Rs. 1,000 each standing in the joint names of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras and the Accountant-General, Madras, which were forwarded by the office of the Accountant-General to the President of the Madras Corporation for realisation of interest on the 10th December 1913 having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above debentures and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Corporation office and that application has been made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the present proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above debentures.

Fort St. George, Accountant-General's Office, 13th February 1914.

K. L. DATTA, *Accountant-General.*

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of January :—

	Rs.
1912	15,17,86,000
1913	24,73,53,000
1914	20,88,64,000

K. L. DATTA,
Accountant-General.

Madras, 10th February 1914.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES.

The Palar north lock will be closed for traffic from the 1st April 1914 to 1st July 1914 both days inclusive, as the lock has to be repaired. Boatmen are warned that their boats cannot be allowed through the lock on those days and that they will have to make their own arrangements for transhipment of goods, if any, from the river to the canal side and *vice versa*.

The Adyar north and south locks will be closed for traffic for two weeks from the 5th March 1914. Boatmen are warned that their boats will not be allowed to pass the locks on those days and that they will have to make their own arrangements for transhipment of goods if any.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, 6th February 1914. R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, *Executive Engineer.*

The Covelong north lock otherwise called Muttukadu lock will be closed for traffic from the 1st April 1914 to 1st July 1914, and arrangements will be made to pass boats through a sand bag lock. Passengers intending to go to Tiruppurur for the Krithigai feast, and all boatmen are warned that their boats are likely to be detained for some time at the sand bag lock. No boats will be allowed to pass the lock after 5 P.M. at nights.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, 7th February 1914. R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, *Executive Engineer.*

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of Shipping in the Madras Roadstead with their Destination, etc., on the 14th February 1914, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
				1914	
S.S. "Imbentarra" ..	3154	L. Caretsu ..	Calcutta ..	15th February.	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Palembang" ..	1119	P. Jansen ..	Rangoon ..	14th do.	" Best & Co., Limited.
S.S. "Malda" ..	4998	C. Davidson ..	Calcutta ..	14th do.	" Binny & Co., Limited.

Report of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 7th February to 14th February 1914.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Flag.	Commander's name.	Where from.
1914					
7th Feb. ..	S.S. "Virawa"	2178	B.	J. F. Crosbyton	Calcutta.
9th " ..	S.S. "Chyebassa"	3092	"	P. L. Wadge	Do.
9th " ..	S.S. "Tarcha"	3557	"	J. H. Addenbrook ..	Singapore.
9th " ..	S.S. "Erinpura"	2759	"	A. D'Cruz	Rangoon.
8th " ..	S.S. "Pacla"	3440	A.	J. Heller	Calcutta.
10th "	S.S. "Malda"	4998	B.	C. Davidson	London.
12th " ..	S.S. "Palembang" ..	1119	D.	P. Jansen	Rangoon.
12th " ..	S.S. "Imbentarra" ..	3154	G.	L. Caretsu	Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1914.					
8th Feb. ..	S.S. "Falwell" ..	4387	B.	S. C. Smiles ..	Calcutta.
8th ,, ..	S.S. "Heathdene" ..	2377	,,	James Tippett ..	Trieste and Marseilles via Suez Canal.
9th ,, ..	S.S. "Clan Macnaughton" ..	6103	,,	J. A. Mayhersen ..	Calcutta.
9th ,, ..	S.S. "Virawa" ..	2178	,,	J. F. Crosbston ..	Bombay via South Coast Ports and Colombo.
10th ,, ..	S.S. "Zaidar" ..	2378	N.	H. O. Nelson ..	Calcutta
10th ,, ..	S.S. "Taroba" ..	3657	B.	J. R. Addenbrooke ..	Singapore via South Coast Ports, Penang and Port Swettenham.
12th ,, ..	S.S. "Perla" ..	3443	A.	J. Haller ..	Trieste via Colombo.
13th ,, ..	S.S. "Chyebassa" ..	3992	B.	F. L. Wedge ..	London via Colombo, Aden, Suez Canal Ports and Marseilles.
13th ,, ..	S.S. "Egra" ..	2345	,,	D. J. Chewa ..	Rangoon.
13th ,, ..	S.S. "Erinpura" ..	2769	,,	A. D'Cruz ..	Negapatam.

Port Office, Madras,
14th Feb. 1914.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port

LIST of VESSELS which passed through the PAMBAN CHANNEL during the month of January 1914.

No. of vessels.	Rig	Tons.	No. of vessels	Rig	Tons.
16	Steamers	5,996	..	Ketch	..
..	Barques	..	13	Boats	852
1	Brig	122	..	Canoes	..
7	Schooners	463	1	Motor boat	75
9	Dhonies	271			
7	Baglas	621	54		7,496

Abstract	Draft in feet.	1	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11½	Total.
	No. of vessels.	..	..	..	11	6	5	9	2	4	13	1	..	54

Government share ½, Rs. 196-9-6.
Pilots' share ½, Rs. 196-9-6.

Pamban Port Office,
5th February 1914.

H. F. HITCOCK,
Port Officer.

(True copy.)

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
12th February 1914.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 14 of 1914.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
12th February 1914.

H. S. BROWN,
for Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 562.)

CHINA SEA—SHANGHAI DISTRICT—APPROACH TO THE SOUTH CHANNEL ENTRANCE TO THE YANGTZE.

Experimental Submarine Bell Buoy to be withdrawn.

Notice is hereby given that the Experimental Submarine Bell Buoy moored in the approach to the South Channel Entrance to the Yangtze will be withdrawn on or about the 22nd December 1913.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 18th December 1913.

W. FRED. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

No. 15 of 1914.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
9th February 1914.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

INDIA—MALABAR COAST—ALLEPPEY.

Notice is hereby given that the Red and Black Buoys marking the Roadstead at Alleppey have been shifted from their positions as per notice, dated 21st October 1913/5th Thulam 1089, and their present positions are as follows:—

Bearing and distance of buoys from Light-house—

Red (Northern Buoy)	S. 30° W. distance 1·8 miles.
Black (Southern Buoy)	S. 48° W. distance 1·95 miles.
Line of Buoys	N. 18° W. and S. 18° W. distance 1·05 miles.
Depth of water	4½ fathoms.

Ordinarily the proper anchorage will be between the buoys but as the mud bank shifts rapidly the depth of water given is not reliable, the lead must be used when approaching anchorage.

Port Office, Alleppey .. C. RAJARATNA NAICKER,
4th February 1914/22nd Makaram 1089. *Port Officer.*

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment of Jhansi, dated at Jhansi, this 7th day of February 1914.

Number, rank and name, 9731, Private Tom Osborn; age, twenty-two years three months; height, 5 feet 5 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, gardener, date of enlistment, 13th March 1912; place of enlistment, Reading, England; parish and county in which born, St. Luke's Reading, Berkshire; date of desertion or absence, 6th February 1914; place of desertion or absence, Jhansi; marks, none; under two years' service.

E. FEETHAM, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmom title to S. No. 381-9 of Vallamparamba desom No. 19 of Kottayam taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is found to be occupied, will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 9th May 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut, .. O. A. INNES,
9th February 1914. *Ag. Collector.*

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. Nos. 689 1, 2 and 3 and 690 to 701 inclusive of desom No. 212, Trikkunnaseri in Kalikavoo amsom, Ernad taluk, which have treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is found to be occupied, will be held by the Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 15th May 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut, C. A. INNES,
8th February 1914. *Ag. Collector.*

ADDENDUM.

No. 4.—Addendum to the Board's Notification No. 2, dated 26th January 1914, published in the Supplement to Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th January 1914—

For the last sentence of condition 2 of the conditions applicable to ganja licenses, *substitute* the following:—

"Shop-keepers are prohibited from breaking up the pressed ganja kept for sale in their shops except in small quantities not exceeding the average daily sales in their shops."

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), J. W. GREATOREX,
Chepauk, 5th February 1914. *Assistant Secretary.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3.—In virtue of the power delegated under clause V of Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, and in supersession of Notification No. 6, dated 4th February 1913, published on pages 281–282 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th February 1913, Part II, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, hereby prohibits, under section 9 of the Abkari Act I of 1886, the transport, except under a permit granted by an officer duly authorized in that behalf, of country spirits from and into the local areas respectively mentioned below:—

Area from which transport is prohibited.	Area into which transport is prohibited.
The non-excise tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts.	The excise tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts.
Palkonda agency and Gumsur agency of the Vizagapatam district, excluding the Konda and Savara hills but including the Gumma and Konda mattas of the Kurupam Zamindari and Mondemvallu and Konda mattas of the Merangi Zamindari.	The remaining portion of the Vizagapatam district.
The Vizagapatam district	The Godavari district.
The Munagala and Lingagiri Zamindaris (Kistna).	The Guntur district and the remainder of the Kistna district.
The Guntur district	The Kurnool and Nellore districts.
The Cuddapah and Anantapur districts	The Chittoor district.
The Nellore district	The Chittoor and Chingleput districts.
The Sadapet taluk except the eleven villages named below.*	The other parts of the Sadapet taluk (Chingleput) and the Madras Town.
Portions † of the Tindivanam, Villupuram and Cuddalore talukas of the South Arcot district adjoining Pondicherry territory.	The remaining portion of the South Arcot district.
The Malabar district except the Wynaad taluk ..	The Coimbatore and the Nilgiri districts, and the Wynaad taluk (Malabar).
The Attapadi Valley	The remainder of the Malabar district.

Note.—This notification will come into force from 1st April 1914.

* Tiruvottiyur, Saidapet, Ezhumjeri, Siruvallur, Chinna Sembarambakkam, Ayanjpuram, Annajikarai, Agaram (North), Mambalam (South), Saidapet and the Government Agriculture) Farm.

† [illegible]

Numbers.		Names of villages	Numbers.		Names of villages	Numbers.		Names of villages
Consecutive No.	Survey.		Consecutive No.	Survey.		Consecutive No.	Survey.	
					TINDIVANAM TALUK.			
1	444	Puthupattoo (KD).	2	476	Mathur.			
					VILLUPURAM TALUK.			
3	460	Royapudupakkam.	25	211	Panrampoondi.	53	289	Palli-Nersanur.
4	464	Thiruvai	29	226	Ayyeli	54	290	Kuthumpakkam.
5	269	Pallichupakam.	30	235	Elayanadupattu.	55	291	Pallipadupattu.
6	257	Ahasungattoo	31	264	Madurayanakam.	56	292	Mandagapattu.
7	248	Atchayampattoo.	32	275	Sittalampatti.	57	237	Ahiyur.
8	261	Irumbai.	33	274	Kodakkur	58	236	Nayanal Marudur.
9	262	Poonampakyam.	34	233	Mungilpattoo.	59	235	Kandamangalam.
10	253	Kottukuppam.	35	241	Mathur-Villupuram.	60	284	Sivanabramanyapuram.
11	254	Tirubhittiambalam.	36	228	Madalaikuppam.	61	281	Annamanhoopam.
12	255	Pattanur	37	230	Vadanur.	62	283	Kupperi Nayanmal.
13	246	Pathurai.	38	229	Thumangalam.	63	282	Palli-Thengal
14	267	Perumbai.	39	273	Mutlarkumpattoo	64	293	Kundur
15	256	Kalupparikuppam.	40	272	Nedumanam.	65	294	Pashum.
16	259	Valudevur	41	277	Karuvampallam	66	296	Veeranam.
17	270	Pakkiripalayam.	42	280	Kalithampattoo.	67	297	Surappur
18	271	Kalingarpalai.	43	279	Parakkramamandram.	68	298	Chokampattu.
19	291	Pudupakkam.	44	216	Sembangunur.	69	299	Kongampattoo.
20	252	Ottai	15	229	Kunalam	70	182	Mannakolam.
21	265	Varur.	45	227	Puthur-Villupuram.	71	183	Sirumadurai.
22	250	Parangani.	47	224	Kudimanikuppam.	72	184	Arpisampalayam.
23	243	Pillaiyarkoopam.	48	225	Malampatkoopam.	73	302	Bambackam.
24	241	Kadiyampatti.	49	226	Mannoopam.	74	303	Kil-Sennanur.
25	240	Sengarandu	52	188	Valavanur	75	304	Kulangikkoppu
26	239	Tiruvakkarai —	51	187	Gengarampalayam.	76	308	Krishnapuram.
27	237	Korukani.	53	200	Pallikheri.			
					OMDALOOR TALUK.			
77	182	Alapakkam.	93	173	Pudunadu.	108	191	Kandur (that portion of the village to the east of the road between the Ponnar and the Gadilam rivers).
78	186	Pandalayiravilagam	94	174	Vadaparam-Kilupathy.			
79	184	Kaliyur	95	175	Kilinjikuppam.			
80	183	Tirupparambakkam.	96	176	Sengarakudi			
81	181	Karaimedu	97	177	Madakupattu.	109	192	Vellamampedalam
82	182	Ullarpattu	98	178	Kodalipipattu	110	193	Vilvarayanatham except the narrow strip on the southern bank of the Gadilam
83	163	Mukkapumalagaram.	99	180	Nagappanur.			
84	169	Pallipattu	100	179	Melalupattu.			
85	164	Thalkanampalam.	101	194	Chinnagenganacoop-pam.			
86	167	Thennambakkam.	102	195	Peragenganacoopam.	111	194	Uthiramanam.
87	166	Nallathur.	103	197	Cotchinoor	112	199	Gundu Uppuvady.
88	165	Melakuppam	104	198	Sabalupalavadi	113	200	Manjakuppam
89	170	Sakkambary.	105	139	Mullingampet,	114	201	Devarampalyam.
90	168	Karungalam.	106	188	Maruthadi.	115	202	Vannampalayam.
91	171	Kesavanangalam	107	190	Nallapet.			
92	172	Odalapattu.						

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 8th February 1914.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

H-8

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT LUNATIC ASYLUM, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 9-30 o'clock (morning) on Friday the 6th March 1914 by the Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras for the supply of the following articles:—

Diet, Storable.—Consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Diet, Perishable.—Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915). An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Drugs, Medicines, Hospital Necessaries, Hospital Miscellaneous, Wines and Spirits, "Bedding and Clothing"—Consist of articles to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the Asylum.

3. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Government Lunatic Asylum at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

5. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and on the covers the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 8.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

10. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

11. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

12. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

13. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

16. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be indorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 1st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

17. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 16, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect:—

"*I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money if in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract.*"

18. No article shall be supplied to the Asylum except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorised by him in writing to do so.

19. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

20. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for they must be sent in within two days. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

Articles.		Probable quantity required.	Earnest deposit	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Diet, Storable. (Bulk supplies. Quantities noted in this group represent six months' supply.)				
Arrowroot	lb.	100	5	If the whole of diet, storable, is included in one tender, Rs. 300 will be received as earnest deposit.
Barley	"	120	6	
Chillies, good	"	750	7	
Coriander, good	"	1,000	7	
Cummin seeds, good	"	100	4	
Coffee, good	"	2,500	20	
Mustard, good	"	100	6	
Pepper, good	"	300	10	
Tamarind, good, without seeds	"	3,000	10	
Turmeric, good	"	150	5	
Tea, good	"	125	5	
Vanilly ura, good	"	175	7	
Rice, good	"	100,000	250	
Ragi, good	"	37,500	65	
Dhall, good	"	10,000	80	
Diet, Perishable. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply).				
Butter, best quality, fresh	lb.	1,500	10	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 65 will be received as earnest deposit.
Buttermilk	pints.	5,000	10	
Milk, cows, of good and wholesome quality, pint of 20 oz. each, cows to be milked at the Asylum premises, fresh, specific gravity 1025		60,000	65	
Tyre, of good quality, fresh	"	1,500	8	
Fish, of good and unobjectionable quality	lb.	20,000	40	Do. Rs. 65 do.
Flour, wheat, first sort	"	600	5	
Australian flour, fresh and good	"	150	8	
Biscuits, English	"	650	10	Do. Rs. 80 do.
Do. country	"	250	15	
Ragi	"	200	4	
Beef, with bone, best grass fed	"	8,000	30	Do. Rs. 30 do.
Mutton, * with bone, grass fed, first sort	"	13,500	65	
Do. without bone do	"	21,000	35	
Eggs hen, fresh, to weigh 1½ oz. each	No.	40,000	25	Do. Rs. 20 do.
Chickens, or half fowls, 10 oz. each	"	500	5	
Fowls, large	"	250	8	
Fish, local, of good quality	lb.	3,000	20	Do. Rs. 80 do.
Do salt, dried and good	"	6,000	20	
Prawns, fresh, of large size	"	10	2	
Apricots	"	200	7	
Betel and nut, fresh	"	1,500	7	
Brain	No.	700	6	
Cheroots, of good quality	"	60,000	15	
Cocoanuts, of reasonable size	"	600	7	
Cornflour	lb.	400	5	
Carrots of good quality	"	40	0	
Jawaan's cigars	Boxes	50	4	
Ducks, of large size	No.	300	4	
Ghee, good and clean	lb.	500	2	
Cocoline, good	"	1,250	7	
Hoppers, fresh, white, not to weigh less than 7oz. each	No.	80,000	60	
Ice	lb.	250	6	
Limes, large	No.	5,000	7	
Macaroni	lb.	75	6	Do. Rs. 70 do.
Mangoes, large, ripe	No.	50	3	
Melons	"	100	4	
Onions	lb	5,000	6	
Oranges, sweet, of full size	No.	1,000	5	
Pigeons	"	10	4	
Plantains, of good size, fully ripe	"	75,000	10	
Potatoes, none to weigh less than 2 oz. each	lb.	2,000	7	
Plums, of good quality, fresh	"	30	3	
Salt, white	"	200	6	
Snuff	"	150	6	
Suet, good	"	60	4	
Tapioca	"	10	3	
Tobacco, country	"	800	10	
Do Europe	"	25	3	
Vegetable, country, fresh, of such description as can be procured during the year	"	60,000	18	
Vegetable, Europe	"	1,000	7	
Vermicelli	"	250	10	
Sundry medicines. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply).				
Castor oil	Bottles.	10	4	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs 20 will be received as earnest deposit.
Linseed meal	lb.	50	4	
Vinegar bottles	No.	200	6	
Camphor	lb.	15	4	
Poppy head	"	10	4	
Liquorice root	"	10	4	
Marking nut	"	20	4	
Senna leaves	"	10	4	
Chiretta	"	10	4	

* Each sheep must weigh not less than 20 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Superintendent. Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any circumstances.

Articles.	Probable quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Hospital sundries. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)			
Grass .. .. lb.	2,100	30	
Gunnies-cloth .. .. Pieces.	260	5	
Baskets, common, large .. .. No.	150	5	
Do. tiffin .. .. ,,	150	5	
Do. for waste paper .. .. ,,	20	0	
Do. rattan .. .. ,,	150	5	
Broken rice .. .. Measures.	150	5	
Bran (wheat) .. .. lb.	20	2	
Brooms, bundle .. .. No.	5,000	15	
Do. with large bamboo handles	60	3	
Candles, sperm .. .. lb.	10	4	
Clay pipes .. .. No.	120	3	
Coal, country, well dried .. .. lb.	5,000	15	
Charcoal .. .. ,,	2,500	5	
Chatties, large .. .. No.	200	6	
Do. small .. .. ,,	100	2	
Chunam .. .. lb.	6 000	5	
Coolies .. .. ,,	6,000	10	
Cot-lier .. .. No.	50	2	
Cocoanut mattays .. .. ,,	40		
Combs, long tooth .. .. ,,	25	5	
Do. country .. .. ,,	100		
Do. fine tooth .. .. ,,	100	2	
Corks .. .. ,,	40	2	
Cotton, wool .. .. lb.	20		
Covers for pots .. .. No.	100	0	
Gaglets .. .. ,,	10	2	
Hamcoops .. .. ,,	20	2	
Hooks and eyes .. .. Doz.	20	2	
Husk, paddy .. .. lb.	500	0	
Insense .. .. ,,	25	0	
Ladles .. .. No.	150	2	
Longcloth, bleached .. .. Yds.	40	5	
Do. unbleached .. .. ,,	40	5	
Mats, leaf, of proper size .. .. No.	5,000	10	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs 150 will be received as earnest deposit.
Match boxes .. .. ,,	2,000	5	
Mattays .. .. ,,	100	2	
Needles .. .. Packets.	95	1	
Oil, linseed .. .. Bottles.	10	5	
Oil, lamp .. .. lb.	50	5	
Oil cocoanut .. .. ,,	1,200	10	
Orans .. .. No.	0	1	
Pipeclay .. .. lb.	10	1	
Pitch .. .. ,,	764	5	
Pots, water, large .. .. No.	75	5	
Do. small .. .. ,,	25	2	
Do. mugs .. .. ,,	32	0	
Do. large for chatties .. .. ,,	12	0	
Rope, leather .. .. Yds.	100	5	
Sieves .. .. No.	100	5	
Soap, bar .. .. lb.	400	5	
Do. country .. .. ,,	675	5	
Do. Europe Vimalin .. .. Cakes.	32	2	
Do. nuts .. .. lb.	1,625	5	
Do. Europe Pear's .. .. Cakes	48	0	
Do. carbolic .. .. No.	200	5	
Straw for bedding .. .. lb.	15,000	10	
Strainer .. .. No.	10	2	
Do. wire .. .. ,,	12	2	
Thread, sewing .. .. lb.	30	5	
Trays flat .. .. No.	40	5	
Wick lucanica .. .. Yds.	300	5	
Tube, earthen .. .. No.	10	3	
Soap, cosmos .. .. Cakes	1,200	10	
Do. Monkey Brand .. .. ,,	150	5	
Hospital miscellaneous. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)			
Basins, enamelled .. .. No.	10	2	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 75 will be received as earnest deposit.
Bed head-tickets .. .. ,,	20	1	
Braid .. .. Yds.	20	1	
Buckets, zinc .. .. No.	80	4	
Do. for drinking-water .. .. ,,	5	5	
Do. iron .. .. ,,	6	4	
Do. urine .. .. ,,	15	0	
Coolies mattays .. .. ,,	200	0	
Cottonwool .. .. ,,	30	5	
French polish .. .. Bottles.	24	5	
Hair brush .. .. No.	30	2	
Jugs, enamelled .. .. ,,	20	5	
Knives, table .. .. ,,	30	5	
Leaf, umbrella .. .. ,,	60	2	
Lanterns, conning .. .. ,,	60	0	
Methylated spirit .. .. Bottles.	80	0	

Articles.		Probable quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Hospital miscellaneous. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply)—*cont.*			Rs	
Pails, iron or tin buckets	No.	80	7	
Pith hats	"	20	8	
Shoe-blacking	Tins.	200	6	
Shoe-brush	No.	10	2	
Spoons, pewter	"	20	8	
Straw hats	"	200	6	
Swabs	"	20	2	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 75 will be received as earnest deposit.
Thimbles	"	20		
Thread buttons	Doz.	200	8	
Tiffin-carriers	No.	12	5	
Tooth brush	"	12	2	
Tube, water, large	"	20	6	
Wagering guns	"	30	6	
Whistle with chains	"	20	2	
Zinc baths	"	10	6	
Shower bath	"	10	5	
Wines and Spirits. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve month's supply.)				
Beer, pints	Doz.	18	6	
Brandy bottles	"	8	8	
Whisky bottles	"	8	8	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs 30 will be received as earnest deposit.
Portwine bottles	"	6	6	
Gin	"	8	8	
Arrack	"	16	8	
Rum	"	14	6	
Bedding and clothing. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Flannelette	Yds.	200	10	
Flannel	"	300	10	
Blankets, Europe, red	No.	100	10	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs 20 will be received as earnest deposit.
Jerseys, woollen	"	150	5	
Socks, cotton	Pairs	150	8	
Stockings	"	100	8	
Blankets, Europe, blue	No.	200	10	

Madras, 11th February 1914.

P. HEFFERNAN, Capt., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Government, Lunatic Asylum.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET, ETC., FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL, SALEM.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Salem, on Monday the 23rd March 1914 for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the Salem Central Jail during 1914–1915.

Maintenance Department.

Diet articles.	Probable quantity.
1 Mysore ragi	250,000 lbs. (more or less). To be delivered in four months' time in four instalments free from husk, sand and rotten grain; one half of the quantity to be old and not new grain. Wastage above 10 per cent. to be made good by the contractor.
2. Samba paddy, dry, free from dust, chaff; rice must be white.	125,000 lbs. (more or less) to be delivered in two lots; outturn of rice should not be less than 67 per cent.
3. Samba rice, white, dry, clean and free from grit, tower, etc.	60,000 lbs. (more or less). In four lots as required.
4. Thovarai dhall, new	30,000 lbs. (more or less). Clean and free from husk, dust, stones and grits; not weevil eaten, must boil well; to be delivered in two lots.
5. New tamariod	9,000 lbs. (more or less) free from stones, fibres, etc., to be delivered in one lot.
6 New coriander, dry	2,000 lbs. (more or less) to be free from weevil; to be delivered in one lot.
7. Chillies, new and dry	3,000 lbs. (more or less) to be delivered in one lot.
8. Turmeric, new and dry	300 lbs. to be delivered in one lot.
9. Onions, fresh and large	750 lbs. (more or less) monthly.
10. Kerosine oil	38 tins (more or less) monthly.
11. Firewood, dry, in billets of not more than 3 feet.	15 tons (more or less) monthly.

Manufactory Department.

Articles.	Probable quantity.
12. Gingelly seed	60,000 lbs. (yearly) to be of good quality. Seeds should be bulky and brown. To be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time. Wastage more than 10 per cent. and defect in the outturn of oil, i.e., less than 40 per cent, to be made good by the contractor.
13. Chaunam, grey, wool ..	10,000 lbs. yearly; to be supplied as required. Wastage more than 30 per cent. to be made good by the contractor.
14. Korah grass, 4 feet long ..	8,000 lbs. yearly; to be supplied as required; quality should be fine and dry.
15. Wood charcoal	4,000 lb. yearly; to be supplied when ordered.
16. Leather	800 lb., to be supplied as required. It must be of good quality without brand marks and should weigh from 7 to 8 lb. and form about 32 straps
17. Aloe fibre	600 lb
18. Bees-wax	10 lb. to be supplied in the beginning of the official year.
19 Cutgut .. .	300 yards.
20 Cation reels	No 300.
21. Tin solder	60 lb.
22. Tin sheets (rakes) ..	No. 800.
23. Salammoniac	8 lb.
24. Glue	2 lb.
25. Shallac	1 lb.
26. Porse wood	340 lb.
27. Turpentine	5 lbs.
28. Japan	2 tins.
29. Sandpaper	3 quires.
30. Rattan	400 lb
31 Ragi	600 lb. Excess wastage should be made good by the contractor.
32. Raw rice	100 lb.
33. Lamp oil	80 lb.
34. Cocoanut oil	30 lb.
35. Country soap	40 lb.
36 Jute fibre	25 lb.
37. Tissue paper	8 quires.
38. Red tape	24 rolls.
39. Glass panes	10 inches × 8 inches—100
40. Glass panes	14 inches × 12 inches—50.
41. Empty deal wood boxes ..	15 monthly.
42 Red cloth (alwan) ..	10 yards.
43. Bamboo shuttles ..	12.
44. Bamboo spindles for winding thread.	50.
45. Juggery	60 maunds, good, dry and palmyrah.

46. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest-money. The deposit of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever quantity they may wish to supply up to quantity required.

47. In the case of the large supplies the successful bidder will be required to deposit at once a sum equal to one-fiftieth part of the value of the articles bid or tendered for, and to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction failing which their deposits will be confiscated. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

48. Samples of articles of diet can be seen at the time of auction. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person.

49. *No advance of cash will be made for supplies ordered.

50. In the case of those merchants who may be unable to attend the auction sealed tenders will be considered provided they reach the Superintendent on or before 12 noon of the 16th March 1914, and are accompanied by the deposit of Rs. 50. These tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rate offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenderers should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered, which should be in lb. per rupee delivered at the Salem Central Jail.

51. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

52. The merchants will be required to deposit one-tenth of the value of articles bid or tendered for.

Salem Central Jail,
9th Feb. 1914.

W. L. FORSYTH, Capt., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

* The cost of the articles supplied will be paid upon delivery as soon as passed by the medical officer and the Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND MANUFACTURES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bellary, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail Office, Bellary, on Tuesday the 10th March 1914, at 3 P.M., for the supply of the following articles required for the Jail during 1913–1914 :—

Articles.	Probable quantity (more or less)		
Paddy or Rice boiled not less than 6 months old.	225,000 lb. 150 000 ,,	..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time.
Cholam, white	250 000 ,,	..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, free from husk, wastage in cleaning must not exceed 6 per cent.
Tamarind free from seed	13,000 ,,	..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, clean and free from seed and stone.
Chillies	2,000 ,,	..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, new and well dried.
Turmeric	400 ,,	..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, free from weevil and mud.
Onion	10,000 ,,	..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, clean and good quality.
Dhall, Tuvaram	60,000 ,,	..	To be delivered in quantities as may be required from time to time, clean and free from stones, husk and mud ; wastage not to exceed 5 per cent.
Sago	200 ,,	..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, and to be of good quality.
Sugar	800 ,,	..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, and to be of good quality.
Firewood, dry	420 loads	..	To be in billets of ordinary size and not in logs.
Ghee	250 lb.	..	Best sort daily as required.
Vegetables	60 000 ,,	..	Daily or weekly as required.
Mutton : about or as much as required	2,000 ,,	..	Daily, without bones, as required.
Kerosine oil	3,000 ,,	..	Of good quality, in quantities as may be ordered from time to time.
Cocoanut oil	10 ,,	..	Of good quality, in quantities as may be ordered from time to time.
Cow milk	11,300 pints	..	Best quality, up to specific gravity. To be drawn at the jail.
Cholam, mixed wool, first quality, soft, long staple, for blankets	3,000 lb.	..	Wastage not to exceed, 20 per cent.
Cholam, mixed wool, second quality, superior.	3 000 ,,	..	Do 10 do
Cholam, mixed wool, second quality	3,000 ,,	..	Do. 20 do.
Cholam, black wool, second quality, superior.	10,000 ,,	..	Do. 30 do
Rowgul	200 rolls.		
Gingelly seed, best	36,000 lb.	.	Wastage must not exceed 10 per cent. Outturn should be not less than 40 per cent.
Jaggery	300 ,,	..	Of good quality.
Aloe fibre	10,000 ,,	..	Wastage must not exceed 10 per cent.
Date-mats	500 No.		
Tape No. 4's white	250 lb.		
Twist No. 10's white	1,500 ,,		

The articles, firewood, milk, wool, rowgul, gingelly seed and jaggery should be delivered in such quantities as may be ordered from time to time.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs 50 as earnest-money. The deposits of successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for all or any of the articles they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

3. The successful bidders will be required to deposit as security for the due performance of the contract a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the value of articles contracted for and to execute a bond within ten days of the date of auction failing which the deposits will be liable to confiscation. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Samples of articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and bidders by tender should not fail to send in their samples in time. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person or by letter. The cost of the articles will be paid upon delivery but no advance will be made on any account.

5. The contract will be subject to the confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing, also the right of requiring the successful tenderer to supply greater or smaller quantities of articles than those mentioned above. The quantities ordered by the Superintendent shall be delivered within ten days from the date of order.

7. In the case of those merchants unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered provided that they reach the Superintendent on or before 3 P.M. of the 10th March 1914, and are accompanied by the deposits. Those tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered which should be in pounds per rupee delivered at the Central Jail, Bellary.

The covers should be addressed to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of articles."

6. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

9. Excess wastage will be made good by the contractor.

Bellary Central Jail Office,
29th January 1914.

A. J. IVATTS,
Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders *in duplicate* will be received up to 10 o'clock (morning) on Wednesday the 25th February 1914 by the Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, for the supply of the following articles:—

Diet, Storable, and Non-diet, etc., Storable.—Consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible

Diet, Perishable.—Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915). An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor Payment will be made on monthly bills

Non-diet, Perishable, Fuels, viz., Surgical Dressings, Aerated Waters and "Bedding and Clothing."—Consist of articles to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

3. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Senior Medical Officer at the General Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

5. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and on the covers the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory-notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 8.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

10. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

11. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

12. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

13. The Senior Medical Officer reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The Senior Medical Officer also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing

15. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

16. Government promissory-notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be endorsed over to the Senior Medical Officer but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2356, dated 1st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

17. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph, No. 16, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect:—

"*I, the tenderer agree to have the earnest money if in Government promissory-notes or Bank receipts confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract.*"

18. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Senior Medical Officer or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

19. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the General Hospital, Madras.

20. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for they must be sent in within two days. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Senior Medical Officer to be final on this point.

21. The number or quantity entered in the form of tender is the minimum number or quantity which the Senior Medical Officer undertakes to require to be supplied, but the contractor will be under an obligation to supply such larger number or increased quantity as the Senior Medical Officer may require him to supply.

Articles.	Minimum number or quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Diet, Storable. (Bulk supplies. Quantities noted in this group represent six months' supply.)			
Arrowroot .. .. Lb.	220	5	
Pearl barley, 1st sort (in barrels) .. .. .. "	900	5	
Tea, finest mess mixture .. .. "	175	15	
Chillies, dry, 1st sort, well cleaned .. .. .. "	450	5	
Coriander do. do. .. .. .. "	350	5	
Cummin seed do. do. .. .. .. "	50	5	
Dhall do. do. .. .. .. "	250	5	
Garlic do. do. .. .. .. "	200	5	
Mustard, country, 1st sort, do. .. .. .. "	50	5	If the whole of diet, storable, as included in any tender, Rs. 150 will be received as earnest deposit.
Pepper, black do. do. .. .. .. "	275	5	
Rice, 1st sort, good do. .. .. .. "	27,000	75	
Salt, white .. .. "	225	5	
Table rice .. .. "	700	5	
Tamarind, without seed, well cleaned .. .. .. "	1,200	5	
Turmeric, 1st sort, well cleaned .. .. .. "	150	5	
Vendyam do do. .. .. .. "	45	5	
Corn flour .. .. "	20	5	
Oatmeal .. .. "	150	5	
Vermicelli in 2 lb. tins .. .. "	50	5	
Non-diet, Storable. (Bulk supplies.)			
Baskets, large .. .. No.	100	5	
Bath bricks .. .. "	72	5	
Brooms, long .. .. "	1,250	5	
Do. coconut .. .. "	800	5	
Candles .. .. "	24	5	
Lamp wick (as per sample) .. .. 2 dz.	40	5	
Matches (boxes) "Three Stars" .. .. No.	1,000	5	
Mats, common, 6 × 3 .. .. "	200	5	
Monkey brand Soap .. .. Cakes.	700	5	
Mustard (Europe), ½ lb tins (Colman's) Bulls head .. No.	40	5	
Nails, brass headed .. .. "	24	5	
Oozanges magical soap .. .. Cakes	3,600	5	
Sieve .. .. No	25	5	
Soft soap .. .. lb.	75	5	
Pears' soap .. .. Cakes.	150	5	
Vinegar, malt, Europe, bottles .. .. .. No.	24	5	
Winnows .. .. "	50	5	
Bonthen Bar soap .. .. Bars.	230	5	
Tape, Europe, large .. .. Rolls.	50	5	
Do small .. .. "	15	5	
Perforated zinc sheet 8 bread .. .. sq. ft.	147	5	
Hooks and eyes (iron), 3" .. .. No	24	5	
Naphthaline .. .. lb.	2	5	
Hinges, iron, 3" .. .. No.	15	5	If the whole of non-diet, storable, is included in one tender, Rs. 100 will be received as earnest deposit.
Do 2" .. .. "	45	5	
Wire nails, 1" .. .. lb.	5	5	
Do. 1½" .. .. "	5	5	
Do. 2" .. .. "	5	5	
Copper tacks .. .. "	4	5	
Galvanized iron wire .. .. "	2	5	
Chimneys as per sample .. .. "	24	5	
Ball thread No. 40 .. .. "	2	5	
Do No. 16 .. .. "	2	5	
Needles in packets .. ..packets	15	5	
Screws of brass 1½" No. 8 .. ..gross	5	5	
Do. No. 10 .. .. "	5	5	
Do. 1¼" No. 8 .. .. "	12	5	
Do. 1" No. 6 .. .. "	12	5	
Do. ¾" No. 6 .. .. "	12	5	
Do. ½" No. 4 .. .. "	12	5	
Do ¾" No. 8 .. .. "	5	5	
Wire-matting, 2 ft. wide, ½" .. ..Yards.	20	5	

Articles.	Minimum number or quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Surgical Dressings. (Quantities noted in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)			
Cotton, clean .. .. lb.	6,000	100	If the whole of surgical dressings is included in one tender, Rs. 350 will be received on earnest deposit. Samples required
Cambric .. .. (Pieces of 18 yards each.)	180	10	
Gum paper .. .. Quires	500	5	
Steel safety pins (boxes of 144 pins each) .. .. Box.	20	5	
Small do. do.	5	2	
Cloth, unbleached, long, for bandages .. .. Yds.	5,000	50	
Diet and Medical Furniture. (Quantities noted in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)			
Tallow .. .. lb.	20	5	
Engine-oil .. .. Gal.	24	5	
Spindle oil	24	4	
Corks, pint .. .. No.	500	5	
Soap, country .. .. lb.	5,000	20	
Country washing soda	5,000	25	
Nickle oil .. .. Gal.	24	10	
French chalk .. ..1 lb. tin.	12	5	
Brass polish	50	5	
Leeches .. .. No.	200	5	
Oil, lamp .. .. lb.	60	5	
Do. cocoanut	2,000	10	
Charcoal	100,000	50	
Linseed	1,200	5	
Ovens, earthen .. .. No.	50	5	
Bake ovens	20	5	
Mullaye	5,000	5	
Monkeys	5,000	5	
Chatties, large	5,000	5	
Large flat shuttles	24	5	
Pots, large (water)	100	5	
Do. do. (rice)	24	5	
Do. covers	60	5	
Goglets	300	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 250 will be received on earnest deposit.
Do. covers as per sample	300	5	
Coal tar .. .. lb.	500	5	
Saw-dust, teakwood	2,000	5	
Do. deodarwood	100	5	
Soapnuts	200	5	
Chocoy	100	5	
Europe washing soda	2,000	10	
Alum	75	5	
Waste cotton	1,000	5	
Oil kerosene .. .. Gallr.	200	10	
Coal, Calcutta, in nuts without dust .. .. Tons.	150	70	
Coffee, powder .. .. lb.	7,000	70	
Arungram sugar	15,000	75	
Cocoanut shells per 100 .. .. Nu.	1,000	5	
River sand .. .. Carts.	70	5	
Whitewashing brushes .. .. No.	100	5	
Clay .. .. Carts	60	5	
Leaf fan .. .. Nu	400	5	
Bees' wax .. .. lb.	50	5	
Tailed paper .. .. Rolls.	200	5	
Chalk .. .. lb.	60	5	
Salamoniac	50	5	
Aspinall's enamel, black .. .. Tins.	100	5	
Do green	24	5	
Do white	48	5	
Do. blue	24	5	
Do. red	24	5	
Do. light oak.	24	5	
Chocolate powder, 1st sort .. .. lb	300	10	
Green do. do.	120	5	
Yellow do. do.	60	5	
Yellow gobi	60	5	
White paint .. .. (1 keg of lb. 28 net)	500	5	
Red gobi .. .. lb.	800	25	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 100 will be received as earnest deposit.
Copal varnish, fine	45	5	
Linseed oil, 1st sort (pale boiled) .. .. Bot.	400	15	
Turpentine do. .. .. Gals.	100	15	
Furnish polish, 1st sort	60	5	
Brushes for painting, large .. .. Bot.	60	5	
Do. do. small .. .. Nu.	400	5	
Do small, for lettering	100	5	
Sand paper sheets	20	5	
Emery paper sheets, rough and soft	500	5	
American oil cloth, khaki .. .. Yds.	500	5	
9 rows baize	240	5	
	60	5	

Articles		Minimum number or quantity required	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Dry and Non-dry, Perishable. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply)—*contd.*				
Patty	lb.	60	5	
Lamp black	,,	200	5	
Ghee	,,	50	5	
Cement (Gillingham)	,,	3,000	20	
Dry, Perishable. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)				
Beef, 1st sort, without bone	lb.	600	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 250 will be received as earnest deposit.
Mutton, 1st sort, with bone (a)	,,	15,000	100	
Do. do. without bone (a)	,,	20,000	150	
Sheep's feet	No.	15,000	80	
Mutton's wet	lb.	150	5	
Butter, fresh, best	,,	3,700	50	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 1,000 will be received as earnest deposit.
Buttermilk (20 oz. 7°), specific gravity not under 1,014.	Pints	33,000	25	
Milk, cows, best, cows to be milked in hospital, specific gravity not under 1·029 pints of 20 oz.	,,	325,000	1,000	
Cheese	...ceram lb	250	10	
Chicken or hall fowls, 12 oz. each in weight when dressed	No.	30,000	150	
Teal	,,	60	5	
Pigeons	,,	800	5	Do. Rs. 240 do.
Snipe	,,	160	5	
Partridge	,,	56	5	
Fish, excluding wastage	lb	8,000	50	
Eggs, hen, fresh, 1½ oz. in weight each	No.	50,000	50	
Cocoanut without shell	lb.	500	5	
Chillies, green	,,	60	5	
Coriander leaves	,,	5	5	
Limes, fresh, 1st size	No.	30,000	5	
Mint and parsley	lb	60	5	
Onions	,,	800	5	
Oranges	No.	5,000	10	
Apples	,,	5,000	10	
Plantains, good, full size	,,	3,000	5	
Mangoes do.	,,	800	5	
Ginger, green	lb.	20	5	
Potatoes, 1st sort (2 oz. each)	,,	12,000	25	
Spice powder	,,	20	5	Do. Rs. 70 do.
Vegetable, country, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year, exclusive of wastage.	,,	10,000	10	
Vegetable, Europe varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year, exclusive of wastage.	,,	1,000	5	
Prunes	,,	200	5	
Nutmegs	,,	40	5	
Ginger, dry	,,	40	5	
Honey	,,	5	5	
Almonds	,,	5	5	
Flour	,,	5	5	
Carrots	,,	100	5	
Cocoina	,,	2,500	25	
Hoppers, white, fresh, 2 oz. each	No.	150,000	60	
Bread, 1st sort	lb.	60,000	100	
Biscuits, country	,,	10	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 150 will be received as earnest deposit.
Rice	,,	200	5	
Flour, American	,,	3,000	5	
Sooji	,,	1,000	5	
Benger's food	Tins.	120	5	
Horlicks malted milk	No.	70	5	
Brand's essence of chicken	,,	40	5	
Do. of mutton	,,	30	5	
Do. of beef	,,	60	5	
Liebig's extract of beef	,,	12	5	
Bovril	,,	60	5	
Plasmon	lb.	2	5	
Plasmon cocoa	Tins.	6	5	
Cocoa (Cadburys)	lb.	150	5	
Chinamun bark	,,	100	5	
Gelatine	,,	5	5	Do. Rs. 75 do.
Poppy seeds	,,	5	5	
Worcester sauce "Lea and Perrins"	Bot.	25	5	
Mellin's food (large)	,,	50	5	
Biscuits, arrowroot, thin, English, to be taken, net weight in ½ lb. rolls.	lb.	2,000	25	
Biscuits, milk, thin, English, to be taken, net weight in ½ lb. rolls	,,	100	5	
Ice	,,	70,000	25	
Salad oil	,,	50	5	

(a) Each sheep must weigh not less than 25 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer. Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any conditions. The butcher attached to the hospital will attend to the preparation of meat for several diets, etc., and during his absence either by illness or by other means, the contractor will provide a butcher for conducting duties and he will be paid according to the sanctioned scale.

Articles.		Minimum number or quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Aerated Waters. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)			Rs.	
Soda water, large	No.	8,000	75	
Lemonade	"	35,000		
Soda water splits	"	25,000		
Lemonade splits	"			
Wines and Spirits. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)				
Beer	Pints.	24	5	
Porter	"	24	6	
Brandy	Bots.	240	25	
Burgandy	Pints.	12	10	If the whole of this group is included as one tender, Rs. 20 will be received as earnest deposit.
Claret	"	12	6	
Constantia	Bots.	48	5	
Champagne	Pints	48	5	
Gin	Bots.	12	5	
Sherry	"	48	5	
Whisky	"	12	6	
Bedding and Clothing. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)				
Blankets, red or white, Europe	No.	125	25	
Cloth, Turkey red, 2 cubits (men's with narrow blue borders).	"	400	20	
Curtains, mosquito	"	10	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 70 will be received as earnest deposit.
Ensigns, flannel, small	"	100	5	
Do. do. large	"	300	25	
Quilts, chintz, length 7', breadth 4'	"	140	5	
Socks, flannel	"	10	0	
Trousers, flannel	"	15	0	
Day covers, chintz, 1st size	"	40	5	
Do. do. 2nd size	"	10	5	
Bed sheets, women's, 12 cubits	"	180	15	
Straw for mattresses (carts of 1,500 lb. each)	"	10	10	
Cotton for mattresses	lb.	2,000	20	Do. Rs 20 do.
Cowdung cakes, per 100	No.	300	5	

N.B.—All articles of bedding and clothing must be hand-woven.

Madras, 1st February 1914.

H. KIRKPATRICK, Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF WOOL FOR THE VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL MANUFACTORY.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, up to 3 P.M. on 14th March 1914, for the supply by contract of the undermentioned wool for the Vellore Central Jail Manufactory from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of wool for the Vellore Central Jail."

4. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by samples of not less than 1 lb. of each of the wools it is proposed to supply and earnest money Rs. 25.

5. Tenders may be made for one or more of the wools and should specify in maunds (25 lb to a maund) the rate at which each article can be supplied at the Jail.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. The earnest money of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned. The earnest money of successful tenderers will be forfeited if they fail to execute a contract bond and to furnish security in cash to the amount of 5 per cent. of the value of the wool contracted for within a week from the date of acceptance of their tenders being made known to them.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for articles supplied will be made by the undersigned.

9. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector General of Prisons.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of requiring the successful tenderer to supply greater or smaller quantities of wool than those mentioned below and the quantities ordered by the Superintendent shall be delivered within ten days from date of order.

11. The contract must not be sublet under pain of forfeiture.

12. Any further information can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore.

Number	—	Probable quantity	Earnest money.
		MAUNDS.	RS.
1	Cut white wool, first quality, without admixture of brownish coloured wool ..	500	25
2	Cut black wool, first quality	100	25

Vellore Central Jail,
12th Feb. 1914.

J. J. ROSE, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: GOVERNMENT VOLUNTARY VENEREAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 8-30 o'clock (morning) on Saturday 28th February 1914 by the Superintendent, Voluntary Venereal Hospital, for the supply of the following articles:—

Diet, storable and non-diet, storable—consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Diet, perishable—consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915). An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Non-diet, perishable, and surgical dressings—consists of article to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Voluntary Venereal Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and on the covers the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government Promissory notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 7 *infra*.

6. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

7. The successful tenderer must within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

9. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

10. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be cancelled and the security confiscated to Government.

11. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security, if not confiscated, will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

12. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

15. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the*

depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O No. 2358, dated 31st March 1910, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

16. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph 15, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect :—

" *I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money if in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract* "

17. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorised by him in writing to do so

18. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the Voluntary Venereal Hospital, Madras.

19. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

Articles.	Probable quantity more or less required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Dust, cereals. (Bulk supply. Quantities noted in this group represent six months' supply).			
(a) Barley .. .. lb.	150	2	
Chillies, dry, 1st sort .. .. "	80	1	
Coffee powder .. .. "	150	15	
Coconuts .. .. "	180	10	
Coriander, 1st sort, clean .. .. "	80	2	
Cummin seeds, clean .. .. "	5	1	
(a) Dhall, 1st sort, c'ean .. .. "	155	2	Sample required.
Garlic .. .. "	28	1	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs 35 will be received as earnest-money.
Mustard .. .. "	5	1	
Pepper, black, 1st sort, clean .. .. .. "	44	4	
(a) Rice, 1st sort, clean, steam, picked .. "	5,600	30	
Salt white, good .. .. "	200	3	
Tamarind, 1st sort, stones, seeds, picked .. "	200	3	
Turmeric .. .. "	5	1	
Vendium .. .. "	5	1	
Non-diet cereals (Bulk supplies).			
Brooms, handles, 12 ex. each .. .. .. No	10	1	Sample required.
Cheese .. .. lb.	10	2	
Soap, Carbolic, Calvert's .. .. "	12	1	
Surgical dressing (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply).			
Cotton, clean	70	2	
Non-diet, perishable (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply)			
Coal tar, good quality .. .. lb.	100	3	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs 10 will be received as earnest-money.
Dry earth .. .. Cart load.	10	1	
Mallays .. .. No.	150	2	
Manthaya .. .. "	150	1	
Oil, cocoanut .. .. lb.	20	1	
Oil kerosine, American, 125° test to be supplied in tins .. .. Gallons.	100	5	
Straw .. .. lb.	5,000	5	
Soap, country .. .. "	60	..	
Diet perishable (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply).			
Betel and nut .. .. lb.	150	3	
Bread, 1st sort .. .. "	600	5	
Eggs, hen, fresh, to weigh 1½ ex. each .. .. No.	5,005	15	Rs. 25 as earnest money.
(b) Mutton with bone, best quality .. .. lb.	104	2	
(b) Mutton without bone, best quality .. .. "	5,000	30	
Skippers, fresh, white to weigh 2 oz. each .. .. No.	20,000	10	
Buttermilk, fresh (20 oz. pint) specific gravity not under 1 014 .. .. Pints.	5,000	10	
Milk, cows' best, cows to be milked in hospital, spe. gravity not under 1,030. Pint of 20 oz. ..	5,000	20	
Vegetables, country, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year exclusive of cabbage .. .. lb.	1,500	15	
Bedding and clothing (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply)			
Sheets, Turkey-red, (women's) with narrow blue borders, 12 cubits. .. .. No.	100	15	

Government Voluntary Venereal Hospital,
Madras, 12th February 1914.

E. W. C. BRADFIELD, Capt., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

(a) Will be taken in two instalments.

(b) Only male sheep will be accepted. The fat and tail must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer. Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any condition. Each sheep must weigh not less than 25 lb.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT MATERNITY HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 8 o'clock on Wednesday the 25th February 1914 by the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, at his office, Pantheon Road, Egmore, for furnishing by tender the following perishable articles of diet, etc., as detailed in the annexed schedules :—

SCHEDULE A.

(1) Perishable articles of diet (daily supply).
(2) Milk, etc (daily supply) .. ..
(3) Wines and spirits and aerated waters.

} From 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915, or such portions of the year as may appear desirable.

(4) Non-perishable articles of diet—To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.

SCHEDULE B.

Bazaar medicines and hospital necessaries—To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.

SCHEDULE C.

Bedding and clothing—From 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate and superscribed "Tenders for perishable articles of diet, etc, for the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras." Each tender must contain not only the rates, but also the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate total of the entire tender. The tender for each article will be treated as a separate and distinct tender.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government promissory-notes or Bank receipts, equal to 5 per cent. on the total value of his tender, and, in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.*

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, at his office, at the prescribed time, in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

5. No person making a tender will be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer for perishable articles of diet, bedding and clothing, furniture and crockery must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender or any portion thereof has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of his accepted articles, failing which his deposit shall be forfeited to Government; he will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

7. The successful tenderer for perishable articles of diet must have his articles ready for inspection not later than 7-30 A.M. daily.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractors, but payment will be made on monthly bills for the supplies of articles noted in schedules A (1), (2), (3), and C.

9. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

10. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

11. The successful tenderers for non-perishable articles of diet, bazaar medicines and hospital necessaries should deliver the articles in bulk within one week from date of order, failing which their earnest money will be forfeited to Government. Payment will be made as soon after receipt as possible.

12. The deposit money of successful tenderers will be retained till the supply is completed, but those of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned on application at the hospital.

13. The samples of the different articles may be seen and the information as to the scales of diet, etc., may be had on personal application at the office of the Superintendent, and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with such samples.

14. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. Government promissory-notes lodged as earnest security or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

16. Every tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect :—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money or security deposit confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

17. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialled by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

SCHEDULE A.

(1) PERISHABLE ARTICLES OF DIET (DAILY SUPPLY).

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Apples	No.	1,100	From 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable.	
Beef, first sort, without bone	lb.	50		
Bread, first sort	"	32,000		To weigh 10 oz.
Chicken or hall fowl	No	3,500		
Chillies, green	lb.	5		
Cocoanut, without shell	"	250		
Eggs, big fresh	No.	18,100		To weigh 1½ oz. each.
Flour, wheat	lb.	100		
Fuel, excluding wastage	"	300		
Ghee, first sort, pure	"	500		
Gourdes	"	250		To be supplied as indented for.
Ginger, green	"	5		
Hoppers, white, fresh	No.	25,000		To weigh 1 oz. each.
Ice	lb	65,800		
Limes, fresh, good size	No	13,000		
Mangoes, good size	"	200		
Mint and parsley	lb.	5		
Mutton without bone, first sort *	"	7,500		
Mutton, with bone, first sort *	"	6,000		
Onions, good size	"	120		
Oranges, fresh, first sort, good size	No.	3,250		
Pigeons	"	450		
Plantains, good, full size	"	1,200		
Potatoes, first sort	lb.	4,100		To weigh 2 oz. each
Sheep's feet	No.	3,500		
Vegetable, country (Exclusive of wastage, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year.)	lb	1,300		
Do Europe (Exclusive of wastage, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year.)	lb	1,000		
Soojee, fresh, good quality	"	900		To be supplied as indented for.

* Each sheep must weigh no less than 25 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer. Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any condition.

(2) MILK, ETC.

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Milk—Cows to be milked at the hospital, fresh milk, specific gravity not less than 1,028° to be ready for milking precisely at 6 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. daily. Milk to be delivered at the kitchen at 7-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.	Pints.	102,930	From 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable.	The gate will be opened for the cows in the morning at 6 a.m. for the first batch and at 7 a.m. for the second batch and in the evening at 4 for the first batch and 5 p.m. for the second.
Butter	lb.	1,350		
Buttermilk	Pints.	1,000		
Tyre	"	30		
Cream	"	10		

(3) WINES AND SPIRITS AND AERATED WATERS.

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery	Remarks.
Brandy, Exshaw No. 1	Doz.	12	From 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable.	
Sherry, green seal	"	2		
Sodawater	"	7,000		
Lemonade	"	6,000		

(4) BULK SUPPLY (NON-PERISHABLE ARTICLES OF DIET.)

Articles.	Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Arrowroot (Speed's) .. .. Lb.	50	To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.	In 1-lb. tins.
Barley (Pearl) .. .. "	200		To be supplied as indented for in 1-lb. tins.
Barley (Robinson's Patent) .. .. .. "	50		"
Benger's Food .. .. Tin	12		"
Chillies, dry (1st sort, well cleaned) .. .. Lb.	25		
Coffee powder (1st sort, pure) * .. .. "	2,000		
Coriander (1st sort, well cleaned) .. .. "	60		
Cornflour, Brown and Polson's .. .. "	10		In 6-oz. packets.
Biscuits (milk 40 lb., thin arrowroot 20 lb. and rusk 40 lb.) .. .. "	60		To be supplied as indented for.
Cummin seed .. .. "	10		1st sort, well cleaned
Garlic .. .. "	7		1st sort, well dried.
Pepper (1st sort, black and well cleaned) .. "	10		1st sort, well cleaned.
Mustard, country .. .. "	10		
Rice, arrumany (1st sort, well cleaned) .. .. "	5,000		Samples to be submitted with the tender.
Rice, table (1st sort, well cleaned) .. .. "	500		
Salt, common .. .. "	100		In tin packet.
Salt, table .. .. "	60		
Salt, white (quite white and dry) .. .. "	210		
Sugar, Antagram .. .. "	1,000		
Sugar, brown .. .. "	6,000		Particularly free from sands.
Tamarind, without seeds .. .. .. "	400		
Tea (finest) .. .. "	80		
Turmeric .. .. "	15		
Vandicum (well cleaned) .. .. .. "	2		
Mellin's food, large size .. .. .. Bot.	40		To be supplied as indented for.
Essence of chicken (Brandis) .. .. .. Tin.	120		Do.

* To be supplied by monthly instalments of 120 pounds

SCHEDULE B.

BAZAAR MEDICINES AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES.

Articles.	Quantity, more or less	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Bates freedom .. .. Lb.	5	To be delivered in bulk within one week from the date of order	
Linseed .. .. "	50		Free from dust.
Metal pills, tins .. .. .. No.	200		As per hospital sample.
Cotton waste .. .. Lb.	50		
Tallow .. .. "	20		
White lead .. .. "	10		
Tanks packing, 4" .. .. .. "	20		
Spirits, methylated .. .. Gal.	100		To be supplied as indented for
Alum .. .. Lb.	5		
Spindle oil .. .. Gal.	25		Do
Baskets, common .. .. No.	50		As per hospital sample.
Bottles, graduated .. .. Doz.	20		12 doz. 6 oz. bottles, 5 doz 6 oz. 5 doz 4 oz.
Brooms, ordinary .. .. No	500		
Do. coconut .. .. .. "	100		
Do. sawangam .. .. .. "	6		
Brushes, scrub .. .. "	24		As per hospital sample.
Vinegar Europe (Malt, Cross & Blackwell) .. Bot.	6		Large size, strong bamboos
Chatnitys .. .. No.	10		
Mats, small .. .. "	50		
Coal, English .. .. Tons.	50		Free from dust.
Cloth, bandage .. .. Yds.	1,500		To be supplied as indented for
Do. dungry blue .. .. "	26		Do.
Do dungry white .. .. "	26		Do.
Combs, fine (horn) .. .. No.	12		As per hospital sample.
Corks .. .. Doz.	50		65 doz. large and 25 doz. small.
Cotton (fine) .. .. Lb.	1,000		To be supplied as indented for
Flannel .. .. Yds.	600		As per hospital sample.
Flour, rice (quite white and dry) .. .. Lb.	200		
Indigo, best .. .. "	20		In packets of 16 oz. each.
Jars, green, empty .. .. .. No.	50		
Match boxes (Bryant's & May's) .. .. "	1,000		
Mull .. .. Yds.	600		40 pieces of 12 yds., each.
Muslin (24 yards to a piece) .. .. .. Pieces.	250		As per hospital sample.
Do. (12 yards to a piece) .. .. .. "	12		Do.
Needles (Kirby No. 7) .. .. .. No.	400		Do.

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

BAZAAR MEDICINES AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES—*cont.*

Articles	Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks
Straw	24	To be delivered in bulk within one week from the date of order.	To be supplied as indented for.
Nipples, rubber	60		
Oil, cocoanut, 1st sort, pure	18		
Do. gingelly do.	12		
Do. Kerosene* (superior)	500		
Paper, emery	24		
Rope, cotton	500		
Do. hemp	500		
Pumice stone, large	10		
Soda, washing*	1,000		
Soap, bar (Rosebud)	425		As per hospital sample.
Do. carbolic (calvert's)	300		Double orders, as per hospital sample.
Do. Monkey brand	200		
Soda ash	2,500		To be supplied as indented for.
Straw*	25,000		
Tape, English†	4,000		
Stove pans	25		
Safety pins, brass	120		
Do. ligatures	7		
Do sewing (Alexander)	800		
Rings for pole	86		
Metal polish	288		
Herlick's malted milk	24		
Soap nuts (dry)	300		

*To be supplied in instalments as indented for.

†2,000 yards narrow tape, English; 500 yards broad tape, Europe, 1,000 yards country tape, narrow, and 500 yards country tape, broad.

SCHEDULE C.

BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

Articles	Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Blankets	30	From 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 in such quantities and at such times as may be required.	As per hospital sample.
Gowns, shirts	46		
Mosquito curtains	6		
Petticoats, chintz	110		
Vest, flannel	5		
Tea cloths, 25" square	24		
Baby's night gown, 1st size	23		
Do. 2nd size	30		
Do. 3rd size	60		

Government Maternity Hospital,
Madras, 2nd February 1914.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SERVICES OF AN AUCTIONEER.

SEALED tenders for the services of an Auctioneer for the sale of unserviceable and obsolete stores of the factory during the year 1914-15 will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday the 2nd March 1914.

Forms of tenders are obtainable on payment of Re. 1 per set. Tenders must be sent under a strong cover securely fastened, sealed and conspicuously marked "Tender for the sale of unserviceable and obsolete stores" and accompanied by a $\frac{\text{Presidency Bank}}{\text{Treasury}}$ receipt for Rs. 25.

Madras, 13th February 1914.

H. MACDONALD, Major,
Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory.

GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received up to 10 A.M. on Friday the 27th February 1914 by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, for the supply of

perishable articles and non-perishable articles in bulk, as detailed in Schedules A and B, for the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras. The quantity required shown against all articles in Group No. VII of "Non-perishable articles" and all "Perishable articles" in Schedule B is only a probable one and will be more or less according to actual requirements.

2. A separate tender must be sent for each group of articles.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Marshall's Road, Egmore, at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be superscribed showing the number of the group or article and schedule. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government Promissory notes or Bank receipts set opposite to each group of the schedule, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No such will be received.* The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately.

6. The successful tenderer for non-perishable articles shall be required to deliver the articles in bulk one week after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made as soon as possible after delivery.

7. The successful tenderer for perishable articles shall be required to have ready daily at 7-30 A.M. the day's supply for the inspection of the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital. He will find out daily the requirements of the following day.

8. The successful tenderer for non-perishable articles excepting Groups Nos. 6 and 7, after receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted must supply the articles in bulk before the prescribed date, failing which his earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

9. The successful tenderer for perishable articles must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

10. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

11. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of the deposit money will be levied from the successful contractor of perishable articles for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and if frequently repeated the contract will be cancelled and the security confiscated to Government. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him on completion of his contract.

12. "*Samples of the different articles must be furnished by each tenderer along with his tender.*" The samples of the accepted tenderer will be sealed and lodged in the office of the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

13. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, reserves to himself the right to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for doing so.

14. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

15. Tenders containing rates manifestly below the market value of articles will be summarily rejected.

16. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialled by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

17. The successful contractor will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

18. Government Promissory notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of 12 months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G. O. No. 2358 of 31st March 1880, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other agreement executed by the depositors.

19. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender or tenders to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender."

SCHEDULE A.

NON-PERISHABLE ARTICLES.

Description of articles.	Quantity required	Earnest money.	Description of articles.	Quantity required.	Earnest money.
Group No. 1.		Rs.	*Group No. 2—cont.*		Rs.
Coffee, powder, 1st sort, in tins	lb. 400	20	Blackgram, husked	lb. 55	20
Sugar, brown, best quality	" 1,600		Chillies, 1st sort	" 800	
Sugar, white, 1st sort	" 556		Coriander seeds	" 320	
Tea, 1st sort	" 40		Cummin seeds	" 56	
Oatmeal	" 6		Dhall	" 1,100	
Group No. 2.			Mustard seed, country	" 32	
Arrow-root	" 12	1	Pepper, black	" 176	
Asafœtida	" 12		Poppy seeds	" 1	
			Barley	" 3	

Description of articles.	Quantity required.	Earnest money.
		Rs.
Group No. 2—cont.		
Dry, ginger .. .. lb.	2	
Salt, white .. .. ,,	5	
Tamarind good and clean, without seeds .. ,,	1,200	
Turmeric .. .. .. ,,	25	
Vandiyam .. .. .. ,,	32	
Group No. 3.		
* Rice, 1st sort, good and clean. lb.	14,000	60
* Rice, raw, 1st sort, good and clean. ,,	9,000	
Group No. 4		
Pots .. .. .. No.	13	
Mouthays .. .. .. ,,	2,000	
Kullays .. .. .. ,,	600	5
Chatties .. .. .. ,,	28	
Goglets .. .. .. ,,	10	
Group No 5.		
Oil, kerosine, 72°, in tins. Galls.	72	8
Do. do. 150° do. ,,	88	
Group No. 6.		
Latrine papers, sheets .. Qrs.	20	
Baskets, common, large .. No.	24	
Brooms, bundles .. .. ,,	200	
Do. coconut, bundles .. ,,	100	
Cutlin-wood .. .. .. lb.	24	
Methylated spirit in bottles. Bots.	24	
Soap, Europe, bar .. No.	100	
Sunlight soap, cakes .. ,,	200	15
Soap, Europe, cake, Pears, Cuticura .. .. ,,	180	
Sieves .. .. .. ,,	40	

Description of articles.	Quantity required.	Earnest money.
		Rs.
Group No. 6—cont.		
Needle, packs of 24 each .. Pack	2	
Matches, safety, boxes .. No.	300	
Charcoal .. .. lb.	60	
Washing soda, country .. ,,	24	
Do. Europe .. ,,	25	
Bath bricks .. .. No.	48	
Globe metal polish tins .. ,,	144	
Group No. 7.		
Serviam, flannel, first size .. No.	10	
Do. second size ,,	20	
Blankets, red .. .. ,,	100	
Do. white, 1st sort .. ,,	24	
Cloth, red, Turkey, 1¼ yards wide, 10 stripes, to be supplied torn into pieces of 3 and 2 yards .. .. Yds.	600	
Coats, gingham, men's .. No.	20	
Do. do. children's .. ,,	10	
Frocks, shirts, children's .. ,,	12	
Gowns, white, women's .. ,,	24	
Do. shirts do. .. ,,	24	
Jackets, white, men's .. ,,	36a	30
Do. do. women's .. ,,	36a	
Do. do. children's .. ,,	24	
Mattress, coir .. .. ,,	24	
Do. cotton .. .. ,,	8	
Mosquito curtains .. ,,	10	
Screen, hanging .. .. ,,	6	
Shifts, white, women's .. ,,	24	
Do. do. children's .. ,,	24	
Shirts, white, first size .. ,,	36	
Do. do. second size .. ,,	12	
Socks, cotton, pairs .. ,,	40	
Toilet covers .. .. ,,	8	
Counterpanes .. .. ,,	12	
Tea cloths .. .. ,,	12	

Groups Nos 6 and 7 to be supplied monthly or occasionally as required from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

* Will probably be required to be supplied between 15th June and 31st August 1914, when the present stock is expected to be spent.

SCHEDULE B.

PERISHABLE ARTICLES.

Description of articles.	Probable quantity required.	Earnest money.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Group No 1.				
Beef, best, grass-fed, without bone .. lb.	30			
Chickens, 10 oz. each in weight when dressed .. .. .. No.	100			Goat's flesh will not be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached to the legs when mutton is being passed by the Superintendent. To be supplied in increase when the daily supply exceeds 30 lb.
Ducks .. .. .. ,,	10			
Eggs, hen, fresh, to weigh 1½ oz. each ,,	2,000			
Fish fresh, excluding wastage .. lb.	2,000			
Fowls, lb. 1-4-0 each, dressed .. No	200			
Mutton, grass-fed, first sort, without bone .. .. lb.	10,000	500	To be supplied in such quantities as may be required daily at 7-30 A.M. from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.	
Partridges .. .. No.	10			
Pigeons .. .. ,,	10			
Snipe .. .. ,,	10			
Teals .. .. ,,	10			
Plate leaf for meals (100 per bundle) .. Bdls	500			
Rabbits .. .. No	10			
Group No. 2.				
Butter, fresh, best quality .. .. lb.	480			
Milk, cow's, of good and wholesome quality, pints of 20 oz. each. Cows to be milked at the hospital; fresh, specific gravity not less than 1028° Pts.	18,000	80		Cows to be ready at the hospital at 9 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.
Group No. 3.				
Hoppers, white, not to weigh less than 2 oz. each .. .. .. No.	16,000	12		To be ready at the hospital at 8-30 A.M.

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

PERISHABLE ARTICLES—*cont.*

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required	Earnest-money.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Group No. 4.					
Apples, sweet, good size	No.	50		To be supplied in such quantities as may be required daily at 7.30 A.M. from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.	
Arrack, Colombo, 25° under-proof	Bots.	60			
Cocoanut, fresh, without shell	lb.	200			
Ghee, fresh, 1st sort	"	1,800			
Gurlin	"	240			
Green chillies	"	10			
Green ginger	"	10			
Ice	"	1,200			
Lemons	No.	2,400			
Karapilli leaves	lb	240			
Limes, fresh, good size	No	100			
Mangoes, good, full size	"	100			
Mint and parsely, fresh	lb.	5	50		
Oil, cocoanut, bottles	Doz.	1			
Onions	lb.	700			
Plantains, good size, ripe	No.	80,000			
Oranges, fresh and sweet	"	200			
Potatoes, 1st sort, none to weigh less than 2 oz each	lb.	2,000			
Vegetables, country, fresh, exclusive of wastage	"	14,000		To be supplied in such quantities as may be required daily at 7 A.M. from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.	Vegetables should be varied as available according to season.
Vegetables, Europe, fresh, exclusive of wastage	"	500			
Lemonade bottle	Doz.	10			
Soda bottle	"	70			
Group No. 5.					
Bread, 4 oz., 8 oz., and 1 lb., white best quality	lb.	10,200			
Flour, wheat	"	100	20		
Sooji	"	50			
Group No. 9.					
Tinning copper pots of sizes to be done twice a month about 10 at a time	No.	200	4		

Government Opthalmic Hospital, Madras,
5th February 1914.

W. C. GRAY, Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Superintendent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR FIREWOOD.

SEALED tenders for the supply of firewood to the hospitals, Lunatic Asylum and Medical School specified in the subjoined schedule, for the period from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 will be received by the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras up to 12 o'clock noon on *Saturday, 14th March 1914*, and opened in the presence of those who may choose to attend at the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in Temple Gardens Royapettah

2. Cover to be superscribed "Tender for supply of firewood to the Madras Government Hospitals, Medical School and Lunatic Asylum."

3. Tender must not only contain the rate but the total value of the item of supply.

4. Tender must be accompanied by an earnest security money of Rs. 500 (in Government promissory note or Bank receipt); and, in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the date fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 6.

5. No tenderers shall be allowed to withdraw their tenders for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and, in the event of their so doing, their deposit shall be forfeited to Government

6. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the article, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

8. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the article.

9. A fine not exceeding Rs. 50 will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be cancelled and the security confiscated to Government.

10. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

11. The Surgeon-General reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

13. The Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 31st March 1893, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

14. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 13, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest security, if in the Government promissory notes, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

SCHEDULE.

Institutions.	Firewood.		Earnest security money.	Remarks.
	Probable requirement of each institution during the year	Probable quantity to be tendered for by the contractor		
	tons.	tons.	Rs.	
General Hospital	300	992	300	(a) Information as to dimension, etc., of firewood may be had on personal application at the hospitals concerned. The wood must be well dried and ready for use. (b) There should be *only one rate for* the requirements of all the institutions irrespective of size, etc., of wood. (c) The Medical Officers in charge of the institutions will indent on the contractor for the quantity they need from time to time during the year. (d) The contract rate should include delivery charges.
Maternity Hospital	264			
Voluntary Venereal Hospital ..	12			
Ophthalmic Hospital	84			
Leper Hospital	60			
Lunatic Asylum, Madras ..	700			
Medical School, Royapuram ..	2			

(By order.)

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Asst. to Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.

Madras, 30th January 1914.

SALE OF FOREST IN THE BED OF KANIGIRI RESERVOIR.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the forest in the bed of the Kanigiri Reservoir will be held by public auction at the Sangam Sub-Divisional office at Buchireddipalem on the 10th March 1914 commencing at 12 noon and continued if necessary on the subsequent days until reasonable bid is obtained. The auction will be conducted by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sangam sub-division, in the presence of the Executive Engineer of the Nellore division.

2. The following conditions will have to be agreed to by the purchaser at the auction :—

(a) Intending bidders must each deposit with Sub-Divisional Officer, Sangam, earnest money of Rs 100 just before the commencement of auction and the earnest money of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the close of the auction.

(b) The highest bidder shall deposit Rs. 500 which will exclude Rs. 100 earnest money already deposited with the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sangam, as soon as the sale is knocked down to him at the close of the auction, towards security money for the due fulfilment of all the conditions of the sale, the above amount of Rs. 500 being liable to be forfeited in case of the breach of any of the said conditions and the above amount of earnest money of Rs 100 of the successful bidder being included in the first payment of one-half purchase money if not forfeited meanwhile as stated below.

(c) A period of three years will be allowed for the removal of the forest counting from the date of approval of sale by the Executive Engineer or from the date of drawal of agreement or lease, after which period the lease will expire.

(d) If the agreement or lease above referred to is not entered into by the lessee within a week from the date of confirmation of the sale, the earnest money of Rs. 100 deposited will be forfeited to Government.

(e) One-half of the purchase money shall be paid within a fortnight from the date of sale and the remaining half of the purchase money shall be paid in two equal instalments, the dates of the two equal instalments being fixed after the confirmation of sale.

(f) Until one-half of the purchase money is paid within the time fixed to the Sub-Divisional Officer or the Executive Engineer, the lessee shall not be put in possession of the forest property, *i.e.*, tamma trees mostly and other fire-wood trees, if any, not specified below.

(g) The lessee will be permitted to cut only tumma trees in the bed of the Kanigiri Reservoir up to demarcation stones planted at the present F.T.L. and on both banks of the Kanigiri Main Canal below the drop and he shall not cut or interfere with palmyrah, tamarind, margosa, mango, neredu, ippa, wood apple and other fruit-bearing trees, if any, the right of enjoying the usufructs of each of these trees will be sold separately during the usual annual sales.

(h) The tumma trees shall either be uprooted or cut down to the ground level. The trees so cut or the tumma wood shall be removed within three years from the date of the agreement or lease and on the expiry of this period of three years the right shall cease.

(i) The removal of the tumma wood shall be made by the usual ramps and cart-tracks and all convenient places where there is no bund. The lessee's carts will be permitted to pass in and out of the bank during the carting season by those routes.

(j) The lessee shall be liable for any damages which may be caused to the aforesaid ramps or other parts of the Kanigiri Reservoir by the lessee's carts or cartmen in the removal of the wood and by whatsoever reason on the part of the lessee or his men.

(k) The lessee or his men shall not hinder or impede the progress of any works on the reservoir or in its vicinity by the removal of the wood. The lessee shall be fined for any hindrances or inconveniences caused, but he shall not be entitled to any damages for any hindrance that may be caused to the removal of the tumma wood by him, by the works in progress.

(l) The lessee will be allowed to stack tumma wood in such places outside the reservoir bund as may be pointed out to him or his men by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sangam sub-division, whose orders in writing shall be obtained beforehand.

(m) The lessee will be allowed to burn wood for charcoal in any convenient place in the reservoir bed.

(n) The lessee will be allowed to have his lime-kilns in any convenient portion of the forest in the bed of the reservoir.

(o) The lessee has no right to interfere with the right of (1) cutting grass, (2) of grazing grass, (3) of enjoying the usufruct of the fruit-bearing trees already excluded and (4) of catching fish in the bed and from the bund of the reservoir sold in separate auction.

(p) The charcoal, lime and other material prepared in Public Works Department limits and at the places specified above must be sold by the lessee for Public Works Department purposes at fixed rates which may be settled by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sangam, or the Executive Engineer of the division who will, after due consideration of local and market rates, fix the rates for the articles above named.

(q) The lessee will not be allowed to complain about the water level of the reservoir and to interfere with the water stored in the reservoir and the irrigation works of the reservoir.

(r) The period of the lease or agreement will under no circumstances be extended.

(s) The lessor should make his own arrangements to safeguard the property in the form of tumma trees entrusted to him.

(t) If the purchase money is not paid on the dates settled, after the confirmation of sale by the Executive Engineer, interest at six per cent. per annum will be calculated on the amount of purchase money not paid until it is paid and recovered.

(u) The lessor will have to pay the cost of the stamp or stamps required for lease or agreement.

(v) The bidders must first clearly understand the above conditions before they commence to bid in the auction.

(w) Any other conditions considered necessary will be notified to the bidders at the time of auction.

H. F. D. DE COURCY,
Executive Engineer, Nellore Division.

31st January 1914.

TENDER FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW COURT-HOUSE WITH OUT-HOUSES FOR THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, EGMORE, MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders for the execution of the whole of the following work—constructing a new Court-house with out-houses for the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, Madras—on contract will be received by the Executive Engineer, North Presidency Division, at his office at Chepauk, up to 2 P.M. on the 25th day of February 1914.

1. A. Estimate, Rs. 1,12,100

2. Tenders must be in the name of a firm or of one person and neither the whole nor any part of the work tendered for can be sublet. Covers containing tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for constructing a Presidency Magistrate's Court at Egmore" and must be addressed to the Executive Engineer, North Presidency Division.

3. Tenders must be made on a printed form obtainable on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, copies of the estimated schedule of quantities for the work are also obtainable and the schedule must be filled in, item by item, adhering to the nomenclature in the schedule of quantities and the tenders must state within what period from date of order to commence, the work will be finished. No tender will be accepted unless time of completion is given. The security for the due execution of the work will be Rs. 1,000

4. The schedule of quantities is not binding on the Executive Engineer and the actual quantity required for the work in each case may be more or less than that entered in the schedule.

5. Plans and specifications can be seen on application at the Executive Engineer's office at Chepauk on all working days between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

6. Tenderers must subscribe their full names and permanent address on their tenders.

7. The amount of earnest-money accompanying this tender must be Rs. 1,900 (one thousand nine hundred only) and must be sent in currency notes within the same cover as the tender. The numbers of the notes must be superscribed on the cover containing the tender and notes. The earnest-money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. It will be retained as part of the successful tenderer's security deposit unless he has a permanent security deposit in which case it will be returned to him. Should the successful tenderer fail to execute an agreement on the prescribed departmental form within three weeks of the acceptance of his tender, unless for reasons acceptable by the Superintending Engineer, his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

8. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer at his office on the same day in the presence of all tenderers who care to attend. Power is reserved to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason by the authority competent to accept and conclude the contract. The Executive Engineer will reject any tender which is not in order. With regard to this work, the authority competent to accept and conclude the agreement finally is Chief Engineer Public Works Department.

Executive Engineer's office, North Presidency Division, dated 7th February 1914.

H. A. SHORE,
Executive Engineer.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO UTTARAMERUR CHITTERI TANK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 15th March 1914 for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Estimate Rs.
Repairs to bund and masonry works of Uttaramerur Chitteri tank, Imperial No 537 ..	6,980.

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chapark and the receipt of the manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chinglepat Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sublet.

11. Date of completion of work—31st March 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

REPAIRS TO BUND AND MASONRY WORKS OF UTTARAMERUR CHITTERI TANK, IMPERIAL No. 537.

Bund.

Number or quantity.	Description.	Unit for calculation.
514,783 c.ft. ..	Earthwork including scattering, etc., complete	1,000 c ft
11,981 s.ft. ..	Removing prickly-pear including destroying	100 s.ft.
6,125 s.ft. ..	Removing bushes	100 s.ft.
20,408 c.ft. ..	Gravel spreading on top of bund	100 c.ft.
	Petty repairs to sluices and calingulahs	L.S.

Muhlarei Sluice.

Examining and repairing the barrel at sluice in front	L.S.

Madras, 31st January 1914.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chinglepat Division.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICES AT MADURA.

1. Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division, at his office at Madura up to 3 P.M. on the 7th March 1914, for the work, constructing Executive Engineer's and Madura and Periyar Sub-division offices at Madura, estimate Rs. 38,500.

2. Each tender must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for constructing Executive Engineer's and Madura and Periyar Sub-division offices at Madura" and accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 500 and the Executive Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Printed tender forms (K-1 and K-2) can be had on application at the Madura Special Division Office, Public Works Department.

4. Plans, specifications and schedules of quantities may be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Madura Special Division, on all days except Sundays and holidays between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

5. Tenders should be in English and should show clearly the rates offered for the various descriptions of work at which the tenderer will agree to execute the work.

6. The tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division, on 7th March 1914, and the successful tenderer will be expected to start work within fifteen days of receipt of notice that his tender has been accepted, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned after allotment of contract.

8. The contract will not be allowed to sublet.

9. The Executive Engineer does not undertake to notify the unsuccessful tenderers of the rejection of their tenders.

10. Telegraphic tenders will not be considered.

11. No extra rate will be paid, above the accepted tender rates for any material on account of its having to be obtained from special localities to conform to the specifications or to approved samples.

Tender schedule for constructing Executive Engineer's and Periyar and Madura Sub-Division offices at Madura.

MAIN BUILDING.

Earthwork.

Quantity or number.	Description of work.	Unit.
14,492 c. ft.	Excavation for foundation	1,000 c. ft.
8,652 "	Filling in basement with earth	1,000 "

Concrete.

2,824 "	Concrete broken brick in lime mortar	100 "

Brick work.

7,791 "	Brick in lime mortar in foundation and basement	100 "
17,000 "	Brick in lime mortar in superstructure	100 "
686 "	Arch work brick in lime mortar	100 "
333 "	Brick in lime mortar in herring-bone bond	100 "
464 r. ft.	String course brick in lime mortar including pointing complete	R. ft.
179 "	String course brick in lime mortar including plastering complete	"
366 "	Brick on edge string course including pointing complete	"
645 "	Cornice work, brick in lime mortar including pointing complete	"
210 s.ft.	Brick-nogged partitions with frames uprights with a door and window including plastering inside and pointing outside complete	100 s. ft.

Stone work.

183 c. ft.	Cut-stone work	C. ft.

Iron work.

6·17 tons	Rolled steel joists	(Will be supplied departmentally.)
6·17 "	Hoisting and setting girders	Per ton.

Wood work.

736·42 c. ft.	Teakwood wrought and put up	C. ft.
226 R. ft.	Teakwood verandah hand rails including three coats of painting	R. ft.
146 c. ft.	Wooden main staircase with necessary frames, supports and hand rails including wax polishing	R. ft.
68 "	Wooden servants' stair case with necessary frames, supports and hand rails including three coats of painting	"
No. 1	Wooden steps with treads and risers complete	Lump sum.
64 s. ft.	Wooden partition with frames uprights and a door and window including three coats of painting complete	S. ft.

Doors, windows and ventilators.

620 "	Doors, one-third panelled and two-thirds venetianed with glazed head	S. ft.
46 "	Doors, panelled with expanded metal head including frames and fittings complete	"
59 "	Doors panelled with frames and iron fittings complete	"
336 s.ft.	Windows, venetian outside and glazed inside with fixed glazed head including frames and iron fittings, complete	"
102 "	Windows, half venetian and half glazed above with expanded metal ½" thick and ½ mesh	"
286 "	Doors one-third panelled and two-thirds venetianed outside and glazed inside including frames and fittings, complete	"

Quantity or number.		Description of works.	Unit.
240 s.ft.	..	Windows, venetian outside and glazed inside including frames and iron fittings, complete	S.ft.
70 "	..	Door battened with frames and iron fittings, complete	"
188 "	..	Ventilators with fixed glazed shutters and expanded metal between them	"
		Roofs.	
2,660 "	..	Terrace roofing with brick on edge, 3" concrete, three courses of flat tiles, top and bottom lime plastered	100 s.ft.
2,010 "	..	Roofing with plain Mangalore tiles including teak rafters, complete	100 "
213 "	..	Mangalore tiled verandahs with wooden brackets, carbolic pavaling complete	s.ft.
		Flooring.	
2,782 "	..	Levelling course of concrete 6" thick	100 c.ft.
2,539 s.ft.	..	Flooring with 6" square tiles over ½" mortar and pointing with Portland cement	100 "
2,389 "	..	Terrace flooring with brick on edge, 3" concrete, two courses of flat tiles including paving with 6"×6" square tiles and pointing with cement at top and bottom lime plastered	100 "
78 "	..	Terrace flooring with brick on edge 3" concrete, two courses of flat tiles rendered with Portland cement at top and bottom lime plastered	100 "
1,500 s.ft.	..	Sand filling under Cuddapah slab of flooring	100 c.ft.
1,964 s.ft.	..	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs (over sand filling) and pointing with Portland cement	100 s.ft.
140 "	..	Paving with Cuddapah slabs over ½" lime mortar and pointing with Portland cement	100 "
65 "	..	Boarded flooring 1½" thick	100 "
		Plastering.	
14,788 s.ft.	..	Plastering with lime mortar two coats	100 s.ft.
14,011 "	..	Pointing with prepared mortar	100 "
8,184 "	..	Painting three coats	100 "
8,403 "	..	Painting two coats	100 "
		Miscellaneous.	
244 s.ft.	..	Bamboo skin matting	100 s.ft.
8,853 "	..	Rattan chicks with blue cloth ropes and pulleys, complete	100 "
150 s.ft.	..	Wooden punkahs with Holland fringes, ropes, and suspenders, complete	H. ft.
L.S.	..	Zinc down fall pipes, heads, shoes, etc., complete	L.S.
"	..	Trolley lines with sleepers, spikes, trolly, masonry pillars including plastering with cement, complete	"
"	..	Fencing sick in farm-painting room	"
		Iron Record racks.	
232 s.ft.	..	Iron record-racks as per G.O. No. 618 W., dated 18th May 1908, with modifications ordered in G.O. No. 1038 W., dated 31st September 1908, having an height of 7' 6" only	Will be supplied departmentally.
		CONSTRUCTING A STORE SHED.	
3,357 c.ft.	..	Earthwork excavating foundation	1,000 c.ft.
1,410 "	..	Concrete broken stone in mortar	100 "
2,194 "	..	Coursed rubble in mortar in foundation and basement	100 "
2,250 "	..	Coursed rubble in mortar in superstructure	100 "
63 "	..	Cutstone work	c.ft.
67 "	..	Arch work hammer dressed stone in mortar	100 "
170·62 "	..	Country wood pillu-marundu wrought and put up	s.ft.
2,126 sq.ft.	..	Roofing with Mangalore tiles on teak rafters, etc., complete	100 sq. ft.
24 "	..	Teakwood batten doors	sq ft.
76 "	..	Windows with iron bars and panel shutters	sq ft.
113 lb.	..	Iron work	Lb
1,200 sq.ft.	..	Flooring with 6" concrete plastered with ½" cement	100 sq ft.
3,594 "	..	Painting with mortar	100 "
112 "	..	Painting two coats	100 "
1,816 "	..	Wood oiling two coats	100 "
		Lock for room	L.S.
L.S.	....	Filling in with earth	L.S.
		Latrine of six seats as per type-design No. 112-S issued with Sanitary Board Proceedings No. 339-S., dated 29th September 1911.	
		LATRINE OF SIX SEATS.	
433 c.ft.	..	Earthwork excavation	1,000 c.ft.
197 "	..	Filling in basement with sand	1,000 "
81 "	..	Concrete broken stone in surki mortar	100 "
306 "	..	Coursed rubble in surki mortar	100 "
92 s.ft.	..	Flooring with 1½" Cuddapah slabs on 4" concrete including pointing with cement to the full depth of the slab	100 s.ft.
21 "	..	Flooring with 1½" Cuddapah slab and pointing with cement	100 "
16 "	..	Cuddapah slab 1½" thick	100 "
		Iron work L and T iron and corrugated iron sheets for roofing and walling etc., complete	Supplied departmentally.
278 "	..	Plastering ½" think cement	100 s.ft.
1,090 "	..	Painting corrugated iron sheets	100 "
120 c.ft.	..	Brahm stone from ½" to 1½"	100 c.ft.
		CONSTRUCTING A TIFFIN SHED.	
816 c.ft.	..	Earthwork excavating foundation	1,000 c.ft.
407 "	..	Concrete broken stone in mortar	100 "
337 "	..	Coursed rubble in mortar in foundation and basement	100 "
603 "	..	Do. do. in superstructure	100 "
8 "	..	Cutstone work	c.ft.
24 24 s.ft.	..	Country wood (Irul or Pillaimarudu), wrought and put up	s.ft.

CONSTRUCTING A TIFFIN SHED—*contd.*

Quantity or number.	Description of works.	Unit.
564 s.ft. ..	Roofing with Mangalore tiles on teak rafters, etc., complete ..	100 s.ft.
36 s.ft. ..	Teak wood batten doors	s.ft.
48 ,, ..	Ventilators with wire netting teak shutters and iron bars	s.ft.
2,400 s.ft. ..	Flooring with 6" concrete plastered with ½" cement	100 s.ft.
15 85 s.ft. ..	Pointing with mortar	,,
85 s.ft. ..	Painting 2 coats	,,
297 s.ft. ..	Wood oiling or tarring 2 coats	,,
3 r.ft. ..	Galvanized iron pipes 1½" dia.	R.ft.
Nos. 2 ..	Shutters for room	each.
.. 4 ..	Locks for rooms	,,
L.S. ..	Filling in with earth miscellaneous works	L.S.
1,000 r.ft. ..	Fencing the front and rear of the compound with wire fence, the west side being new Telegraph Office and east side Law Courts	r.ft.
L.S. ..	Culvert and road ways stables, planting trees, clearing site, filling in the pond in front	,,

H. L. NICHOLSON,
Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division.

Madura, 7th February 1914.

TENDERS FOR PROVIDING ACCOMMODATION FOR CIVIL DEBTORS IN THE SUB-JAIL AT CHINGLEPUT.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 15th March 1914 for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Estimate Rs.
Providing accommodation for Civil Debtors in the Sub-Jail at Chinglepat ..	4,309

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chingleput and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in Public Works Department Form K-1 as applied in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division Office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work—31st March 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

Providing accommodation for Civil Debtors in Sub-Jail at Chinglepat.

Number or quantity.	Description.	Unit for calculation.
1,000 c.ft. ..	Stone jelly concrete in lime mortar	100 c.ft.
1,930 ,, ..	Country brick in lime mortar	100 ,,
56 c.ft. ..	Do. flat arch work &c.	100 ,,
2,850 s.ft. ..	Plastering with lime mortar, two coats	100 ,,
100 s.ft. ..	Plastering with cement ½" thick	100 s.ft.
200 ,, ..	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs over 4" rammed and pointed with cement mortar	100 ,,
52·25 s.ft. ..	Teak wood wrought and put up	C.ft.
382 s.ft. ..	Roofing with flat and pan tiles over teak rafters and chunam borders, etc., complete.	100 s.ft.
230 ,, ..	Roofing with pan tiles only over teak rafters and chunam borders, etc., complete.	100 ,,
320 ,, ..	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over teak rafters (3" × 1") complete) ..	100 ,,
64 ,, ..	Teak wood batten doors with frames, hinges, etc., complete	S.ft.
35 ,, ..	Teak wood batten windows with expanded metal shutter outside permanently fixed with frames, etc., complete.	S.ft.
615 ,, ..	Painting with chocolate oil paints, two coats	100 s.ft.
420 ,, ..	Wood oiling two coats	100 ,,
20 Nos. ..	Cast iron (12" × 5" × 3")	Each.
	Earthwork—Excavating foundation	1,000 c.ft.
	Filling in basement with earth	1,000 ,,
	Providing fire place (oven)	Each.
1 No ..	Constructing a well 6' diameter	..

B. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, Chingleput Division,
Madras, 31st January 1914.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL MANUFACTORY.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, up to 5 P.M. on 21st March 1914 for the supply by contract of the articles enumerated in the undermentioned lists for the use of the Vellore Central Jail from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Vellore Central Jail."

4. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 25 earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers and which will be forfeited in the case of the successful tenderer if he fails to deposit in cash 5 per cent of the value of the articles contracted for by him and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to him.

5. Samples of all articles in list A should accompany tenders and the articles in list B should be of the best quality.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. No advance of cash shall be made to the contractor. Payment for the articles supplied will be made by the undersigned.

8. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

9. The contract should not be sublet.

10. Further information can be had from the undersigned.

11. The quantities given in the schedule are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply more or less according to the Superintendent's orders.

12. Articles to be supplied only on indent signed by the Superintendent.

13. Indigo samples should be not less than 5 lb. weight, and not a mixture of several qualities.

Name of article.		Probable quantity.
List A.		
Red powder	lb	150
Gallrus	"	100
Catechu	"	125
Green paint	"	100
Sheep skin, thin	"	100
Coil skin	"	100
Fullers earth	"	200
Applestram	"	"
White cork grass (well seasoned)	"	5,000
Logwood	"	300
Rough Holland	Yards	50
Cocoanut mattays, dry, bag size, cutters not less than 25 per cent. thus	lb.	300,000
Rattar, 1st quality	"	"
Indigo, No. 1	Maunds.	250
Murukampoo	lb.	500
		1,250
List B.		
Rosenax	lb	24
Tinsolder	"	24
Soda	"	12
Glue	"	100
Cocoanut oil	"	100
Turpentine	"	100
Linseed-oil	"	100
French polish (superior)	Bottles.	20
Wire nails of sizes	lb	200
Zinc sheet	"	100
Wheat flour	"	100
Chalk	"	50
Gallnut	"	250
Palmyra jaggery	"	1,000
Japan vermilh	"	12
Lamp oil	"	150
Steel	"	300
Tagara seeds	"	500
Tack nails of sizes	"	50
Borax	"	50
Alum	"	25
Lead	"	5
Iron bar and sheet (soft)	"	500
Do (American)	"	1,000
Salammoniac	"	50
Dammer (Roxia)	"	200
Coal tar	"	200
Reed mats	"	50
Net	"	12

Name of article.		Probable quantity.
Iron screws of sizes	Gross.	100
Brass screws of sizes	"	10
Empty deal wood boxes	No.	25
Date stalk	"	500
Cassia	lb.	100
Enamel paint	Tins.	24
Hemp balls, white and black	No.	200
Split bamboos, seasoned	Bundles at 120	200
Turkey red cloth 3' wide	Yds.	50
Lawn cloth 3' wide (best quality)	"	50
Brushes	No.	50
Dauge cloth 3' wide	"	24
Empty kerosene tins (new)	No.	200
Paddy husk bags	50 lb. each.	50 bags.
Blacking tins, large	No.	200
Charcoal	Bags of 50 lb. each	500
Gunny needles	No.	50
Ordinary needles	"	100
Machine needles	"	100
Shoe polish	Bottles.	12
Painting brushes	No.	50
Chocolate paint (dark)	Kegs	12
Glass panes	Sq. ft.	100
English tape 1" red	Yds.	200
Brass polish books	No	12
Do wheels	"	12
Eyelets and hooks, English	"	500
Ordinary eyelets	"	5,000
Cutgut, thick	Yds.	1,000
Divers flats	Thou.	2
Marble paper	No.	300
Brown papers	Quires.	50
Calico	Yds.	50
Fruties (large size)	No.	25,000
Bed bolts	"	25
Cheroot soap	lb.	50
Soap nuts	"	200
Canvas	Yds.	25
Galvanized iron sheet and wire	lb.	200
Silk cotton	"	50
Jaggery	"	50
Chavam	Parra	10
Ravvakinnee	lb	400
Lodhra	"	500
Pomegranate rinds	"	500
Phalbis	"	500
Cochineal	"	50
Hinges of sorts	Nr	100
Brass sheet and wire	lb	100
Brooms	No.	100
Cocoh mull cloth	Yds.	100
Country sajjan	lb.	100

Vellore Central Jail,
12th Feb. 1914.

J. J. ROBB, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

NOTICE No. 8 OF 1913–14 OF THE DISTRICT OF THE NILGIRIS.

SALE OF THE OCCUPANCY RIGHT IN WASTE LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that the occupancy right in lands hereunder specified will be disposed of by auction at the Collector's office, Ootacamund, by the Deputy Collector (under the rules for the disposal of waste lands published by notification at page 797 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd May 1900, and embodied in Part I of Standing Order No. 20), subject to annual payment of assessment as specified below, to the highest bidder above the upset price or prices enumerated in the following schedule at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 7th April 1914 or on such other date to which the sale may be duly adjourned.

SCHEDULE OF LANDS TO BE SOLD.

No. of lot.	Name, if any, and boundaries.	Approximate extent.	Initial annual assessment (and payable to the Wynaad).	Upset price.
		acs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	The Nilgiri district, Coonoor taluk, Kenyarai village.			
1	Survey No. 68—North, east, south and west, S. No. 67 A to G.	0·18	0 1 3	1 8 0
2	Survey No. 67 C—North, S. No. 67 A. to D; east, S. No. 67 B, south, S. No. 67 A; west, S. No. 9 of Kenkaral.	3·32	1 10 7	2 8 0
	Kadahatti village.			
3	Survey No. 70 I (portion of)—North, S. No. 70 A; east, S. No. 70; south, portion of S. No. 70 I, west, S. No. 90 A, B	4 00	2 0 0	3 8 0
	Survey No. 70 E—North, S. No. 82; east, S. No. 108 A; south S. Nos. 108 A and 97, west, S. No. 70 A.	1 71	0 10 6	
4	Survey No. 75—North and east, S. No. 73 A; south, S. No. 77; west, S. No. 70 I.	6 40	3 3 2	3 0 0
5	Portion of S. No. 236 B—North, S. No. 236 B (portion); east, S. No. 236 A; south, S. No. 119; west, S. No. 122	3 00	1 8 0	2 8 0
6	Portion of S. No. 70 G—North, part of S. No. 70 G; east, S. No. 70 E, south, S. No. 236; west, part of S. No. 70 G	2·00	1 0 0	1 8 0
	Portion of S. No. 70 H—North, part of S. No. 70 H; east, S. No. 36; south, S. No. 236; west, S. No. 70 G.	2·00	1 0 0	
	Shalur village.			
7	Survey No. 194—North and east, S. No. 161; south, S. No. 196; west, S. No. 181.	3·83	1 13 3	4 4 0
	Survey No. 214 A-1—North, S. No. 243; east, S. No. 216 A-2, south, S. No. 240, west, S. No. 215-1	1·87	0 15 0	
	Nedumattam village.			
8	Survey No. 241 (portion)—North and east, Ootacamund-Gudalur road; south and east, part of S. No. 241	31 65	17 8 2	37 0 0
	Survey No. 257—North, east and south, S. No. 256; west, S. No. 257-1.	00 35	0 2 10	
	Survey No. 258 (portion)—North, S. No. 241; east, S. Nos. 258 and 257; south, part of S. No. 259; west, S. No. 183.	3 00	1 8 0	
	Kukal village.			
9	Portion of S. No. 216—North and east, S. No. 103, south, S. No. 102; west, part of S. No. 115	1 00	0 8 0	1 2 0
	Naufanad village.			
10	Survey No. 358 (portion of)—North, part S. No. 358; east, S. No. 360; south, part of S. No. 359, west, S. No. 358.	2 00	1 0 0	1 8 0
	Kilkunda village.			
12	Survey No. 106 B—North, S. No. 147, east, S. No. 143, south, S. No. 124; west, S. No. 108-B	3·44	1 2 0	2 2 0

2. The assessment on the said land shall be liable to periodical revision in the same manner as that on ordinary ryotwari land, but no portion of the land will, at any time, be assessed at a rate higher than the appropriate dry, wet or garden rate for such land under the general scheme of settlement for the taluk in which the land is situated.

3. Government reserves to itself all gold and other minerals, coal and stone or rock containing or supposed to contain gold or other minerals, and coal known to exist or which may, at any time hereafter, be discovered on, in, or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with full and free liberty and right of ingress, egress and regress by nearest way at all times for Government servants, agents and workmen, and all persons duly authorized by Government in and upon the said lands, and either with or without horses and other cattle, carts, waggons, and other carriages and to erect on the said lands and use any engines and machinery for the purpose of searching for, working, getting and carrying away such gold and other minerals and coal and also to sink, drive, make and use upon the said lands, mines, pits, shafts, drifts, adits, air-courses and water-courses, and to use all water which may be lifted or raised from the same; also to appropriate and use any part of the surface of the said lands for placing thereon the minerals, waste, rubbish and other substances got from such mines, and generally to do all acts and things necessary or proper for working and getting such gold and other minerals and coal and rendering same merchantable, Government paying or rendering compensation to the purchaser, his heirs, representatives and assigns for all damage he or they shall sustain by reason of the exercise of such right of way or by the erection and use of any such engines, machinery, or works or the exercise of all or any of such rights

4. The Government also reserve to themselves the right to control and regulate at their absolute discretion, the collecting, retention and distribution of the water in or under the said lands or any part thereof, of all rivers and streams flowing in natural channels and of natural lakes and ponds or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed, in, or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense and in particular to interrupt or make material alteration in the quantity, quality, direction, force or temperature of the said water and to cut off, stop and hinder the whole or any portion of the supply of the said water without being liable in any case to pay compensation for so doing.

5. All existing and customary rights of Government and of the public in all existing roads and paths and in streams of water in the land shall be reserved.

6. All parties having claims on the said lands incompatible with the sale as herein notified are hereby required to prefer their claims on or before the day aforesaid to the undersigned.

The sale will be stopped or postponed as the case may require—

(1) If the applicant fails to deposit the charges for survey and demarcation of the lands where such survey or demarcation is necessary.

(2) If the application has been withdrawn by the applicant and the Collector decides in the public interests not to proceed with the sale.

(3) If the survey and demarcation of the lands have not been completed.

(4) If the sale has been ascertained to be objectionable on public grounds.

(5) If any claim of private ownership or exclusive occupancy or of any other right incompatible with the disposal of the lands under these rules has been preferred and is pending or is established.

The sale will be made subject to the following conditions:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

That the highest bidder above the upset price shall be the purchaser of the lot, and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot shall be immediately put up again at the last preceding undisputed bidding and re-sold.

2. That immediately after the lot is knocked down the purchaser thereof shall pay to the Collector or the officer authorized by him to conduct the sale a deposit of Rs. 10 per centum in part payment of his purchase-money and shall, at the same time, sign an acknowledgment in Form Y.

3. That the purchaser shall, within 30 days from the day of sale, pay to the Collector the residue of his purchase-money, and shall thereupon receive a patta for the premises in Form Z.

4. That every person desirous of becoming a purchaser is to satisfy himself as to the identity and correct description of the property and the measurement and boundaries of the premises previous to the sale, as, by having the lot knocked down to him, the purchaser thereof shall be held to have waived all objections to any mistakes that may afterwards appear to have been made in the description of the premises, as well as to any other error whatever in the particulars of the property.

5. That if from any cause whatever the purchase shall not be completed by the 30th day from the day of sale, then the purchaser shall pay to the Collector interest at the rate of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum on the remainder of his purchase-money from the day of sale until the purchase shall be completed, without prejudice nevertheless to the right of re-sale reserved by the following condition, provided, however, that the whole of the purchase-money with interest shall be paid within one year from the date of sale.

6. That if the purchaser shall neglect or refuse to comply with the above conditions or any of them, his deposit money shall be forfeited, and retained by Government, and the Government shall be at liberty to re-sell the lot either by public auction or private contract without the necessity of previously granting a patta to the purchaser; and the deficiency, if any, arising from such re-sale, together with all expenses attending it, shall be made good by the purchaser at the present sale who shall so neglect or refuse as and for liquidated damages.

7. That the assessment on the land shall be paid from fasli 1324, *i.e.*, from 1st July 1914.

Nilgiri Collector's Office, Cotacamund,
17th December 1913.

M. YOUNG,
Collector.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES TO VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Vellore, at 7-30 A.M. on Wednesday the 1st day of April 1914, for the supply of ration articles as detailed below.

2. The successful bidder will be required to deposit as security for the due performance of his contract a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the value of articles contracted for and to execute a bond.

3. One-quarter of the articles contracted for must be delivered by the 15th May 1914 and the remainder as ordered.

4. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the samples.

7. Merchants who are unable to be present may send in their tenders in writing together with their samples and Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderer. These tenders should reach the Superintendent not later than the 31st March 1914.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

9. The quantities given in the schedule are approximate and the Superintendent reserves the right of ordering more or less than those quantities as may be required and the contractor will be required to supply according to the written orders of the Superintendent. No verbal orders should be attended to.

Articles.	Probable requirements for the year
	lbs.
Bias (not less than six months' old)	200,000
Ragi ..	400,000
Chillies ..	3,500
Coriander ..	3,000
Turmeric ..	500
Dhal thowarai (country) ..	145,000
Old tamarind ..	7,500
New tamarind ..	7,500
Gingelly seeds ..	80,000
	tons.
Firewood ..	200
	lbs.
Sago ..	900
Brown sugar ..	200
Gram ..	40,000

Central Jail, Vellore,
10th February 1914.

J. J. ROBB, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

SEALED tenders for the supply by contract from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 of *Unscreened Indian Steam Coal (Bengal Dooherghur) or Unscreened South Welsh Steam Coal as an Admiralty List or Unscreened English Steam Coal* of the estimated quantities specified below, at the *ports* mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P.M. (Standard Time) on Wednesday the 4th March 1914, after which hour no tender will be received :—

	Estimated quantity for either Indian Steam Coal or English Coal.	Estimated quantity for South Welsh Coal
	Tons.	Tons.
Bombay ..	16,000	10,580
Calcutta ..	14,000	9,240
Colombo ..	400	264
Karachi ..	3,200	2,112
Madras ..	350	231
Rangoon ..	9,000	5,940

2. It will not be necessary for tenderers to tender for all ports, but for such port or ports as they may desire.

3. The Indian coal tendered must have a calorific value of not less than 7,000 calories or 12,600 British Thermal Units with ash not exceeding 12 per cent. or the evaporative power of the Indian coal must be not less than 7 lb. of water per lb. of Indian coal with ash not exceeding 16 per cent. For North Welsh coal or similar coal such as Davison's West Hartley, tendered as English Steam coal, the evaporative power must be the same as the foregoing, but the ash must not exceed 9 per cent.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by *Registered Post*; if forwarded in any other way, they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed tender and schedule forms will be summarily rejected.

6. Printed tender forms and any other information in connection with the contract can be obtained at this office and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta, Port Officer, Karachi, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

7. The attention of all tenderers is invited to the necessity for carefully observing the conditions mentioned in this notice.

8. Each tender is to be superscribed "Tender for supply of either Indian Steam Coal, or English or South Welsh Coal."

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay,
6th February 1914.

W. LUMSDEN,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

SALE OF FALLOW LANDS AND CASUARINA GROWTH

It is hereby notified for the information of the intending bidders that the sale of fallow lands and the sale of casuarina growth in the Coast Range notified for the 23rd February 1914 in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes will be held on the 25th February and 26th February 1914 and subsequent days, the former, viz., that relating to fallow lands, on 25th February 1914, and the latter, viz., that relating to the casuarina growth on 26th February 1914 as the date originally fixed, viz., 23rd, happens to be Maha Sivarathri.

Regarding Fallow lands.

As regards the rights referred to in paragraph 2 of the notification, an admitted right exists only in plot 5 of compartment No. 3 of Dugarajapatam, viz., a path to Devikuppam 12 chains long.

Paragraph 6 of the Notification.

The assessment on the lands advertised for sale is fixed as detailed below :—

Taluk	Name of reserve.	Survey number.	Compt number.	Lot numbers.	Area.	Rate fixed per area
						Rs. A. P.
Kovur	Utukur, Varuvi Plantation Block C.	916/2 ..	2-A ..	1 to 6 ..	67 50	0 4 0
			2-B ..	1 to 5 ..	22 50	
			3 ..	1 to 7 ..	63-16	
Gudur	Tammanapatam Plantation ..	639 ..	2-A ..	1 to 3 ..	94 43	0 12 0
			2-B ..	1 to 3 ..	38-75	
			3-A ..	1 to 11 ..	125-30	
Do.	Kothapalam	727 ..	3 ..	1 to 18 ..	162 10	0 4 0
Do	Dugarajapalam	755 ..	2-B ..	1 to 7 ..	56 73	0 13 0
Do	Dugarajapalam	804 ..	3 ..	1 to 10 ..	122-50	0 12 0
			4 ..	1 to 6 ..	41·00	

Paragraph 9 of the Notification.

The value of tree growth in each plot will be notified to bidders before the sale is held.

Nellore Collectorate's Office, Forest Branch,
12th February 1914.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following approximate quantities of sandalwood will be put up to auction by the undersigned at the Vellore, Tiruvennamalai and Tiruppattur depots on the 8th, 10th and 12th March 1914, respectively :—

Vellore depot about thirty (30) tons Tiruvennamalai depot about thirty (30) tons, Tiruppattur depot about twenty (20) tons. These figures relate to billets roots chips and dust inclusive.

2. No person will be allowed to bid at the auction sale unless he furnishes an earnest money deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) in the case of the sales at Vellore and Thiruvennamalai and Rs. 300 (three hundred) in the case of the sale at Tiruppattur. The deposit will be retained in the case of the highest bidder and will be adjusted towards the purchase money in the event of the sale being confirmed. If the sale is not confirmed, the deposit will be returned. In the case of other bidders, the deposits will be returned at the close of the sale.

3. The bids are subject to the approval of the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Trichinopoly, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid.

4. In the event of any bid being accepted by the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, the successful bidder will have to pay the purchase money in full within one week of the date of confirmation of the sale.

In the case of failure to make payment by the due date, the sale will be held at the purchasers risk and the deposit will be forfeited to Government.

5. The sandalwood will be weighed, as it is in the depot in the presence of the purchaser or his accredited agent, as soon as full payment has been made. No further cleaning will be undertaken by the Forest Department or allowed to be done by the purchaser; the classification, cleaning and weighment as done by the Forest Department must be accepted.

N.B.—One ton of sandalwood=the maunds of 28 lb. each.

6. The purchaser must take delivery of the sandalwood at the time of weighment. He will be allowed one week from the date of weighment to remove it, during which period the wood will be kept in the depot at his risk. If the purchaser fails to remove all the wood within that period, demurrage will be charged at the rate of Re. 5 (five) per day until the 31st March 1914, after which date any sandalwood remaining will become the property of Government.

7. The highest bidder will be required to sign the auction list in token of having understood the conditions of sale and in support of his bid.

8. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

North Arcot Collector's Office, South Forest Branch,
Vellore, 24th January 1914.

T. CLEAR,
District Forest Officer.

NOTIFICATION.

ఇందుమ్ల తెలియచేయునది యేమనగా, యీ క్రింద వ్రాయబడియుండిన వస్తువు లది మొదలుకొని ఒక వారమునకు కాలాన్ని నిర్ణయించి ఆ వస్తువులు ఎవరివో వారు వచ్చి తీసుకొనిపోవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నది. ఈ వస్తువులు యజమానులు పట్టుకొనిపోవడం ఈ క్రింది తేదీనాటికి 6 వారములలోగా యీ కార్యాలయమునకు వచ్చి తగిన వెల్ల ఇచ్చిన యెడల ఈ క్రింద సంతకము చేసినవారు ఇవ్వగలరు. ఆట్లు ఇవ్వబడకపోతే మరల వస్తువులు ఇవ్వడం చేయబడి యీయాఫీసు ఇష్టం యీయాఫీసు వేలంనాయకుని 1 వ తారీకుమొదలు వేలంకు ఇవ్వబడును. పట్టుకొనిపోవు యజమానులు వారియొద్ద నగదు క్రింద చెల్లించవలసినది:—

యీద్ర మాడిరాయ్ 15 ఆణాలు వంతున, 3½ ఆణాలు చుట్టుగింజ.

Kandukur Divisional Office,
23rd January 1914.

C. N. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Deputy Collector.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 78 of Act VII of 1860, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
One angle iron bar	*Nil.*	8th Feb. 1914 ..	Within the Madras Harbour.
Four junglewood planks	,, ...	6th ,, ..	
Five junglewood rafters, bundles	,, ...	6th ,, ..	
One redwood piece	,, ...	8th ,, ..	
One bale tom containing tanned skins ..	,, ...	8th ,, ..	
One case broken containing one motor cycle ..	A diamond with A. & Co. in centre and Madras on the right below.	6th ,, ..	
Eight iron clampers, 4½	*Nil*	7th ,, ..	
One pot sleeper	S. I. R.	7th ,, ..	
Nine junglewood rafters, bundles	*Nil*	9th ,, ..	
One redwood piece	,, ...	9th ,, ..	
Six flat iron bars	,, ...	10th ,, ..	
Two junglewood squares	,, ...	10th ,, ..	
One junglewood rafter, bundle	,, ...	10th ,, ..	
Two wooden sleepers	,, ...	11th ,, ..	
Nine iron sleepers, 4½	M. S. M. R.	11th ,, ..	
Three pot sleepers	*Nil*	12th ,, ..	
Three flat iron bars	,, ...	12th ,, ..	
One round iron bar	,, ...	12th ,, ..	
Two square iron bars	,, ...	12th ,, ..	
One redwood piece	,, ...	12th ,, ..	
One keg of red lead paint	,, ...	12th ,, ..	

விளம்பரம்.

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Dharmapuri Taluk Board's Office,
27th January 1914.

K. CHANTAN,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified men for the post of a Photo-Zinco Assistant in the Office of No. 4 Drawing Office, Survey of India, Bangalore. The pay of the post is Rs. 30 per mensem with prospects.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Superintendent, Southern Circle, Survey of India, Bangalore.

Office of the Superintendent, Southern Circle,
Survey of India, 30th January 1914.

F. W. PIRRIE, Lieut.-Col., I.A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Southern Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates for the post of a Probationary Revenue Inspector in this district. Candidates must have passed the B.A. degree examination and should be below the age of 25. Persons knowing Malayalam alone need apply. Applications should reach this office on or before the 25th February 1914.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
30th January 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for acting and long-standing vacancies on Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 in the Taluk and Divisional office in this district. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. Applications should be in the handwriting of the applicants themselves. In the case of School Final candidates, details of their marks should invariably be furnished. Graduates, Intermediates and old Matriculates will be preferred.

Chittoor Collector's Office, Chittoor,
30th January 1914.

A. FOTHERINGHAM,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Sheristadar which will fall permanently vacant in this Court on the 9th May 1914.

Preference will be given to graduates in law who have some experience in the Judicial department and whose vernacular is Telugu.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Kistna, Ellore,
2nd February 1914.

V. C. MASCARENHAS,
Subordinate Judge.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed Civil Judicial Test and Translation Test, Lower Grade, for the post of acting Head Clerk of the District Munsif's Court at Aska on Rs. 50. The vacancy is likely to become permanent. A good knowledge of Uriya language is essential. Preference will be given to Uriyas. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th March 1914.

Ganjam District Court, Berhampur,
2nd February 1914.

C. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRI,
District Judge.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Interpreter, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Madras, on Rs. 70 *per mensem* from 23rd March 1914. Applicants must have passed the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in either Tamil or Telugu and Lower Grade in the other of those two languages. Preference will be given to applicants who can also talk Hindustani. The appointment will be *sub. pro tem.* at first but it is probable that it will become permanent. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st March 1914.

Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore, Madras,
4th February 1914.

F. D. BIRD,
Chief Presidency Magistrate.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates for the permanent Type-writing Copyist's post in this office.

2. The applicant should have passed at least the elementary grade in Type-writing and should provide himself with his own machine to work with in case he is appointed.

3. The applicants should state their age, qualifications, past and present employment, relations in public service, lands held by them, if any, and in what district, and should also submit copies of testimonials, if any. The application should be in the candidate's own handwriting only. Candidates who know to read and write Tamil fluently need apply.

4. It will be open to the successful candidate to earn extra allowances as provided for by rules.

District Munsif's Court, Arni,
5th February 1914.

A. F. P. SALDANHA,
District Munsif.

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates and undergraduates who have experience of account work and who have passed the Account test Higher or the Account Test of 1913, for the post of Accountant on Rs. 40—2—50 in the District Forest Office, North Salem. Applications in the applicant's own writing should be supported by copies of testimonials. Preference will be given to those who have been acquainted with District Forest office account's. The post is permanent.

Salem Collector's Office, North Forest Branch,
9th February 1914.

E. C. M. MASCARENHAS,
District Forest Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer on Rs. 30 permanently vacant in Cuddapah district from candidates who have passed the examinations prescribed for Sub-Overseers and Surveyors of the College of Engineering, Madras. The applicants should state their age, general educational qualifications, the date of the Gazette in which the results of the Examinations are published and enclose the certificate of having passed the examination. The applications should be submitted before 5th March 1914. Particulars as to why they left their last appointment should also be given.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
6th February 1914.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Draftsman in the District Forest Office, Madura, on Rs. 35 per mensem. The appointment is temporary but is likely to continue for some years. The applicant must have passed the Draftsman's test of the Engineering College, Madras. Preference will be given to those who have had experience in the District Forest Office work. Copies of testimonials should accompany.

Madura Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
7th February 1914.

J. S. SCOT,
District Forest Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of temporary Sub-Overseers on Rs. 30 per mensem in the office of the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VI Circle, Trichinopoly.

Preference will be given to applicants who have passed test old surveyor's or new Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras.

The application should reach this office on or before the 28th February 1914.

9th February 1914.

K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VI Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of temporary Draughtsman on Rs. 41 and 30 per mensem in the office of the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VI Circle, Trichinopoly.

Preference will be given to applicants who have passed the Draughtsman's test or the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras.

The application should reach this office on or before 28th February 1914.

10th February 1914.

K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VI Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a Temporary Surveyor on Rs. 40 per mensem for surveying and levelling operations in the Hindupur Minor Basin, T.R.S. Division, III Circle, Bellary.

The appointment is likely to last for four months.

Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 15th March 1914.

Office of the Ex. Engineer, T.R.S. Dn., III Circle,
Bellary, 16th February 1914.

E. W. P. WALSH,
Executive Engineer.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates for the post of a Probationary Revenue Inspector in this district. Candidates must have passed the B.A. degree examination and should be below the age of 25. Applications should reach this office on or before the 5th March 1914 and should contain particulars as to (1) age, (2) caste and nationality, (3) relations in public service and (4) vernacular languages know

Collector's Office, Madras,
12th February 1914.

E. A. DAVIS,
Ag. Collector.

APPLICATION from duly qualified candidates are invited for three vacancies of permanent Fraser's posts on Rs. 20—1 (annual)—30 in the III Circle, Public Works Department.

Bellary, 12th/14th February 1914.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

NOTICE.

The Government have sanctioned the creation of a small reserve of Sanitary Inspectors to check the spread of outbreaks of cholera in this Presidency and, when not engaged on cholera duty, to visit the larger unions in order to remove their more potent sanitary defects and, by example and instruction, to familiarise the people with the principles of sanitation. This reserve consists of twenty appointments and applications are invited for these posts.

2. Applications should contain the following particulars about the candidates :—

(1) Name; (2) age; (3) qualifications (Sanitary and other); (4) native district; (5) vernaculars known; (6) present occupation; (7) previous sanitary experience; and (8) whether able to ride and cycle.

Copies of testimonials (if any) should be attached to the applications.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st March 1914.

3. These appointments will be temporary and non-pensionable. They will last for three years. The pay of each appointment is Rs 45 per mensem with travelling allowances in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Only qualified Sanitary Inspectors (i.e.) those who have passed Hygiene, Physiology and Minor Sanitary Engineering in the Intermediate Grade after undergoing prescribed courses in the Medical College and in the Sanitary Engineer's office need apply.

4 Selected candidates should be prepared to proceed to any part of the Presidency and should produce medical certificates of fitness before appointment.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner,
Madras, 9th February 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

APPLICATIONS from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate or the Draftsman Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, are invited for three vacancies of Temporary Draftsmen's posts, one on Rs. 50 and two on Rs 40 in the Superintending Engineer's office, III Circle, Bellary, and for four temporary Draftsman's posts on Rs 40 in the Tank Restoration Scheme division. Candidates with previous experience of office work will be preferred.

Bellary, 12th/14th February 1914.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, L. ARUMUGAM, intend changing my name into L. ARUKIARAMI from this date.

Madras, 12th February 1914.

L. ARUMUGAM.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday the 23rd instant on account of Mahasivarathri, being a gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 16th February 1914.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

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FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1914.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means. Dry	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min	Solar Heat in Vacuo. Maximum	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine	General weather.
February.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs	
8th Mon ..	30·017	77·4	71·6	88·3	65·7	159·2	72	N.E. by E.	125	..	35	8·4	Fine with passing clouds.
10th Tues. ..	·016	79·6	71·2	89·9	67·9	160·7	73	E.N.E	114	.	15	9·1	Fine.
11th Wed. ..	·022	77·4	72·1	88·3	68·9	147·7	76	E.N.E	98	..	23	8·0	Fine with passing clouds.
12th Thurs. ..	·046	76·8	71·1	89·7	68·1	145·2	75	E. by N.	96	..	19	9·2	Fine.
13th Fri ..	·049	77·7	70·7	88·5	67·6	149·9	69	E. by N.	121	..	9	9·5	Do.
14th Sat. ..	0.39	79·1	72·9	87·2	70·3	148·2	77	E.	69	..	13	6·2	Do.
15th Sun ..	30·078	78·2	74·6	89·3	70·9	153·2	78	E.S.E.	116	..	25	9·1	Fine with passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 2 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 1·06 inches, the average due for the same period being 1·12 inches.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 16th February 1914.

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H-Sup.-1

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1914. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH FEBRUARY 1914.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts	Rainfall in inches. In the week.	Up to the end of the week from 1st April. 1913	Average of 40 years	Price of Seers (in 80 viss) per Rupee. Rice. Average for Feb.*	Rice. Last week.	Rice. This week.	Ragi. Average for Feb.*	Ragi. Last week.	Ragi. This week.	Cholam. Average for Feb.*	Cholam. Last week.	Cholam. This week.	Cumbu. Average for Feb.*	Cumbu. Last week.	Cumbu. This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam	..	48·8	44·5	10·0	9·1	9·1	31·0	30·0	30·0	..					
Vizagapatam	A. ..	60·0	55·0	10·0	8·2	8·2	31·0	16·7	15·3	..	15·0	16·8	18·7	18·9	18·7
	In. ..	36·2	40·1										.	17·7	17·7
Godavari	..	36·0	36·0	10·0	8·3	8·4	19·4	14·0	14·0	20·0	19·1	19·9	.	18·5	18·0
Kistna	..	26·1	35·4	10·0	7·7	7·8	18·5	15·1	15·2	17·2	13·2	13·2	7·8	4·2	14·2
Guntur	..	28·1	31·0	11·3	8·1	8·1	.	15·2	13·8	19·7	14·1	14·0			
Deccan.															
Kurnool	..	19·0	26·5	4·6	7·2	7·9	..	14·9	14·0	20·0	14·5	14·2	16·3	11·5	15·0
Banganapalle	..	19·2	† 23·5	..	8·0	8·0	..			..	16·0	14·0			..
Sidhout	..	26·7	22·4	8·7	8·0	8·0	..	14·0	14·0	27·8	13·2	13·3			..
Penner	..	24·8	† 20·8	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	12·4	12·4			..
Anantapur	..	19·3	23·5	5·9	7·8	7·8	18·0	14·1	14·2	18·0	12·7	12·7	18·7	12·7	12·3
Cuddapah	..	29·8	27·8	4·3	7·4	7·2	17·0	14·3	13·0	19·2	12·7	10·7	17·7	12·6	13·6
Carnatic.															
Nellore	..	51·2	34·2	11·3	8·0	8·2	19·0	14·0	14·0	20·6	18·0	13·1	16·7	18·0	13·2
Chingleput	..	37·3	44·7	10·0	8·2	8·2	14·4	13·3	13·3	..	..	.	..	..	..
Madras	..	66·0	48·5	8·3	7·1	7·1	15·0	11·9	11·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	55·0	44·8	10·2	6·7	6·8	25·6	11·0	11·9	..	..	..	14·8	10·0	10·1
Central.															
Chittoor	..	25·0	32·9	10·6	8·0	8·2	17·0	13·9	13·0	..	..	..	10·6	12·1	12·1
North Arcot	..	28·2	37·8	10·7	7·0	7·0	16·6	11·0	11·9	..	..	..	15·4	10·6	10·6
Salem	..	27·0	32·3	8·0	7·0	7·1	18·7	12·8	12·7	15·1	12·1	11·6	12·1	11·6	11·2
Coimbatore	..	18·9	25·5	8·1	7·0	7·1	18·7	13·0	13·0	18·0	11·7	11·7	10·0	12·0	12·6
Trichinopoly	..	36·3	31·9	10·3	6·6	6·7	17·3	13·4	13·4	17·1	11·6	11·9	10·7	11·1	11·2
South.															
Tanjore	..	53·1	48·5	10·0	7·6	7·8	17·3	13·7	13·7	..	14·4	14·1	..	16·2	13·2
Pudukkottai	..	37·3	‡ 36·3	..	7·0	7·0	..	12·9	12·7	16·0	13·0	12·7	10·5	12·2	12·4
Madura	..	24·4	29·0	10·3	7·9	8·0	17·7	13·0	13·0	18·0	12·7	12·7	13·7	11·9	11·2
Ramnad	..	24·0	26·0	10·2	8·0	7·0	16·7	13·9	13·4	18·2	11·9	12·0	13·7	11·9	12·1
Tinnevelly	..	20·2	23·7	10·0	7·3	7·4	17·5	10·9	17·0	15·0	10·2	13·4	10·0	12·7	
West Coast.															
Malabar	..	100·1	110·9	8·4	7·5	7·6	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	130·4	144·2	11·1	9·0	9·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
Travancore	..	82·5	‡ 81·7	.	6·9	6·8	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Cochin	..	90·3	† 105·2	..	7·9	7·9	..	..	..	..					
Hills.															..
The Nilgiris	..	45·0	59·6	8·5	6·9	6·8	14·6	11·6	12·3	.	..	..			

* Average of the 15 years ending 1912–1913. † Average of the 8 years ending 1906–1913.
‡ Average of the 10 years ending 1909–1913.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs 29·4 and 38·2 feet deep respectively. Sowing of ragi, greengram and gingelly and transplantation of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, horsegram, redgram, greengram and ragi; cutturu, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly concluding and transplantation of ragi proceeding or concluding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested sugarcane, tobacco, chillies, sweet potatoes and ragi; cutturu fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. The Godavari 0·7 foot below the anikut, discharge adequate for requirements. Sowing and weeding of gingelly, preparing of seed-beds for second crop and transplantation of tobacco and paddy. Standing crops fair. Harvested tobacco, chillies, pulses, cholam, cotton, and sugarcane; cutturu, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder also sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient in the delta and inadequate in most parts of the upland. The Kistna 2·45 feet below the anikut. Ploughing, preparing of seed-beds, sowing of second-crop, gingelly and transplantation of ragi and paddy proceeding or concluding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cumbu, horsegram and greengram; cutturu, poor; coriander, varigu and alsandi, poor to fair; sugarcane, fair; redgram and tobacco, normal; wet paddy, poor to bumper; cholam and ragi, fair to normal; horsegram, bad to fair. Pasture scarce in parts of nine taluks; fodder insufficient in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested pulses, chillies; cutturu, poor to normal; tobacco and alsandi, fair to normal; horsegram, oil-seeds and maize, poor to fair; paddy, fair to bumper; cumbu, sugarcane, korra, wheat, coriander and cotton, fair, ragi, normal. Pasture sufficient except in six taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but malignant sore-throat in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, spring channels, wells and a few tanks. The Tungabhadra 3·56 feet below the anikut; discharge sufficient. Transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, castor, ragi, rariga, bengalgram, horsegram, cholam, linseed and paddy; cutturu, fair to normal. Pasture generally diminishing; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SANGANAPALLE

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton; cutturu fair. Pasture available, fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks. Ploughing, sowing of second-crop paddy, proceeding or concluding, picking of cotton, weeding and removing *nuth* grass proceeding. Standing crops fair except dry crops in parts of one taluk. Harvested wheat, bengalgram and cholam; cutturu, fair; cotton, poor to fair; ragi, normal; paddy and sugarcane, fair to normal, horsegram and groundnut, poor. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle good except for rinderpest in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR

Water supply sufficient. Ploughing in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good except for foot-and-mouth disease in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks and in parts of four other taluks. Ploughing and sowing of paddy and weeding paddy and ragi in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cutturu fair to normal groundnut, sugarcane, fair; horsegram, cholam and cotton, poor. Bengalgram fair to poor. Pasture scarce in seven taluks and fodder sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient except under certain tanks. Sowing of gingelly and indigo in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut and horsegram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikats. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, chillies and tobacco, transplanting chillies, ragi and paddy and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair to good. Harvested paddy, arugu, niseeds, horsegram, cholam, korra and cotton; outturn, fair to normal. Pasture generally available. Fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-quarter, malignant sore-throat-foot-and-mouth disease in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for paddy and ragi, sowing and weeding paddy, transplanting paddy and ragi. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut, varagu; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest and epizootic aphtha in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and in parts of Chidambaram taluk. Ploughing, sowing and weeding gingelly, ragi and paddy, transplanting paddy and ragi and sowing indigo in progress in parts. Standing crops fair except in parts of two taluks where they have been damaged by floods. Harvested groundnut, paddy, varagu, sugarcane, cholam; outturn fair except in parts of two taluks where it was poor owing to floods. Pasture and fodder sufficient and available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in parts of two taluks where the crops have been damaged by floods.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and dry crops and groundnut. Transplanting ragi, chillies and onions. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Groundnut, dhall, horsegram, ragi, sugarcane and pulses, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good; but anthrax in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of five taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting paddy and transplanting ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, horsegram, redgram and groundnut, outturn poor to normal. Pasture available generally. Fodder becoming dear in three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk and in parts of three other taluks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, sugarcane and gingelly, and transplanting paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to bumper, cholam, cumbu, sugarcane and groundnut fair to normal and horsegram poor to normal. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing, transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but rain required in one taluk. Harvested paddy, outturn normal; cholam and cumbu fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy and cholam and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in three taluks. No flow over grand anikat and supply inadequate. Sowing of paddy, ragi and maize and transplanting of paddy, ragi and tobacco in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, varagu, redgram, groundnut, and ragi in parts; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of paddy and garden crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ground-nut; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in the Periyar irrigated portions of four taluks. Discharge from the Periyar main canal 679 cusecs. Ploughing for kodai crops and sowing of cholam, ragi and cumbu and transplanting of ragi and cholam and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair but paddy and dry crops withering in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, cholam and cumbu in parts; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair but more rain required urgently in non-Periyar tracts.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cumbu, cholam and gingelly and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good but paddy and cotton withering in parts. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn poor to fair; cholam, fair; cumbu, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient, fodder available but dear in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair but rain needed.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over Srivaikuntam anikat but discharge adequate. Sowing of cholam under wells in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good but rain required in parts and paddy withered in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy in parts; outturn poor to fair; cumbu, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Rinderpest and foot and mouth disease in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing for third paddy crop in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvest going on. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Cultivation of dry crops progressing. Harvest of paddy continuing. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS

Water-supply sufficient. Pruning of main crops and sowing ending. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 14th February 1914.—No rain. Standing crops generally fair to good but withering or withered in parts three districts and damaged by late floods in parts South Arcot. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; outturn generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding normally in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; supply of water insufficient for irrigation in majority of districts; fodder generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
17th February 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 4.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1914. [Price, 8 as 0 p

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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SUPPLEMENT:
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd February 1914:—

Papers No. 1.—From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2780, dated the 17th June 1913; from Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, No. 1867, dated the 21st June 1913; from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. G.—75, dated the 22nd June 1913, from Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 2818, dated the 14th July 1913; and from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 767-F., dated the 6th August 1913.

Papers No. 2.—From Chief Commissioner, Delhi, N. 5010 Legislative, dated the 8th August 1913; from Government of Punjab, No. 1567-S.C. and L., dated the 14th August 1913; and from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 724—VIII—39-2, dated the 16th August 1913.

Papers No. 3.—From Government of Bihar and Orissa, No. 9154-F., dated the 19th August 1913; and from Government of United Provinces, No. 1139, dated the 21st August 1913.

Papers No. 4.—From Government of Madras, No. 1707-W., dated the 27th August 1913, and enclosure.

Papers No. 5.—From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 4313 J., dated the 28th August 1913, and enclosure.

Papers No. 6.—From Government of Burma, No. 455—10 T.—11, dated the 28th August 1913, and enclosure.

Papers No. 7.—From Government of Bengal, No. 843.—E.-Misc., dated the 11th September 1913, and enclosure.

Papers No. 8.—From Government of Bombay, No. D.—148, dated the 23rd October 1913, and enclosure.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have modified that portion of the first clause of the Bill which deals with the extent of the Act by excluding all references to British Baluchistan, as we have ascertained that, under the existing law, the Indian Telegraph Act of 1885, as amended from time to time, is already in force in that province.

3. We have added to clause 4 a proviso authorising the Government of India to permit, by rules in that behalf, the establishment and maintenance of any telegraph other than a wireless telegraph in any part of British India. We are informed that the establishment and maintenance of private telephones is in practice allowed by the Government, subject to certain restrictions; and this amendment legalizes this arrangement.

4. In order to facilitate the delivery of notices under section 19A we have modified that section so as to provide that notices may be given either to the telegraph authority or to any telegraph officer authorised in that behalf. With this amendment it will be possible to vest all officials in charge of telegraph offices with the necessary power to receive notices under this section.

5. We have made three modifications in sub section (2) of the same section. In the first place, we have made it clear that the sub-section applies to all cases in which notice for the required period has not been given; secondly, we have inserted an amendment authorising the magistrate to require his order under the sub-section to be carried out immediately; and, thirdly, we have provided that the power vested in the magistrate to prohibit temporarily the exercise of legal rights of ownership shall have effect for a period of one month only, which is the period of notice prescribed in sub-section (*f*).

6. We have not provided in section 19A for the case of persons dealing with property in obedience to an order based on statutory authority, as we are of opinion that such persons would not come within the scope of section 19A, which only affects persons voluntarily exercising rights of private ownership.

7. We have not thought it necessary to modify section 19B by imposing any statutory limitations upon the powers which may be vested in the licensee under this section, as the grant of such powers will be subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may think fit to impose.

8. We have amended section 26 by providing that offences under this section in respect of wireless telegraphy shall be bailable and non-cognizable.

9. The publication ordered under rule 23 of the Rules of Legislative Business has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette	Date
Gazette of India	17th May 1913.
Fort St. George Gazette	27th May 1913.
Bombay Government Gazette	22nd May 1913.
Calcutta Gazette	28th May 1913.
Bihar and Orissa Government Gazette	28th May 1913.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette ..	24th May 1913.
Punjab Government Gazette	23rd May 1913.
Burma Gazette	31st May 1913.
Assam Gazette	28th May 1913.
Central Provinces Gazette	24th May 1913.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd June 1913.
Sind Official Gazette	26th June 1913.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	23rd May 1913.

In the Vernaculars.

Province	Language.	Date.
Madras	Tamil	22nd July 1913.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
	Uriya	12th August 1913.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Urdu	5th July 1913.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st August 1913.

10. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. H. CLARK.
ALI IMAM.
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
MOHAMED ALI MOHAMED.
R. E. ENTHOVEN.
W. MAXWELL.
SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE.
J. H. ABBOTT.
L. M. WYNCH.
G. H. B. KENRICK.
W. F. RICE.

The 31st January, 1914.

* NOTE.—The Hon'ble Mr. Das did not attend the last meeting of the Select Committee and did not therefore sign the Report.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

5. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914.

Substitution of new sub-section for section 1 (2), Act XIII, 1885. 2. For sub-section *(2)* of section 1 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(2)* It extends to the whole of "British India, including the Santhal Parganas, and the pargana of Spiti, and it applies also to—

(a) all Native Indian subjects of His Majesty in any place without and beyond British India,
(b) all other British subjects within the territories of any Native State in India, and
(c) all servants of the King, whether British subjects or not, within the territories of any Native State in India."

Amendment of section 3 of the said Act. 3. In clause *(1)* of section 3 of the said Act for the words "transmitting or making," the words "making, transmitting or receiving" shall be substituted.

Addition of further proviso and sub-section (3) to section 4 of the said Act. 4. Section 4 of the said Act shall be renumbered section 4 *(1)* and *after* the said *sub-section* the following proviso and sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"Provided further that the Governor General in Council may, by rules made under this Act, *and published in the Gazette of India*, permit, subject to such restrictions and conditions as he thinks fit, the establishment, maintenance and working—

(a) of wireless telegraphs on ships within Indian territorial waters, *and*
(b) of telegraphs other than wireless telegraphs within any part of British India.

"*(2)* The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, delegate to the telegraph authority all or any of his powers under the first proviso to sub-section *(1)*.

"The exercise by the telegraph authority of any power so delegated shall be subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Governor General in Council may, by the notification, think fit to impose."

Insertion of new sections 19A and 19B after section 19 of the said Act. 5. After section 19 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"19A *(1)* Any person desiring to deal in the legal exercise of a right with any property in such a manner as is likely to cause damage to a telegraph line or post which has been duly placed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or to interrupt or interfere with telegraphic communication, shall give not less than one month's notice in writing of the intended exercise of such right to the telegraph authority, *or to any telegraph officer whom the telegraph authority may empower in this behalf.*

Person exercising legal right likely to damage telegraph or interfere with telegraphic communication to give notice.

"*(2)* If any *such* person *without having complied with the provisions of* sub-section *(1)* deals with any property in such a manner as is likely to cause damage to any telegraph line or post, or to interrupt or interfere with the telegraphic communication, a Magistrate of the first or second class may, on the application of the telegraph authority, order such person to abstain from dealing with such property in such manner *for a period not exceeding one month from the date of his order* and *generally* to take such *action* with regard to such property as may be in the opinion of the Magistrate necessary to remedy or prevent such damage, interruption or interference *during such period.*

"19B. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, confer upon any licensee under section 4, in respect of the extent of his licence and subject to any conditions and restrictions which the Governor General in Council may think fit to impose and to the provisions of this Part, all or any of the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under this Part with regard to a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

Power to confer upon licensee powers of telegraph authority under this Part

"Provided that the notice prescribed in section 19A shall always be given to the telegraph authority *or officer empowered to receive notice under section 19A (1)*."

Substitution of new section for section 20 of the said Act. 6. For section 20 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"20. *(1)* If any person establishes, maintains or works a telegraph within British India *in contravention of the provisions of* section 4 or otherwise than as permitted by rules made under that section, he shall be punished if the telegraph is a wireless telegraph, with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine, or with both, and, in any other case, with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Establishing, maintaining or working unauthorized telegraph.

"*(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, offences under this section in respect of a wireless telegraph shall, for the purposes of the said Code, be bailable and non-cognizable.*

"*(3)* When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this section, the Court before which he is convicted may direct that the telegraph in respect of which the offence has been committed, or any part of such telegraph, be forfeited to His Majesty."

Insertion of new section 20A after section 20 of the said Act.

7. After section 20 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Breach of conditions of licence.

"20A. If the holder of a licence granted under section 4 contravenes any condition contained in his licence, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every week during which the breach of the condition continues."

Insertion of new section 25A after section 25 of the said Act.

8. After section 25 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Injury to or interference with a telegraph line or post.

"25A. If, in any case not provided for by section 25, any person deals with any property and thereby wilfully or negligently damages any telegraph line or post duly placed on such property in accordance with the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to pay the telegraph authority such expenses (if any) as may be incurred in making good such damage, and shall also, if the telegraphic communication is *by reason of the damage so caused* interrupted, be punishable with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

"Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply where such damage or interruption is caused by a person dealing with any property in the legal exercise of a right if he has *complied with the provisions of* section 19A (*1*).

Insertion of new section 29A after section 29 of the said Act.

9. After section 29 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Penalty.

"29A. If any person, without due authority,—

(*a*) makes or issues any document of a nature reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the document has been issued by, or under the authority of, the Director-General of Telegraphs, or

(*b*) makes on any document any mark in imitation of, or similar to, or purporting to be, any stamp or mark of any Telegraph Office under the Director-General of Telegraphs, or mark of a nature reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the document so marked has been issued by, or under the authority of, the Director-General of Telegraphs, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees."

Amendment of section 34 of the said Act.

10. In section 34 (*1*) of the said Act after the figures and word, "18, sub-section (*1*)," the words, figures and letter, "and section 19A, sub-section (*2*)," shall be inserted.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd February 1914:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to report that we have no amendments to suggest and that we recommend that it be passed as introduced.

2. The publication ordered under rule 23 of the Rules of Legislative Business has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	Date
Gazette of India	13th December 1913
Fort Saint George Gazette	23rd December 1913.
Bombay Government Gazette	18th December 1913.
Calcutta Gazette	31st December 1913.
Bihar and Orissa Government Gazette	7th January 1914.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	3rd January 1914.
Punjab Government Gazette	2nd January 1914.
Burma Gazette	3rd January 1914.
Assam Gazette	7th January 1914.
Central Provinces Gazette	3rd January 1914.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd January 1914
Sind Official Gazette..	25th December 1913.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette..	26th December 1913.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Madras	Tamil	15th January 1914.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	22nd January 1914.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Punjab	Urdu	2nd January 1914
Burma	Burmese	10th January 1914
Sind	Sindhi	23rd January 1914.

W. S. MEYER.
ALI IMAM.
A. M. MONTEATH
C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR.
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
SITA NATH ROY.
J. B. BRUNYATE.
E. H. WALSH
L. M. WYNCH
J. DONALD.

The 28th January 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the grant of loans to Local Authorities was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd February 1914:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the grant of loans to Local Authorities was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have modified the drafting of the proviso to clause 5 of the Bill in order to make the meaning clear. The other changes made are purely verbal and call for no remark.

3. The publications ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette	Date.
Gazette of India	10th January 1914.
Fort Saint George Gazette	20th January 1914.
Bombay Government Gazette	15th January 1914.
Calcutta Gazette	21st January 1914.
Bihar and Orissa Government Gazette	28th January 1914.
United Provinces Gazette	24th January 1914.
Punjab Government Gazette	23rd January 1914.
Burma Gazette	31st January 1914.
Central Provinces Gazette	24th January 1914.
Assam Gazette	28th January 1914.
Coorg District Gazette	24th January 1914.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	23rd January 1914.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. S. MEYER.
ALI IMAM.
C. H. ARMSTRONG.
G. BARUA.
G. K. CHITNAVIS.
W. H. VINCENT.
J. H. ABBOTT.
J. B. BRUNYATE.
KUSHAL PAL SINGH.
L. M. WYNCH.
E. H. WALSH.

The 31st January 1914.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the grant of loans to Local Authorities.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the borrowing powers of local authorities; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent. 1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including the Santhal Parganas.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, "local authority" means any person legally entitled to the control or management of any local or municipal fund, or legally entitled to impose any cess, rate, duty or tax within any local area; [Section XI Act 1879.]

"funds," used with reference to any local authority, includes any local or municipal fund to the control or management of which such authority is legally entitled, and any cess, rate, duty or tax which such authority is legally entitled to impose, and any property vested in such authority;

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and

"work" includes a survey, whether incidental to any other work or not.

Borrowing power of local authorities. 3 (*1*) A local authority may, subject to the prescribed conditions, borrow on the security of its funds or any portion thereof for any of the following purposes, namely:—

(i) the carrying out of any works which it is legally authorized to carry out, [Section XI Act 1879.]

(ii) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine or scarcity, [Section XII Act 1897.]

(iii) the prevention of the outbreak or spread of any dangerous epidemic disease, [*Ib.*]

(iv) any measures which may be connected with or ancillary to any purposes specified in clauses (ii) and (iii), [*Ib.*]

(*v*) *the repayment* of money previously borrowed in accordance with law: [*Cf.* Section 3, Act III 1904.]

Provided that nothing in clause (*v*) shall be deemed to empower a local authority to fix a period for the repayment of any money borrowed thereunder which, when the period fixed for the repayment of the money previously borrowed is taken into account, will exceed the maximum period fixed for the repayment of a loan by or under any enactment for the time being in force.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any local authority—

(a) to borrow or spend money for any purpose for which, under the law for the time being in force, it is not authorized to apply its funds, or

(b) to borrow money by means of the issue of bills or promissory notes payable within any period not exceeding twelve months.

[Section 5, Act XI of 1879.]

Power to Governor General in Council to make rules.

4. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act as to—

(i) the nature of the funds on the security which money may be borrowed;

(ii) the works for which money may be borrowed;

(iii) the manner of making applications for permission to borrow money;

(iv) the inquiries to be made in relation to such loans, and the manner of conducting such inquiries;

(v) the cases and the forms in which particulars of applications and proceedings, and orders thereon, shall be published;

(vi) the cases in which the Local Government may make loans without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and the cases in which such previous sanction must be obtained;

(vii) the cases in which the Local Government may authorize local authorities to take loans from persons other than the Local Government, and the cases in which the previous sanction of the Governor General *in Council* must be obtained to such loans;

(viii) the manner of recording and enforcing the conditions on which money is to be borrowed;

(ix) the manner and time of making or raising loans;

(x) the inspection of any works carried out by means of loans;

(xi) the instalments, if any, by which loans shall be repaid, the interest to be charged on loans, and the manner and time of repaying loans and of paying the interest thereon;

(xii) the sum to be charged against the funds which are to form the security for the loan, as costs in effecting the loan;

(xiii) the attachment of such *funds*, and the manner of disposing of or collecting them;

(xiv) the accounts to be kept in respect of loans;

(xv) the utilization of unexpended balances of loans either in the reduction in any way of the debt of the local authority, or in carrying out any works which that authority is legally authorized to carry out; and the sanction necessary to such utilization;

and as to all other matters incidental to carrying this Act into effect.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, delegate to a Local Government, or to Local Governments generally, all or any of his powers *to make rules under sub-section* (1).

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, if made by the Governor General in Council, or, if made by the Local Government in the exercise of a delegated power, in the local official Gazette; and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

[Section 6, Act XI of 1879.]

Remedy by attachment if loan not repaid.

5 [If any *money* borrowed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or any interest or costs due in respect thereof, is or are not repaid according to the conditions of the loan, the Local Government, if itself the lender, may, and, if the Local Government is not the lender, shall, on the application of the lender, attach the funds on the security of which the loan was made. After such attachment, no person, except an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government shall in any way deal with the attached funds, but such officer may do all acts in respect thereof which the borrowers might have done if such attachment had not taken place, and may apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the loan and of all interests and costs due in respect thereof, and of all expenses caused by the attachment and subsequent proceedings.

(2) Provided that no such attachment shall defeat or prejudice any debt for which the funds attached were previously pledged in accordance with law; but all such prior charges shall be paid out of the proceeds of the funds before any part of the proceeds is applied to the satisfaction of *the* liability *in respect of which such attachment is made*.

Attachment not to defeat prior charges legally made.

II of 1910.

Issue of short-term bills.

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, the local authorities mentioned in Schedule I and any other local authority to which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, extend the provisions of this section, may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, borrow money by means of the issue of bills or promissory notes payable within any period, not exceeding twelve months, for any purpose for which such local authority may lawfully borrow money under any law for the time being in force:

Provided that the amount of the bills or promissory notes which may be so issued, shall not exceed, when the amount of the other moneys for the time being borrowed by such local authority is taken into account, the total amount which such local authority is empowered by law to borrow.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, regulate the conditions on which money may be borrowed or repaid under this section.

Loans not to be affected except under this Act.

7. Except as provided by or under this Act, no local authority shall, for any purpose, borrow money upon, or otherwise charge, its funds; and any contract otherwise made for that purpose after the passing of this Act shall be void:

[Section 8, Act XI of 1879.]

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed—

(*a*) to preclude any local authority from exercising the borrowing powers conferred on it by any special enactment now or hereafter in force, or

(*b*) to affect the power conferred on any local authority by any such enactment to charge its funds, by guaranteeing the payment of interest on money to be applied to any purpose to which the funds of the local authority are legally be applied.

Application of Act to loans existing previous to the 5th of September 1871.

9. The Secretary of State in Council shall be entitled to the remedy mentioned in section 5 for the recovery of any money lent by him to any local authority before the fifth day of September 1871, and the interest due on such money.

Repeals.

10. The enactments mentioned in Schedule II are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof:

Provided that all applications, declarations, authorizations, attachments, loans and rules made under any of these enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See Section 6.*)

The Corporation of Calcutta.
The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.
The Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong.
The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.
The Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
The Corporation of Madras.
The Trustees for the Port of Madras.
The Municipal Committee of Rangoon.
The Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.
The Municipality of Karachi.
The Trustees of the Port of Karachi.
The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.
The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Calcutta.

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See Section 9.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1879	XI	The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879	So much as is not repealed.
1885	XV	The Local Authorities Loan Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1885 ..	The whole.
1897	XII	The Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1897	So much as is not repealed.
1904	III	The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1904	So much as is not repealed.
1905	I	The Local Authorities Loan (Amendment) Act, 1905	The whole.
1907	V	The Local Authorities Loan (Amendment) Act, 1907	The whole.
1908	VIII	The Local Authorities Loan (Amendment) Act, 1908	The whole.
1912	XI	The Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans (Amendment) Act, 1912.	The whole.

DISTRIBUTION OF SECTIONS

Act XI of 1879.	Bill.
Section 1	Short title.
,, 2	Repeal. See clause 9.
,, 3	Clause 2.
,, 4	,, 3 (*f*).
,, 5	,, 4.
,, 6	,, 5.
,, 7	,, 4 and clause 5.
,, 8	,, 7.
,, 9	,, 8 (portion of section 9, which is spent, omitted).
Act XV of 1885.	
Section 1	Clause 7 (*c*).
Act XII of 1897.	
Section 1	Short title, etc.
,, 2	Clause 3 (*f*) (*ii*), (*viii*), (*ix*).
,, 3	,, 4.
,, 4	,, 5 and clause 4.
,, 5	Spent.
Act III of 1904.	
Section 1	Application Clause 6
,, 2	Clause 6.
,, 3	,, 3 (*c*), proviso.
,, 4	,, 6.
Act I of 1905.	
Section 1	Short title
,, 2	Clause 7 (*c*)
Act V of 1907.	
Section 1	Short title.
,, 2	Clause 2.
,, 3	,, 7 (*c*).
Act VIII of 1908.	
Section 1	Short title.
,, 2	Clause 3.
Act XI of 1912.	
Section 1	Short title.
,, 2	Clause 3 (*f*) (*vi*).
,, 3	,, 4 (*f*) (*vi*).
,, 4	,, 3.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to modify and add to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th February 1914:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to modify and add to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin and have now the honour to submit this our Report with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Paper No. 1.—From the Gramophone Company, Calcutta, dated 2nd October 1913.
Paper No. 2.—From Government, Bihar and Orissa, No 16-R. T., dated 1st December 1913, and enclosures.
Paper No. 3.—Endorsement by Government of India, Education Department, No 587 dated 16th November 1913, from Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, No J. & P. 3923, dated 30th October 1913, from the Vice-President of Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, dated 17th October 1913, from the Gramophone Company, Hayes, Middlesex, dated 22nd October 1913; Endorsement by Government of India, Education Department, No. 648, dated 26th November 1913, from Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, No J. & P. 4044, dated 6th November 1913, and from Secretary, Incorporated Society of Authors, London, dated 4th November 1913.
Paper No. 4.—From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 4463, dated 11th December 1913.
Papers No. 5.—From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2730 dated 3rd November 1913, Opinion by Mr Abdul Aziz, Editor, "The Observer," dated 20th November 1913, from Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara No 2134-C., dated 21st November 1913, Endorsement by Department of Education, No 513, dated 24th November 1913, and enclosures; from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 10788, dated 22nd November 1913, from Chief Commissioner, Delhi, No. 3691-Legn., dated 22nd November 1913, and from Government, Burma, No 1179-31 —30-16, dated 25th November 1913,
Papers No. 6.—From Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, No. 773-J., dated 3rd December 1913, and enclosures; from Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 6131, dated 4th December 1913, and enclosure, from Government Madras, No. 1151, dated 4th December 1913 and enclosures; from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No 879—IX—1-16, dated 8th December 1913, and from Government, Bengal, No 4398 dated 8th December 1913, and enclosures.
Papers No 7.—Endorsement by Government of India, Education Department, No 821, dated 9th December 1913, and enclosures, and Despatch to Secretary of State for India, No 7, dated 10th December 1913
Papers No 8.—From Government, Punjab, No 1079-(Home-Judicial), dated 22nd December 1913, and enclosures.
Papers No 9.—Endorsement by Government of India, Education Department, No. 10, dated 10th January 1914, from Sir C. W. Holderness, India Office, No. T. and P. 1664, dated 15th December 1913, and enclosures.
Papers No. 10.—From Government, United Provinces, No. 33, dated 17th January 1914, and enclosures.
Papers No 11.—Endorsement by Government of India, Department of Education, No. 33, dated 17th January 1914, from Sir C. W. Holderness, India Office, No. J and P. 1639, dated 24th December 1913, and enclosure.
Papers No. 12.—Endorsement by Government of India, Department of Education, No. 43, dated 20th January 1914, from the Manager, Gramophone Company, Limited, Calcutta, dated 17th December 1913
Papers No. 13.—From Government, Bombay, No. 504, dated 22nd January 1914, and enclosure.
Papers No 14.—Endorsement by Government of India, Department of Education, No 48, dated 23rd January 1914 from Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 94-1914, dated 16th January 1914, and enclosure.

2. We have amended clause 3 of the Bill in two respects. In the first place, we have deleted sub-clause (2) which provided that the reference to the Judicial Committee in section 4 of the Copyright Act should be read in relation to works first published in British India as a reference to the Governor General in Council, as we consider that it is desirable that the power under this section should be exercised by one authority throughout the Empire. Secondly, we have amplified sub-clause (2) so as to provide that all references to arbitration in sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Act shall be read as references to arbitration in accordance with the law in force in British India.

3. We have modified clause 4 of the Bill in various particulars. We think that the period of copyright as regards translations, which is prescribed by the Bill for works first published in British India, is too short and we have therefore altered it from five to ten years and have deleted the provisions which required the issue of notice upon an author before the production of a translation by any other person. We have, however, provided that, if within this period of ten years the author himself publishes a translation of the work in any particular language, the limitation upon copyright prescribed by this clause shall not apply to translation into that particular language This amendment is in accordance with the provisions of the Berne Convention. We have added a sub-clause to secure the rights of legal representatives of deceased authors.

4. We have substituted the word "penalties" for the words "summary remedies" in the title of Chapter III in view of the fact that the expression "summary trial" is used in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to denote a particular procedure in the trial of cases, which might not be applicable to cases under this chapter.

5. We have provided for an appeal against orders of a magistrate regarding the disposal of copies and plates which infringe copyright and have authorised the appellate Court to stay execution of such orders pending consideration of the appeal.

6. In view of the fact that suits relating to infringement of copyright are sometimes of a petty nature, we have given the High Court and the District Judge concurrent jurisdiction in civil suits and proceedings under the Act It has been pointed out to us that the provisions of clause 15 of the Bill as introduced might cause unnecessary inconvenience and expense in many cases.

7. The publication ordered by the council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India	13th September 1913.
Fort St. George Gazette	30th September 1913.
Bombay Government Gazette	25th September 1913.
Calcutta Gazette	24th September 1913.
Bihar and Orissa Government Gazette	24th September 1913.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette.	20th September 1913.
Punjab Government Gazette	19th September 1913.
Burma Gazette	27th September 1913.
Assam Gazette	24th September 1913.
Central Provinces Gazette	26th September 1913.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd October 1913.
Sind Official Gazette	25th September 1913.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette..	3rd October 1913.

In the Vernaculars.

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	Telugu	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	25th December 1913.
	Gujarathi ..	
	Kanarese	31st December 1913.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Urdu	22nd November 1913.
Burma	Burmese	22nd November 1913.
Coorg	Kanarese..	1st December 1913.
Sind	Sindhi	25th December 1913.

8. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

HARCOURT BUTLER,
SYED ALI IMAM.
RUSTOMJI JEHANGIRI VAKIL.
G. M. CHITNAVIS,
FAZULBHOY KURRIMBHOY.
R. SINHA.
G. H. B. KENRICK.
W. H. VINCENT.
SRI RAM.*
C. H. KESTEVEN.
E. H. WALSH.
W. F. RICE.
L. PORTER.
JAMES DONALD.

The 3rd February 1914.

* I sign this report reserving the right to move an amendment on the subject of architecture if I consider such a course advisable.

SRI RAM.

NOTE.—The Hon'ble Nawab Sayid Muhammad did not attend the meetings of the Select Committee, and did not therefore sign the report.

[BILL AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

THE INDIAN COPYRIGHT BILL.

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REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

A Bill to modify and add to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911.

WHEREAS it is expedient to modify and add to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, in its application to British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, *the District of Angul* and the Santhal Parganas.

Definitions

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "the Copyright Act" means the Act of Parliament entitled the Copyright Act 1911: and

(*2*) words and expressions defined in the Copyright Act have the same meanings as in that Act.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTRUCTION AND MODIFICATION OF THE COPYRIGHT ACT

Application of Copyright Act to British India with adaptations.

3. In the application to British India of the Copyright Act (a copy of which Act, except such of the provisions thereof as are expressly restricted to the United Kingdom, is set out in the First Schedule), the following modifications shall be made, namely:—

(*1*) the powers of the Board of Trade under section 3 shall, in the case of works first published in British India, be exercised by the Governor General in Council;

(*2*) the powers of the Board of Trade under section 19 shall, as regards records, perforated rolls and other contrivances, the original plate of which was made in British India, be exercised by the Governor General in Council; and the confirmation of Parliament shall not be necessary to the exercise of any of these powers;

(*3*) the references in section 19, sub-section (*4*), and in section 24, sub-section (*1*), to arbitration shall be read as references to arbitration in accordance with the law for the time being in force in that part of British India in which the dispute occurs;

(*4*) as regards works the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the works resident in British India, and as regards works first published in British India, the reference in section 22 to the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, shall be construed as a reference to the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and the reference in the said section to section 80 of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, shall be construed as a reference to section 77 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911;

(*5*) as regards works first published in British India, the reference in section 24 sub-section (*1*), proviso (*a*), to the London Gazette and two London newspapers shall be construed as a reference to the Gazette of India and two newspapers published in British India; and the reference in proviso (*b*) of the same sub-section of the same section to the 26th day of July, 1910, shall, as regards works, the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the works resident in British India, and as regards works first published in British India, be construed as a reference to the 30th day of October, 1912.

Modification of copyright as regards translation of works first published in British India.

4. (1) In the case of works first published in British India, copyright shall be subject to the limitation that it shall only include the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish a translation of the work for a period of *ten* years from the date of the first publication of the work:

Provided that if within the said period the author or any person to whom he has granted permission so to do publishes a translation of any such work in any language copyright in such work as regards the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish a translation in *that language shall not be subject to the limitation prescribed in this sub-section.*

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1) the expression "author" *includes the legal representative of a deceased author.*

Musical works made by resident of, or first published in, British India

5. In the application of the Copyright Act to musical works the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the works resident in British India, or to musical works first published in British India, the term "musical work" shall, save as otherwise expressly provided by the Copyright Act, mean "any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, which has been reduced to writing".

Importation of copies

6. (1) Copies made out of British India of any work in which copyright subsists which if made in British India would infringe copyright, and as to which the owner of the copyright gives notice in writing by himself or his agent to the Chief Customs officer, as defined in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, that he is desirous that such copies should not be imported into British India, shall not be so imported, and shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be deemed to be prohibited imports within the meaning of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1875. VIII of 1878 VIII of 1878

(2) Before detaining any such copies, or taking any further proceedings with a view to the confiscation thereof, such Chief Customs officer, or any other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, may require the regulations under this section, whether as to information, security, conditions or other matters, to be complied with, and may satisfy himself, in accordance with these regulations, that the copies are such as are prohibited by this section to be imported.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make regulations, either general or special, respecting the detention and confiscation of copies, the importation of which is prohibited by this section, and the conditions, if any, to be fulfilled before such detention and confiscation, and may, by such regulations determine the information, notices and security to be given, and the evidence requisite for any of the purposes of this section, and the mode of verification of such evidence.

(4) Such regulations may apply to copies of all works the importation of copies of which is prohibited by this section, or different regulations may be made respecting different classes of such works.

(5) The regulations may provide for the indemnifying the Secretary of State for India in Council all expenses and damages incurred in respect of any detention made on the information, and of any proceedings consequent on such detention; and may provide that notices given under the Copyright Act to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise of the United Kingdom, and communicated by that authority to any authority in British India, shall be deemed to have been given by the owner to the said Chief Customs officer.

(6) This section shall have effect as the necessary modification of section 14 of the Copyright Act.

CHAPTER III.

PENALTIES.

Offences in respect of infringing copies

Cf. 11 (1), Copyright Act, 1911.

7. If any person knowingly—

(a) makes for sale or hire any infringing copy of a work in which copyright subsists; or

(b) sells or lets for hire, or by way of trade exposes or offers for sale or hire, any infringing copy of any such work; or

(c) distributes infringing copies of any such work, either for the purposes of trade or to such an extent as to affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright; or

(d) by way of trade exhibits in public any infringing copy of any such work; or

(e) imports for sale or hire into British India any infringing copy of any such work;

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every copy dealt with in contravention of this section, but not exceeding five hundred rupees in respect of the same transaction.

Possession of plates for purpose of making infringing copies

Cf. 11 (2), Copyright Act, 1911.

8. If any person knowingly makes, or has in his possession, any plate for the purpose of making infringing copies of any work in which copyright subsists, or knowingly and for his private profit causes any such work to be performed in public without the consent of the owner of the copyright, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Punishment on second conviction

Cf. 11 (1) and (2), Copyright Act, 1911.

9. If any person after having been previously convicted of an offence punishable under section 7 or section 8 is subsequently convicted of an offence punishable under either of those sections he shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Power of Court to dispose of infringing copies or plates for purposes of making infringing copies.

Cf. 11 (3), Copyright Act, 1911.

10. (1). The Court before which any *offence under this Chapter is tried* may, whether the alleged offender is convicted or not, order that all copies of the work or all plates in the possession of the alleged offender, which appear to it to be infringing copies, or plates for the purpose of making infringing copies, be destroyed or delivered up to the owner of the copyright, or otherwise dealt with as the Court may think fit.

(2) Any person affected by an order under sub-section (1) may, within thirty days of the date of such order appeal to the Court to which appeals from the Court making the order ordinarily lie; and such appellate Court may direct that execution of the order be stayed pending consideration of the appeal.

Cognizance of offences.

13. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence against this Act.

Saving in case of infringement by construction of building

12 The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to any case to which section 9 of the Copyright Act, regarding the restrictions on remedies in the case of a work of architecture, applies.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous.

Courts having civil jurisdiction regarding infringement of copyright.

13. Every suit or other civil proceeding regarding infringement of copyright shall be instituted *and tried* in the High Court *or the Court of the District Judge*

Effect of non-registration under Act XX of 1847

14. No suit or other civil proceeding instituted after the 30th of October 1912, regarding infringement of copyright in any book the author whereof was at the time of making the book resident in British India, or of any book first published in British India, shall be dismissed by reason only that the registration of such book had not been effected in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Copyright Act, 1847.

Repeals

15. The enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

PORTIONS OF THE COPYRIGHT ACT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH INDIA

(See Section 2.)

COPYRIGHT ACT 1911.

[1 & 2 Geo. 5, Ch. 46.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

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Chapter 46.

AN ACT TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW RELATING TO COPYRIGHT.

[16TH DECEMBER 1911.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.

IMPERIAL COPYRIGHT.

Rights.

Copyright.

1. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, copyright shall subsist throughout the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends for the term hereinafter mentioned in every original literary dramatic musical and artistic work, if—

(a) in the case of a published work, the work was first published within such parts of His Majesty's dominions as aforesaid; and

(b) in the case of an unpublished work, the author was at the date of the making of the work a British subject or resident within such parts of His Majesty's dominions as aforesaid;

but in no other works, except so far as the protection conferred by this Act is extended by Orders in Council thereunder relating to self governing dominions to which this Act does not extend and to foreign countries.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, "copyright" means the sole right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof in any material form whatsoever, to perform, or in the case of a lecture to deliver, the work or any substantial part thereof in public; if the work is unpublished, to publish the work or any substantial part thereof; and shall include the sole right—

(a) to produce, reproduce, perform, or publish any translation of the work;

(b) in the case of a dramatic work, to convert it into a novel or other non-dramatic work;

(c) in the case of a novel or other non-dramatic work, or of an artistic work, to convert it into a dramatic work, by way of performance in public or otherwise;

(d) in the case of a literary, dramatic, or musical work, to make any record, perforated roll, cinematograph film, or other contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed or delivered,

and to authorise any such acts as aforesaid.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, publication, in relation to any work, means the issue of copies of the work to the public, and does not include the performance in public of a dramatic or musical work, the delivery in public of a lecture, the exhibition in public of an artistic work, or the construction of an architectural work of art, but, for the purposes of this provision, the issue of photographs and engravings of works of sculpture and architectural works of art shall not be deemed to be publication of such works.

Infringement of copyright.

2. (1) Copyright in a work shall be deemed to be infringed by any person who, without the consent of the owner of the copyright, does anything the sole right to do which is by this Act conferred on the owner of the copyright: Provided that the following acts shall not constitute an infringement of copyright:—

(i) Any fair dealing with any work for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review, or newspaper summary:

(ii) Where the author of an artistic work is not the owner of the copyright therein, the use by the author of any mould, cast, sketch, plan, model, or study made by him for the purpose of the work, provided that he does not thereby repeat or imitate the main design of that work:

(iii) The making or publishing of paintings, drawings, engravings, or photographs of a work of sculpture or artistic craftsmanship, if permanently situate in a public place or building, or the making or publishing of paintings, drawings, engravings or photographs (which

are not in the nature of architectural drawings or plans) of any architectural work of art:

(iv) The publication in a collection, mainly composed of non-copyright matter, *bond fide* intended for the use of schools, and so described in the title and in any advertisements issued by the publisher, of short passages from published literary works not themselves published for the use of schools in which copyright subsists: Provided that not more than two of such passages from works by the same author are published by the same publisher within five years, and that the source from which such passages are taken is acknowledged:

(v) The publication in a newspaper of a report of a lecture delivered in public, unless the report is prohibited by conspicuous written or printed notice affixed before and maintained during the lecture at or about the main entrances of the building in which the lecture is given, and, except whilst the building is being used for public worship, in a position near the lecturer; but nothing in this paragraph shall affect the provisions in paragraph (i) as to newspaper summaries:

(vi) The reading or recitation in public by one person of any reasonable extract from any published work.

(2) Copyright in a work shall also be deemed to be infringed by any person who—

(a) sells or lets for hire, or by way of trade exposes or offers for sale or hire, or

(b) distributes either for the purposes of trade or to such an extent as to affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright, or

(c) by way of trade exhibits in public; or

(d) imports for sale or hire into any part of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends,

any work which to his knowledge infringes copyright or would infringe copyright if it had been made within the part of His Majesty's dominions in or into which the sale or hiring, exposure, offering for sale or hire, distribution, exhibition, or importation took place.

(3) Copyright in a work shall also be deemed to be infringed by any person who for his private profit permits a theatre or other place of entertainment to be used for the performance in public of the work without the consent of the owner of the copyright, unless he was not aware, and had no reasonable ground for suspecting, that the performance would be an infringement of copyright.

Term of copyright.

3. The term for which copyright shall subsist shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be the life of the author and a period of fifty years after his death:

Provided that at any time after the expiration of twenty-five years, or in the case of a work in which copyright subsists at the passing of this Act thirty years, from the death of the author of a published work, copyright in the work shall not be deemed to be infringed by the reproduction of the work for sale if the person reproducing the work proves that he has given the prescribed notice in writing of his intention to reproduce the work, and that he has paid in the prescribed manner to, or for the benefit of, the owner of the copyright royalties in respect of all copies of the work sold by him calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the price at which he publishes the work; and, for the purposes of this proviso, the Board of Trade may make regulations prescribing the mode in which notices are to be given, and the particulars to be given in such notices, and the mode, time, and frequency of the payment of royalties, including (if they think fit) regulations requiring payment in advance or otherwise securing the payment of royalties.

Compulsory licences.

4. If at any time after the death of the author of a literary, dramatic, or musical work which has been published or performed in public a complaint is made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the owner of the copyright in the work has refused to republish or to allow the republication of the work or has refused to allow the performance in public of the work, and that by reason of such refusal the work is withheld from the public, the owner of the copyright may be ordered to grant a licence to reproduce the work or perform the work in public, as the case may be, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Judicial Committee may think fit.

Ownership of copyright, etc.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the author of a work shall be the first owner of the copyright therein:

Provided that—

(a) where, in the case of an engraving, photograph, or portrait, the plate or other original was ordered by some other person and was made for valuable consideration in pursuance of that order, then, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the person by whom such plate or other original was ordered shall be the first owner of the copyright;

(b) where the author was in the employment of some other person under a contract of service or apprenticeship and the work was made in the course of his employment by that person, the person by whom the author was employed shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be the first owner of the copyright, but where the work is an article or other contribution to a newspaper, magazine, or similar periodical, there shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be deemed to be reserved to the author a right to restrain the publication of the work, otherwise than as part of a newspaper, magazine, or similar periodical.

(2) The owner of the copyright in any work may assign the right, either wholly or partially, and either generally or subject to limitations to the United Kingdom or any self-governing dominion or other part of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends, and either for the whole term of the copyright or for any part thereof, and may grant any interest in the right by licence, but no such assignment or grant shall be valid unless it is in writing signed by the owner of the right in respect of which the assignment or grant is made, or by his duly authorised agent:

Provided that, where the author of a work is the first owner of the copyright therein, no assignment of the copyright, and no grant of any interest therein, made by him (otherwise than by will)

after the passing of this Act, shall be operative to vest in the assignee or grantee any rights with respect to the copyright in the work beyond the expiration of twenty-five years from the death of the author, and the reversionary interest in the copyright expectant on the termination of that period shall, on the death of the author, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, devolve on his legal personal representatives as part of his estate, and any agreement entered into by him as to the disposition of such reversionary interest shall be null and void, but nothing in this proviso shall be construed as applying to the assignment of the copyright in a collective work or a licence to publish a work or part of a work as part of a collective work.

(3) Where, under any partial assignment of copyright, the assignee becomes entitled to any right comprised in copyright, the assignee, as respects the right so assigned, and the assignor as respects the rights not assigned, shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as the owner of the copyright, and the provisions of this Act shall have effect accordingly.

Civil Remedies.

Civil remedies for infringement of copyright.

6. (1) Where copyright in any work has been infringed, the owner of the copyright shall, except as otherwise provided by this Act, be entitled to all such remedies by way of injunction or interdict, damages, accounts, and otherwise, as are or may be conferred by law for the infringement of a right.

(2) The costs of all parties in any proceedings in respect of the infringement of copyright shall be in the absolute discretion of the Court.

(3) In any action for infringement of copyright in any work, the work shall be presumed to be a work in which copyright subsists and the plaintiff shall be presumed to be the owner of the copyright, unless the defendant puts in issue the existence of the copyright, or, as the case may be, the title of the plaintiff, and where any such question is in issue, then—

(a) if a name purporting to be that of the author of the work is printed or otherwise indicated thereon in the usual manner, the person whose name is so printed or indicated shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be the author of the work;

(b) if no name is so printed or indicated, or if the name so printed or indicated is not the author's true name or the name by which he is commonly known, and a name purporting to be that of the publisher or proprietor of the work is printed or otherwise indicated thereon in the usual manner, the person whose name is so printed or indicated shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be the owner of the copyright in the work for the purposes of proceedings in respect of the infringement of copyright therein.

Rights of owner against persons possessing or dealing with infringing copies, etc.

7. All infringing copies of any work in which copyright subsists, or of any substantial part thereof, and all plates used or intended to be used for the production of such infringing copies shall be deemed to be the property of the owner of the copyright, who accordingly may take proceedings for the recovery of the possession thereof or in respect of the conversion thereof.

Exemption of innocent infringer from liability to pay damages, etc.

8. Where proceedings are taken in respect of the infringement of the copyright in any work and the defendant in his defence alleges that he was not aware of the existence of the copyright in the work, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to any remedy other than an injunction or interdict in respect of the infringement if the defendant proves that at the date of the infringement he was not aware and had not reasonable ground for suspecting that copyright subsisted in the work.

Restriction on remedies in the case of architecture.

9. (1) Where the construction of a building or other structure which infringes or which, if completed, would infringe the copyright in some other work has been commenced, the owner of the copyright shall not be entitled to obtain an injunction or interdict to restrain the construction of such building or structure or to order its demolition.

(2) Such of the other provisions of this Act as provide that an infringing copy of a work shall be deemed to be the property of the owner of the copyright, or as impose summary penalties, shall not apply in any case to which this section applies.

Limitation of actions.

10. An action in respect of infringement of copyright shall not be commenced after the expiration of three years next after the infringement.

* * * * *

Importation of Copies.

Importation of copies.

14. (1) Copies made out of the United Kingdom of any work in which copyright subsists which if made in the United Kingdom would infringe copyright, and as to which the owner of the copyright gives notice in writing by himself or his agent to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, that he is desirous that such copies should not be imported into the United Kingdom, shall not be so imported, and shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be deemed to be included in the table of prohibitions and restrictions contained in section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and that section shall apply accordingly.

(2) Before detaining any such copies or taking any further proceedings with a view to the forfeiture thereof under the law relating to the Customs, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may require the regulations under this section, whether as to information, conditions, or other matters, to be complied with, and may satisfy themselves in accordance with those regulations that the copies are such as are prohibited by this section to be imported.

(3) The Commissioners of Customs and Excise may make regulations, either general or special, respecting the detention and forfeiture of copies the importation of which is prohibited by this section, and the conditions, if any, to be fulfilled before such detention and forfeiture, and may, by such regulations, determine the information, notices, and security to be given, and the evidence requisite for any of the purposes of this section, and the mode of verification of such evidence.

(4) The regulations may apply to copies of all works the importation of copies of which is prohibited by this section, or different regulations may be made respecting different classes of such works.

(5) The regulations may provide for the informant reimbursing the Commissioners of Customs and Excise all expenses and damages incurred in respect of any detention made on his information, and of any proceedings consequent on such detention; and may provide for notices under any enactment repealed by this Act being treated as notices given under this section.

(6) The foregoing provisions of this section shall have effect as if they were part of the Customs Consolidation Act 1876: Provided that, notwithstanding anything in that Act, the Isle of Man shall not be treated as part of the United Kingdom for the purposes of this section.

(7) This section shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to the importation into a British possession to which this Act extends of copies of works made out of that possession.

Delivery of Books to Libraries.

Delivery of copies to British Museum and other libraries.

15. (1) The publisher of every book published in the United Kingdom shall, within one month after the publication, deliver, at his own expense, a copy of the book to the trustees of the British Museum, who shall give a written receipt for it.

(2) He shall also, if written demand is made before the expiration of twelve months after publication, deliver within one month after receipt of that written demand or, if the demand was made before publication, within one month after publication, to some depot in London named in the demand a copy of the book for, or in accordance with the directions of, the authority having the control of each of the following libraries, namely: the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and subject to the provisions of this section the National Library of Wales. In the case of an encyclopædia, newspaper, review, magazine, or work published in a series of numbers or parts, the written demand may include all numbers or parts of the work which may be subsequently published.

(3) The copy delivered to the trustees of the British Museum shall be a copy of the whole book with all maps and illustrations belonging thereto, finished and coloured in the same manner as the best copies of the book are published, and shall be bound, sewed, or stitched together, and on the best paper on which the book is printed.

(4) The copy delivered for the other authorities mentioned in this section shall be on the paper on which the largest number of copies of the book is printed for sale, and shall be in the like condition as the books prepared for sale.

(5) The books of which copies are to be delivered to the National Library of Wales shall not include books of such classes as may be specified in regulations to be made by the Board of Trade.

(6) If publisher fails to comply with this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds and the value of the book, and the fine shall be paid to the trustees or authority to whom the book ought to have been delivered.

(7) For the purposes of this section, the expression "book" includes every part or division of a book, pamphlet, sheet of letter-press, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table separately published, but shall not include any second or subsequent edition of a book unless such edition contains additions or alterations either in the letter-press or in the maps, prints, or other engravings belonging thereto.

Special Provisions as to certain Works.

Works of joint authors.

16. (1) In the case of a work of joint authorship, copyright shall subsist during the life of the author who first dies and for a term of fifty years after his death, or during the life of the author who dies last, whichever period is the longer, and references in this Act to the period after the expiration of any specified number of years from the death of the author shall be construed as references to the period after the expiration of the like number of years from the death of the author who dies first or after the death of the author who dies last, whichever period may be the shorter, and in the provisions of this Act with respect to the grant of compulsory licences a reference to the date of the death of the author who dies last shall be substituted for the reference to the date of the death of the author.

(2) Where, in the case of a work of joint authorship some one or more of the joint authors do not satisfy the conditions conferring copyright laid down by this Act, the work shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as if the other author or authors had been the sole author or authors thereof:

Provided that the term of the copyright shall be the same as it would have been if all the authors had satisfied such conditions as aforesaid.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, "a work of joint authorship" means a work produced by the collaboration of two or more authors in which the contribution of one author is not distinct from the contribution of the other author or authors.

(4) Where a married woman and her husband are joint authors of a work the interest of such married woman therein shall be her separate property.

Posthumous works.

17. (1) In the case of a literary, dramatic or musical work, or an engraving, in which copyright subsists at the date of the death of the author or, in the case of a work of joint authorship, at or immediately before the date of the death of the author who dies last, but which has not been published, nor, in the case of a dramatic or musical work, been performed in public, nor, in the case of a lecture, been delivered in public, before that date, copyright shall subsist till publication, or performance or delivery in public, whichever may first happen, and for a term of fifty years thereafter, and the proviso to section three of this Act shall, in the case of such a work, apply as if the author had died at the date of such publication or performance or delivery in public as aforesaid.

(2) The ownership of an author's manuscript after his death, where such ownership has been acquired under a testamentary disposition made by the author and the manuscript is of a work which has not been published nor performed in public nor delivered in public, shall be *prima facie* proof of the copyright being with the owner of the manuscript.

Provisions as to Government publications

18. Without prejudice to any rights or privileges of the Crown, where any work has, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, been prepared or published by or under the direction or control of His Majesty or any Government department, the copyright in the work shall, subject to any agreement with the author, belong to His Majesty, and in such case shall continue for a period of fifty years from the date of the first publication of the work.

Provisions as to mechanical instruments

19. (1) Copyright shall subsist in records, perforated rolls, and other contrivances by means of which sounds may be mechanically produced, in like manner as if such contrivances were musical works, but the term of copyright shall be fifty years from the making of the original plate from which the contrivance was directly or indirectly derived, and the person who was the owner of such original plate at the time when such plate was made shall be deemed to be the author of the work, and, where such owner is a body corporate, the body corporate shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to reside within the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends if it has established a place of business within such parts.

(2) It shall not be deemed to be an infringement of copyright in any musical work for any person to make within the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends, records, perforated rolls or other contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed, if such person proves—

(a) that such contrivances have previously been made by, or with the consent or acquiescence of, the owner of the copyright in the work; and

(b) that he has given the prescribed notice of his intention to make the contrivances, and has paid in the prescribed manner to, or for the benefit of, the owner of the copyright in the work royalties in respect of all such contrivances sold by him, calculated at the rate hereinafter mentioned:

Provided that—

(i) nothing in this provision shall authorise any alterations in, or omissions from, the work reproduced, unless contrivances reproducing the work subject to similar alterations and omissions have been previously made by, or with the consent or acquiescence of, the owner of the copyright, or unless such alterations or omissions are reasonably necessary for the adaptation of the work to the contrivances in question; and

(ii) for the purposes of this provision, a musical work shall be deemed to include any words so closely associated therewith as to form part of the same work, but shall not be deemed to include a contrivance by means of which sounds may be mechanically reproduced.

(3) The rate of which such royalties as aforesaid are to be calculated shall—

(a) in the case of contrivances sold within two years after the commencement of this Act by the person making the same, be two and one half per cent.; and

(b) in the case of contrivances sold as aforesaid after the expiration of that period, be five per cent.

on the ordinary retail selling price of the contrivance calculated in the prescribed manner, so however that the royalty payable in respect of a contrivance shall, in no case, be less than a half-penny for each separate musical work in which copyright subsists reproduced thereon, and, where the royalty calculated as aforesaid includes a fraction of a farthing, such fraction shall be reckoned as a farthing:

Provided that, if, at any time after the expiration of seven years from the commencement of this Act, it appears to the Board of Trade that such rate as aforesaid is no longer equitable, the Board of Trade may, after holding a public inquiry, make an order either decreasing or increasing that rate to such extent as under the circumstances may seem just, but any order so made shall be provisional only and shall not have any effect unless and until confirmed by Parliament; but, were an order revising the rate has been so made and confirmed, no further revision shall be made before the expiration of fourteen years from the date of the last revision.

(4) If any such contrivance is made reproducing two or more different works in which copyright subsists and the owners of the copyright therein are different persons, the sums payable by way of royalties under this section shall be apportioned amongst the several owners of the copyright in such proportions as, failing agreement, may be determined by arbitration.

(5) When any such contrivances by means of which a musical work may be mechanically performed have been made, then, for the purposes of this section, the owner of the copyright in the work shall, in relation to any person who makes the prescribed inquiries, be deemed to have given his consent to the making of such contrivances if he fails to reply to such inquiries within the prescribed time.

(6) For the purposes of this section, the Board of Trade may make regulations prescribing anything which under this section is to be prescribed, and prescribing the mode in which notices are to be given and the particulars to be given in such notices, and the mode, time, and frequency of the payment of royalties, and any such regulations may, if the Board think fit, include regulations requiring payment in advance or otherwise securing the payment of royalties.

(7) In the case of musical works published before the commencement of this Act, the foregoing provisions shall have effect, subject to the following modifications and additions:

(a) The conditions as to the previous making by, or with the consent or acquiescence of, the owner of the copyright in the work, and the restrictions as to alterations in or omissions from the work shall not apply;

(b) The rate of two and one-half per cent. shall be substituted for the rate of five per cent. as the rate at which royalties are to be calculated, but no royalties shall be payable in respect of contrivances sold before the first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirteen, if contrivances reproducing the same work had been lawfully made, or placed on sale, within the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends before the first day of July, nineteen hundred and ten:

(c) Notwithstanding any assignment made before the passing of this Act of the copyright in a musical work, any rights conferred by this Act in respect of the making, or authorising the making, of contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed shall belong to the author or his legal personal representatives and not

to the assignee, and the royalties aforesaid shall be payable to, and for the benefit of the author of the work or his legal personal representatives;

(d) The saving contained in this Act of the rights and interests arising from, or in connexion with action taken before the commencement of this Act shall not be construed as authorising any person who has made contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed to sell any such contrivances, whether made before or after the passing of this Act, except on the terms and subject to the conditions laid down in this section:

(e) Where the work is a work on which copyright is conferred by an Order in Council relating to a foreign country, the copyright so conferred shall not, except to such extent as may be provided by the Order, include any rights with respect to the making of records, perforated rolls, or other contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this Act where a record, perforated roll, or other contrivance by means of which sounds may be mechanically reproduced has been made before the commencement of this Act, copyright shall, as from the commencement of this Act, subsist therein in like manner and for the like term as if this Act had been in force at the date of the making of the original plate from which the contrivance was directly or indirectly derived:

Provided that—

(i) the person who, at the commencement of this Act, is the owner of such original plate shall be the first owner of such copyright; and

(ii) nothing in this provision shall be construed as conferring copyright in any such contrivance if the making thereof would have infringed copyright in some other such contrivance, if this provision had been in force at the time of the making of the first-mentioned contrivance.

Provision as to political speeches.

20. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, it shall not be an infringement of copyright in an address of a political nature delivered at a public meeting to publish a report thereof in a newspaper.

Provision as to photographs.

21. The term for which copyright shall subsist in photographs shall be fifty years from the making of the original negative from which the photograph was directly or indirectly derived, and the person who was owner of such negative at the time when such negative was made shall be deemed to be the author of the work, and, where such owner is a body corporate, the body corporate shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to reside within the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends if it has established a place of business within such parts.

Provisions as to designs registrable under 7 Edw. 7 c. 29.

22. (1) This Act shall not apply to designs capable of being registered under the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, except designs which, though capable of being so registered, are not used or intended to be used as models or patterns to be multiplied by any industrial process.

(2) General rules under section eighty-six of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, may be made for determining the conditions under which a design shall be deemed to be used for such purposes as aforesaid.

Works of foreign authors first published in parts of His Majesty's dominions to which Act extends.

23. If it appears to His Majesty that a foreign country does not give, or has not undertaken to give, adequate protection to the works of British authors, it shall be lawful for His Majesty by Order in Council to direct that such of the provisions of this Act as confer copyright on works first published within the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends, shall not apply to works published after the date specified in the Order, the authors whereof are subjects or citizens of such foreign country, and are not resident in His Majesty's dominions, and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to such works.

Existing works.

24. (1) Where any person is immediately before the commencement of this Act entitled to any such right in any work as is specified in the first column of the First Schedule to this Act, or to any interest in such a right, he shall, as from that date, be entitled to the substituted right set forth in the second column of that schedule, or to the same interest in such a substituted right, and to no other right or interest; and such substituted right shall subsist for the term for which it would have subsisted if this Act had been in force at the date when the work was made and the work had been one entitled to copyright thereunder.

Provided that—

(a) if the author of any work in which any such right as is specified in the first column of the First Schedule to the Act subsists at the commencement of this Act has, before that date, assigned the right or granted any interest therein for the whole term of the right, then at the date when, but for the passing of this Act, the right would have expired the substituted right conferred by this section shall, in the absence of express agreement, pass to the author of the work, and any interest therein created before the commencement of this Act and then subsisting shall determine; but the person who immediately before the date at which the right would so have expired was the owner of the right or interest shall be entitled at his option either—

(i) on giving such notice as hereinafter mentioned, to an assignment of the right or the grant of a similar interest therein for the remainder of the term of the right for such consideration as, failing agreement, may be determined by arbitration; or

(ii) without any such assignment or grant, to continue to reproduce or perform the work in like manner as theretofore subject to the payment, if demanded by the author within three years after the date at which the right would have so expired, of such royalties to the author as, failing agreement, may be determined by arbitration, or, where the work is incorporated in a collective work and the owner of the right or interest is the proprietor of that collective work, without any such payment;

The notice above referred to must be given not more than one year nor less than six months before the date at which the right would have so expired, and must be sent by registered post to the author, or, if he cannot with reasonable diligence be found, advertised in the London Gazette and in two London newspapers;

(b) where any person has, before the twenty-sixth day of July nineteen hundred and ten, taken any action whereby he has incurred any expenditure or liability in connexion with the reproduction or performance of any work in a manner which at the time was lawful, or for the purpose of or with a view to the reproduction or performance of a work at a time when such reproduction or performance would, but for the passing of this Act, have been lawful, nothing in this section shall diminish or prejudice any rights or interest arising from or in connexion with such action which are subsisting and valuable at the said date, unless the person who by virtue of this section becomes entitled to restrain such reproduction or performance agrees to pay such compensation as, failing agreement, may be determined by arbitration.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the expression "author" includes the legal personal representatives of a deceased author.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section nineteen, sub-sections (7) and (8) and of section thirty-three of this Act, copyright shall not subsist in any work made before the commencement of this Act, otherwise than under, and in accordance with, the provisions of this section.

Application to British Possessions.

Application of Act to British dominions.

25. (1) This Act, except such of the provisions thereof as are expressly restricted to the United Kingdom, shall extend throughout His Majesty's dominions: Provided that it shall not extend to a self-governing dominion, unless declared by the Legislature of that dominion to be in force therein either without any modifications or additions, or with such modifications and additions relating exclusively to procedure and remedies, or necessary to adopt this Act to the circumstances of the dominion, as may be enacted by such Legislature.

(2) If the Secretary of State certifies by notice published in the London Gazette that any self-governing dominion has passed legislation under which works, the authors whereof were at the date of the making of the works British subjects resident elsewhere than in the dominion or (not being British subjects) were resident in the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends, enjoy within the dominion rights substantially identical with those conferred by this Act, then, whilst such legislation continues in force, the dominion shall, for the purposes of the rights conferred by this Act, be treated as if it were a dominion to which this Act extends; and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to give such a certificate as aforesaid, notwithstanding that the remedies for enforcing the rights, or the restrictions on the importation of copies of works, manufactured in a foreign country, under the law of the dominion, differ from those under this Act.

Legislative powers of self-governing dominions.

26 (1) The Legislature of any self-governing dominion may, at any time, repeal all or any of the enactments relating to copyright passed by Parliament (including this Act) so far as they are operative within that dominion: Provided that no such repeal shall prejudicially affect any legal rights existing at the time of the repeal, and that, on this Act or any part thereof being so repealed by the Legislature of a self-governing dominion, that dominion shall cease to be a dominion to which this Act extends.

(2) In any self-governing dominion to which this Act does not extend the enactments repealed by this Act shall, so far as they are operative in that dominion, continue in force until repealed by the Legislature of that dominion.

(3) Where His Majesty in Council is satisfied that the law of a self-governing dominion to which this Act does not extend provides adequate protection within the dominion for the works (whether published or unpublished) of authors who at the time of the making of the work were British subjects resident elsewhere than in that dominion, His Majesty in Council may, for the purpose of giving reciprocal protection, direct that this Act, except such parts (if any) thereof as may be specified in the Order, and subject to any conditions contained therein, shall, within the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends, apply to works the authors whereof were, at the time of the making of the work, resident within the first-mentioned dominion, and to works first published in that dominion; but, save as provided by such an Order, works the authors whereof were resident in a dominion to which this Act does not extend shall not, whether they are British subjects or not, be entitled to any protection under this Act except such protection as is by this Act conferred on works first published within the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends:

Provided that no such Order shall confer any rights within a self-governing dominion, but the Governor in Council of any self-governing dominion to which this Act extends may, by Order, confer within that dominion the like rights as His Majesty in Council is, under the foregoing provisions of this sub-section, authorised to confer within other parts of His Majesty's dominions.

For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression "a dominion to which this Act extends" includes a dominion which is for the purposes of this Act to be treated as if it were a dominion to which this Act extends.

Power of Legislatures of British possessions to pass supplemental legislation.

27. The Legislature of any British possession to which this Act extends may modify or add to any of the provisions of this Act in its application to the possession, but, except so far as such modifications and additions relate to procedure and remedies, they shall apply only to works the authors whereof were, at the time of the making of the work, resident in the possession, and to works first published in the possession.

Application to protectorates.

28. His Majesty may, by Order in Council, extend this Act to any territories under his protection and to Cyprus, and, on the making of any such Order, this Act shall, subject to the provisions of the Order, have effect as if the territories to which it applies or Cyprus were part of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends.

PART II.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Power to extend Act to foreign works.

20. (1) His Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that this Act (except such parts, if any, thereof as may be specified in the Order) shall apply—

(a) to works first published in a foreign country to which the Order relates, in like manner as if they were first published within the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends;

(b) to literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, or any class thereof, the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the work subjects or citizens of a foreign country to which the Order relates, in like manner as if the authors were British subjects;

(c) in respect of residence in a foreign country to which the Order relates, in like manner as if such residence were residence in the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends;

and thereupon, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act and of the Order, this Act shall apply accordingly:

Provided that—

(i) before making an Order in Council under this section in respect of any foreign country (other than a country with which His Majesty has entered into a convention relating to copyright), His Majesty shall be satisfied that that foreign country has made, or has undertaken to make, such provisions, if any, as it appears to His Majesty expedient to require for the protection of works entitled to copyright under the provisions of Part I of this Act;

(ii) the Order in Council may provide that the term of copyright within such parts of His Majesty's dominions as aforesaid shall not exceed that conferred by the law of the country to which the Order relates;

(iii) the provisions of this Act as to the delivery of copies of books shall not apply to works first published in such country, except so far as is provided by the Order;

(iv) the Order in Council may provide that the enjoyment of the rights conferred by this Act shall be subject to the accomplishment of such conditions and formalities (if any) as may be prescribed by the Order;

(v) in applying the provisions of this Act as to ownership of copyright, the Order in Council may make such modifications as appear necessary having regard to the law of the foreign country;

(vi) in applying the provisions of this Act as to existing works, the Order in Council may make such modifications as appear necessary, and may provide that nothing in those provisions as so applied shall be construed as reviving any right of preventing the production or importation of any translation in any case where the right has ceased by virtue of section five of the International Copyright Act, 1886. 49 & 50 Vict., c. 33.

(2) An Order in Council under this section may extend to all the several countries named or described therein.

Application of Part II to British possessions.

30. (1) An Order in Council under this Part of this Act shall apply to all His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends except self-governing dominions and any other possession specified in the Order with respect to which it appears to His Majesty expedient that the Order should not apply.

(2) The Governor in Council of any self-governing dominion to which this Act extends may, as respects that dominion, make the like Orders as under this part of the Act His Majesty in Council is authorized to make with respect to His Majesty's dominions other than self-governing dominions, and the provisions of this Part of this Act shall, with the necessary modifications, apply accordingly.

(3) Where it appears to His Majesty expedient to except from the provisions of any Order any part of his dominion, not being self-governing dominion, it shall be lawful for His Majesty by the same or any other Order in Council to declare that such Order and this Part of this Act shall not, and the same shall not, apply to such part, except so far as is necessary for preventing any prejudice to any rights acquired previously to the date of such Order.

PART III.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Abrogation of common law rights.

31. No person shall be entitled to copyright or any similar right in any literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work, whether published or unpublished, otherwise than under and in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or of any other statutory enactment for the time being in force, but nothing in this section shall be construed as abrogating any right or jurisdiction to restrain a breach of trust or confidence.

Provisions as to Orders in Council.

32. (1) His Majesty in Council may make Orders for altering, revoking, or varying any Order in Council made under this Act, or under any enactments repealed by this Act, but any Order made under this section shall not affect prejudicially any rights or interests acquired or accrued at the date when the Order comes into operation, and shall provide for the protection of such rights and interests.

(2) Every Order in Council made under this Act shall be published in the *London Gazette* and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after it is made, and shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Saving of university copyright.

33. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any of the universities and colleges mentioned in the Copyright Act, 1775, of any copyright they already possess under that Act, but the remedies and penalties for infringement of any such copyright shall be under this Act and not under that Act. 15 Geo. 3, c. 53.

Saving of compensation to certain libraries.

34. There shall continue to be charged on, and paid out of, the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom such annual compensation as was immediately before the commencement of this Act payable in pursuance of any Act as compensation to a library for the loss of the right to receive gratuitous copies of books:

Provided that this compensation shall not be paid to a library in any year, unless the Treasury are satisfied that the compensation for the previous year has been applied in the purchase of books for the use of and to be preserved in the library.

Interpretation.

35. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Literary work" includes maps, charts, plans, tables, and compilations;

"Dramatic work" includes any piece for recitation, choreographic work or entertainment in dumb show, the scenic arrangement or acting form of which is fixed in writing or otherwise, and any cinematograph production where the arrangement or acting form or the combination of incidents represented give the work an original character;

"Artistic work" includes works of painting, drawing, sculpture and artistic craftsmanship, and architectural works of art and engravings and photographs;

"Work of sculpture" includes casts and models;

"Architectural work of art" means any building or structure having an artistic character or design, in respect of such character or design, or any model for such building or structure, provided that the protection afforded by this Act shall be confined to the artistic character and design, and shall not extend to processes or methods of construction;

"Engravings" include etchings, lithographs, wood-cuts, prints, and other similar works, not being photographs;

"Photograph" includes photo-lithograph and any work produced by any process analogous to photography;

"Cinematograph" includes any work produced by any process analogous to cinematography;

"Collective work" means—

(a) an encyclopædia, dictionary, year book, or similar work;

(b) a newspaper, review, magazine, or similar periodical; and

(c) any work written in distinct parts by different authors, or in which works or parts of works of different authors are incorporated;

"Infringing," when applied to a copy of a work in which copyright subsists, means any copy, including any colourable imitation, made or imported in contravention of the provisions of this Act;

"Performance" means any acoustic representation of a work and any visual representation of any dramatic action in a work, including such a representation made by means of any mechanical instrument;

"Delivery," in relation to a lecture, includes delivery by means of any mechanical instrument;

"Plate" includes any stereotype or other plate, stone, block, mould, matrix transfer, or negative used or intended to be used for printing or reproducing copies of any work, and any matrix or other appliance by which records, perforated rolls or other contrivances for the acoustic representation of the work are or are intended to be made;

"Lecture" includes address, speech, and sermon;

"Self-governing dominion" means the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland.

(2) For the purposes of this Act (other than those relating to infringements of copyright), a work shall not be deemed to be published or performed in public, and a lecture shall not be deemed to be delivered in public, if published, performed in public, or delivered in public, without the consent or acquiescence of the author, his executors, administrators or assigns.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, a work shall be deemed to be first published within the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends, notwithstanding that it has been published simultaneously in some other place, unless the publication in such parts of His Majesty's dominions as aforesaid is colourable only and is not intended to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the public, and a work shall be deemed to be published simultaneously in two places if the time between the publication in one such place and the publication in the other place does not exceed fourteen days, or such longer period as may, for the time being, be fixed by Order in Council.

(4) Where, in the case of an unpublished work, the making of a work has extended over a considerable period, the conditions of this Act conferring copyright shall be deemed to have been complied with, if the author was, during any substantial part of that period, a British subject or a resident within the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends.

(5) For the purposes of the provisions of this Act as to residence, an author of a work shall be deemed to be a resident in the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends if he is domiciled within any such part.

Repeal.

36. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule:

Provided that this repeal shall not take effect in any part of His Majesty's dominions until this Act comes into operation in that part.

Short title and commencement.

37. (1) This Act may be cited as the Copyright Act, 1911.

(2) This Act shall come into operation—

(a) in the United Kingdom, on the first day of July nineteen hundred and twelve or such earlier date as may be fixed by Order in Council;

(b) in a self-governing dominion to which this Act extends, at such date as may be fixed by the Legislature of that dominion;

(c) in the Channel Islands, at such date as may be fixed by the States of those islands respectively;

(d) in any other British possession to which this Act extends, on the proclamation thereof within the possession by the Governor.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 34.

EXISTING RIGHTS.

Existing right	Substituted right.
(a) In the case of works other than Dramatic and Musical Works.	
Copyright	Copyright as defined by this Act *
(b) In the case of Musical and Dramatic Works.	
Both copyright and performing right	Copyright as defined by this Act *
Copyright, but not performing right	Copyright as defined by this Act, except the sole right to perform the work or any substantial part thereof in public.
Performing right, but not copyright	The sole right to perform the work in public, but none of the other rights comprised in copyright as defined by this Act.

* In the case of an essay, article, or portion forming part of and first published in a review, magazine, or other periodical or work of a like nature the right shall be subject to any right of publishing the essay, article, or portion in a separate form in which the author is entitled at the commencement of this Act, or would, if this Act had not been passed, have become entitled under section eight hundred and forty-one of the Copyright Act, 1842.

For the purposes of this Schedule the following expressions, where used in the first column thereof, have the following meanings:—

"Copyright", in the case of a work which according to the law in force immediately before the commencement of this Act has not been published before that date and statutory copyright whereto depends on publication, includes the right at common law (if any) to restrain publication or other dealing with the work;

"Performing right", in the case of a work which has not been performed in public before the commencement of this Act includes the right at common law (if any) to restrain the performance thereof in public.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 36.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short title	Extent of repeal.
8 Geo. 2, c. 13 ..	The Engraving Copyright Act, 1734	The whole Act.
7 Geo. 3, c. 38 ..	The Engraving Copyright Act, 1767.	Do.
15 Geo. 3, c. 53 ..	The Copyright Act, 1775 ..	Do.
17 Geo. 3, c. 57 ..	The Prints Copyright Act, 1777.	Do.
54 Geo. 3, c. 56 ..	The Sculpture Copyright Act, 1814.	Do.
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 15 ..	The Dramatic Copyright Act, 1833.	Do.
5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 65 ..	The Lectures Copyright Act, 1835	Do.
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 59 ..	The Prints and Engravings Copyright (Ireland) Act, 1836	Do.
5 & 7 Will. 4, c. 110 .	The Copyright Act, 1836 ..	Do.
5 & 6 Vict., c. 45 ..	The Copyright Act, 1842 .	Do.
7 & 8 Vict., c. 12 ..	The International Copyright Act, 1844	Do.
10 & 11 Vict., c. 95 ..	The Colonial Copyright Act, 1847.	Do.
15 & 16 Vict., c. 12 ..	The International Copyright Act, 1852.	Do.
25 & 26 Vict., c. 68 ..	The Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862.	Sections one to six. In section eight the words "and pursuant to any Act for the protection of copyright engravings," and "and in any such Act as aforesaid." Sections nine to twelve
36 & 37 Vict., c. 12 ..	The International Copyright Act, 1873.	The whole Act.
39 & 40 Vict., c. 36 ..	The Customs Consolidation Act, 1876	Section forty-two, from "Books wherein" to "such copyright will expire" Sections forty-four, forty-five, and one hundred and fifty-two.
40 & 41 Vict., c. 45 ..	The Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act, 1882.	The whole Act.
41 & 42 Vict., c. 33 ..	The International Copyright Act, 1886.	Do.
51 & 52 Vict., c. 17 ..	The Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act, 1888.	Do.
52 & 53 Vict., c. 42 ..	The Revenue Act, 1889 ..	Section one, from "Books first published" to "as provided in that section."
8 Edw. 7, c. 36 ..	The Musical Copyright Act, 1908.	In section three the words "and which has been registered in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1842, or of the International Copyright Act, 1844, which registration may be effected notwithstanding anything in the International Copyright Act, 1886."

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

(See Section 15.)

Year.	Number.	Short Title	Extent of repeal.
1847 ..	XX	The Indian Copyright Act, 1847	So much as has not already been repealed.
1867 ..	XXV	The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.	In section 18 the following words, namely —"Every registration under this section shall, upon the payment of the sum of two rupees to the office keeping the said Catalogue, be deemed to be an entry in the Book of Registry kept under Act No XX of 1847 (for the encouragement of learning in the territories subject to the government of the East India Company, by the defining and providing for the enforcement of the right called copyright therein); and the provisions contained in that Act as to the said Book of Registry shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the said Catalogue."
1878 ..	VIII	The Sea Customs Act, 1878.	Clause (a) of section 18.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th February 1914 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit the our Report with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Papers No. 1.—From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2666, dated 27th October 1913; from Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, No. 716-J., dated 6th November 1913; from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2163-V. 4 6, dated 17th November 1913; from Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1131-C., dated 21st November 1913; from Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, No. 1985-C, dated 24th November 1913; from Government of Burma, No. 1199—M.-L.-23, dated 25th November 1913; from Government, United Provinces, No. 1858, dated 28th November 1913; from Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 6276-L., dated 29th November 1913; from Chief Commissioner, Delhi, No. 4843 dated 1st December 1913; from Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 4290, dated 3rd December 1913.

Papers No. 2.—From Government, Madras No 2488, dated 1st December 1913, and enclosures; from Government, Bihar and Orissa, No. 26 R.T., dated 2nd December 1913; and from Government, Punjab, No. 974 (Home—Judl.), dated 6th November 1913.

Papers No. 3.—From Government, Bombay, No. 6904, dated 17th December 1913, and enclosures.

Papers No. 4.—From Government, Bengal, No. 4993 J., dated 10th December 1913, and enclosures.

Papers No. 5.—From Government, Bengal, No. 5177-J, dated 30th December 1913, and enclosures.

2. We have provided in clause 2 (*f*) and clause 8 that a suit of the nature mentioned in the proposed item (*n*) of article 35 or in the proposed article 49A of the Second Schedule of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, should be excluded from the cognizance of Provincial Small Cause Courts whether the act in respect of which the suit is brought is, or save for the general exceptions contained in Chapter IV of the Penal Code would be, an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Code. We have also made a drafting amendment in Sub-clause (*e*) of Clause 2.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	Date
Gazette of India	13th September 1913.
Fort Saint George Gazette	23rd September 1913.
Bombay Government Gazette	18th September 1913.
Calcutta Gazette	24th September 1913.
Bihar and Orissa Government Gazette	24th September 1913.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette.	20th September 1913.
Punjab Government Gazette	19th September 1913.
Burma Gazette	25th October 1913.
Assam Gazette	24th September 1913.
Central Provinces Gazette	20th September 1913.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd October 1913.
Sindh Official Gazette	25th September 1913.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette.	26th September 1913.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language	Date.
Madras	Tamil	14th October 1913.
	Telugu	
	Kanarese ..	
	Malayalam ..	
Bombay	Marathi	30th October 1913.
	Gujrati	
	Kanarese ..	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Urdu	1st November 1913.
Punjab	Urdu	26th September 1913.
Burma	Burmese ..	4th October 1913.
Coorg	Kanarese ..	1st November 1913.
Sindh	Sindhi	8th November 1913.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

R. H. CRADDOCK.
SYED ALI IMAM
MAUNG MYE.
S. R. ARTHUR.
C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR.
GHANASYAM BARUA.
W. H. VINCENT.
H. WHEELER
G. H. B. KENRICK
SRI RAM.
MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI.
W. H. COBB.
H. M. LAURIE.

The 3rd February 1914.

NOTE.—The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand and the Hon'ble Mr Das did not attend the meetings of the Select Committee and did not therefore sign the Report.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows :— IX of 1887.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Provincial Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Act, 1914.

Amendment of article 35, Schedule II, Act IX of 1887 2. In article 35 of *the Second* Schedule of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following amendments shall be made namely :— IX of 1887.

(*d*) After item (*i*) the following item shall be inserted :— XLV of 1860

"(*ii*) for an act *which is, or, save for the provisions of Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code, would be,* an offence *punishable under* Chapter XVII of the *said* Code."

(*e*) *For item (j) the following shall be substituted, namely* :—

"(*j*) *for illegal, improper or excessive distress, attachment or search, or for irregular committed in, or damage caused by, the illegal or improper execution of any distress, search or legal process.*"

Insertion of new article 43 A, Schedule II, Act IX of 1887 3. After article 43 of the same Schedule of the said Act, the following article shall be inserted, namely :—

"(43-A) a suit to recover property obtained by an act *which is, or, save for the provisions of Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code, would be, an offence punishable under* Chapter XVII of the *said* Code.", XLV of 1860

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS.
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th February 1914:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Papers No. 1.—From Chief Commissioner, Delhi, No. 7895, dated 23rd October 1913, and enclosure; from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2636, dated 23rd October 1913; from Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, No. 697 J., dated 30th October 1913; from Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1130 C., dated 21st November 1913; from Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 8472 L., dated 4th December 1913, and from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 2007 C., dated 10th December 1913.
Papers No. 2.—From Government, Burma No. 989—1 D.-4, dated 11th December 1913, from Government, United Provinces, No. 1954, dated 17th December 1913, and enclosure and No. 1974, dated 19th December 1913.
Paper No. 3.—From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2450—V.—4-5, dated 15th December 1913.
Papers No. 4.—From Government, Bihar and Orissa, No. 1036 J., dated 19th December 1913; and from Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 4704 dated 23rd December 1913.
Papers No. 5.—From Government, Punjab, No. 1101 (Home—Judicial), dated 27th December 1913, and enclosures.
Papers No. 6.—From Government, Madras No. 1507, dated 29th December 1913, and enclosures.
Papers No. 7.—From Government, Bengal, No. 3048, dated 30th December 1913, and enclosures.
Papers No. 8.—From Government, Bombay, No. 480, dated 15th January 1914, and enclosures.
Papers No. 9.—From Government, Bengal, No. 712, dated 29th January 1914, and enclosures.

2. In the Schedule to the Bill we have omitted the references to the Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Act, IX of 1847, and to the Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871, as considerable difference of opinion is disclosed by the opinions as to the amendments effected to these Acts. We have also omitted the reference to the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, as the Local Government proposes to deal with that Act in a more complete manner in its own Council. We have accepted the view that the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, affords no scope for delegation, and we have struck out all references to that Act in the Schedule. We have also made certain minor changes in the Schedule as the result of the opinions which have been placed before us.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette	Date.
Gazette of India	20th September 1913
Fort Saint George Gazette	7th October 1913.
Bombay Government Gazette	2nd October 1913.
Calcutta Gazette	1st October 1913.
Bihar and Orissa Government Gazette	1st October 1913.
United Provinces Gazette	27th September 1913.
Punjab Government Gazette	26th September 1913.
Burma Gazette	4th October 1913.
Central Provinces Gazette	27th September 1913.
Assam Gazette	1st October 1913.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd October 1913.
Sindh Official Gazette	2nd October 1913.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	3rd October 1913.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Madras	Tamil	2nd December 1913.
	Telugu	2nd December 1913.
	Hindustani	26th November 1913.
	Kanarese	2nd December 1913.
	Malayalam	2nd December 1913.
Bombay	Marathi	27th November 1913.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
United Provinces Gazette	Urdu	22nd November 1913.
Punjab	Urdu	6th December 1913.
Burma	Burmese	8th November 1913.
Coorg	Kanarese	2nd January 1914.
Sindh	Sindhi	27th November 1913.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

R. H. CRADDOCK.
SYED ALI IMAM.
G. M. CHITNAVIS.
UMAR HAYAT.
H. WHEELER
R. E. ENTHOVEN.
E. D. MACLAGAN.
W. F. RICE.
L. PORTER

The 3rd February 1914.

NOTE.—The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. Hinde, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar, the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Roy and the Hon'ble Mr. Branyate did not attend the Select Committee and have therefore not signed the report.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Decentralization Act, 1914.

Amendment of certain enactments. 2. The enactments specified in the third column of the Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner specified in the fourth column thereof.

Saving of orders, etc., issued by prescribed authorities. 3. Any appointment, notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law made or issued by an authority, for the making or issuing of which a new authority is substituted by or under this Act, shall, unless inconsistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made or issued by such new authority unless and until superseded by an appointment, notification, order, scheme, rule, form or bye-law made or issued by such new authority.

THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.

Year.	No.	Short title	Amendments.
1859	XI.	The Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859	1 In section 10 for the words " Board of Revenue " substitute the word " Commissioner " and for the word " they " the word " he ". 2 In section 24 omit the words " if they see cause may recommend to the Local Government to annul the sale, and the Local Government in any such case ". 3 In section 32 for the word " Government," where that word occurs for the first time, substitute the words " the Board of Revenue ". 4. In section 40 omit the words " or the Local Government ".
"	XII	The Calcutta Pilots Act, 1859.	In section 17 omit the words " with the sanction of the Governor General in Council " and the words " and sanction of ".
"	XXIV	The Madras District Police Act, 1859.	1 In section 5 omit the words " and who shall receive such salary as the Governor General of India in Council shall allow ". 2 In section 6 for the words " with the sanction " substitute the words " subject to the control ".
1861 1862	V XXIII	The Police Act, 1861 .. .. ..

PART I—*cont.*

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council—cont.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
1876	VI	The Chota Nagpur Incumbered Estates Act, 1876.	In section 18 after the word "may," where that word occurs for the first time, insert the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" and omit the words "approved by the Governor General in Council and".
"	XIX	The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876.	In section 10 omit the words "with the sanction of the Governor General in Council".
1878	VIII	The Sea Customs Act, 1878.	1. In section 6 omit the words "with the sanction of the Local Government" 2 *In sections 21, 28 and 34 after the words "The Local Government" insert the words "or, if so authorized by the Local Government, the Chief Customs-authority".* 3. In sections 19A, 53, 75, 76, 79, 83, 89, 95, 116, 130, 144, 147, 149, 161 proviso, and 182, for the words "Local Government," wherever these words occur, substitute the words "Chief Customs-authority". 4. In sections 16, 16, 17, 28, 53, 68, 83, 79, 89, 104, 105, 106, 107, *118*, 127, 137, 152, 179 and 199, for the words "Chief Customs-authority" substitute the words "Chief Customs Officer" and for the word "his," when used in relation to the Chief Customs-authority, substitute the word "his". 5 In the proviso to section 42, after the words "Chief Customs-authority" insert the words "or the Chief Customs Officer" and to the said proviso, add the following words, namely, "Provided further that the Chief Customs Officer shall not extend the term to a period exceeding three years". 6. In sections 101 and 125 for the words "Chief Customs-authority or such officer of Customs on such authority from time to time appoints in this behalf," substitute the words "Chief Customs Officer." 7. In section 107, for the word "authority" substitute the word "Officer". 8. In section 128, for the words "Governor General in Council" substitute the words "Local Government", and for the words "Gazette of India," substitute the words "local official gazette". 9. In section 131, for the words "with the previous sanction" substitute the words "subject to the control." 10 In section 164, for the words "The Chief Customs-authority may" substitute the words "the Chief Customs Officer may grant or", for the words "the Chief Customs-authority" and "such authority," wherever them words occur elsewhere in the section, substitute the words "the Chief Customs Officer", and *for* the words "was authorised," *substitute* the words "was made or authorised". 12. In the schedule in section 167 in entries 6 and 7, for the words "Chief Customs-authority" substitute the words "Chief Customs Officer" and in entries 13 and 34 for the words "Local Government" the words "Chief Customs-authority". 18. In section 206, for the words "Customs Collector shall, with the sanction of the Chief Customs-authority" substitute the words "Chief Customs Officer or, the Customs Collector, with the sanction of the Chief Customs Officer, shall" and add the following proviso, namely :— "Provided that compensation exceeding Rs. 200 shall be paid with the sanction of the Chief Customs-authority".
1879	III	The Destruction of Records Act, 1879.	In section 5 omit the words "and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council"
"	XIII	The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879	1. In section 7 omit the words "and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council". 2. In section 17 for the words "Local Government" substitute the words "Judicial Commissioner" and omit the words "on the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner". 3. In section 24 for the words "Local Government" substitute the words "Judicial Commissioner," *and for the word "it" wherever it occurs, substitute the word "he".*
"	XIV	The Hindoo Law-marriage Act, 1879.	1. In section 3 for the words "Local Government," wherever these words occur, substitute the word "Commissioner." 2 In section 4 omit the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council". 3. In section 5 for the words "Local Government," where these words occur for the first time, substitute the word "Commissioner" *In section 4 for the words "Governor of Bombay in Council" substitute the words "Chief Customs-authority".*
"	XV	The Transport of Salt Act, 1879.	
1880	V	The Burma Boundaries Act, 1880.	In section 28 and 32 for the words "Chief Commissioner" substitute the words "Financial Commissioner subject to the control of the Local Government".
"	XIII	The Vaccination Act, 1880.	1 In section 2, clause (7), omit the words "by the Local Government." 2 In sections 4 and 8 for the words "with the previous sanction" substitute the words "subject to the control". 3. In sections 8 and 19 for the words "Local Government," wherever they occur in these sections, substitute the word "Commissioner", *and in section 19 before the word "Commissioner," where that word occurs for the second time, insert the word "Municipal".*
1881	XXVI	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.	1. In the definition of "notary public" in section 3 for the words "Governor General in Council" substitute the words "Local Government." 2. In sections 139 and 189 for the words "Governor General in Council" substitute the words "Local Government".
1882	I	The Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1883.	In section 32 (J) omit the words "with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council".

PART I—*contd.*

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council—*contd.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
1883	XIX	The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883	1. In section 13, omit the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" 2. After section 11, add the following section :— "12. The powers conferred on a Local Government by sections 4 (*1*), 5 (*1*) *and* 10 may, in a province for which there is a Board of Revenue or a Financial Commissioner, be exercised in the like manner and subject to the like conditions by such Board or Financial Commissioner, as the case may be. Provided that rules made by a Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner shall be subject to the control of the Local Government." Certain powers of Local Government to be exercisable by Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner.
..	XX	The Punjab District Boards Act, 1883.	1. *In section 13 for the words "the local Government," wherever they occur, substitute the word "Commissioner".* 2. In section 36, sub-section (*d*), after the words "as the", wherever they occur, insert the words "Local Government, subject to the control of the". 3 In section 51 omit the words "with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council" and the proviso. 4. In section 55 omit the letter and words "(*d*) make rules regulating the powers of district boards to make, vary and dispose of investments" from clause (*1*) and insert *the letter and words "(dd) regulating the powers of district boards to make, vary and dispose of investments"* under clause (*2*) after the words "make rules for"; and to the section, after the words "have been united" add the words "Rules made under clause (*d*) (*2*) shall be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council."
1884	XII	The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.	In section 4, sub-section (*1*), omit the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council", and after the words "Local Government" insert the words "or, in a province for which there is a Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner, such Board or Financial Commissioner, subject to the control of the Local Government".
1886	II	The Indian Income-tax Act, 1886	Add a new section, namely :— "60A. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, delegate all or any of the powers conferred on it by sections 16 (*3*), 18 (*1*) (*c*), (*d*) (*e*), 30 (*2*), (*3*), 38 (*2*) and 41 to the Chief Revenue-authority by which expression is meant the Board of Revenue or the Financial Commissioner in those provinces where those authorities exist and in any other case such authority as the Local Government may declare to be the Chief Revenue authority". Delegation of certain powers of Local Government
1887	IX	The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.	In sections 5 and 8 omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council"
"	XII	The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887.	1. For section 4 substitute the following section, namely :— "4. The Local Government may alter the number of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs now fixed and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the number of District Judges." Number of District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. 2. Omit section 5, 3 In section 6 (*2*) for the words "the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an increase of the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges" substitute the words "an increase in the number of District or Subordinate Judges has been made under the provisions of section 4". 4. In section 7 (*d*) for the words "with the previous sanction" substitute the words "subject to the control". 5 To section 19, sub-section (*2*), and to sections 25 and 34 (*2*), add the following proviso, namely :— "Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, delegate to the High Court its powers under this section.
..	XVI	The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.	1. In sections 61 (*2*) and 88 (*2*) omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" 2. In section 106, sub-section (*3*) for the words "not take effect until they have been sanctioned by" substitute the words "be made subject to the control of".
..	XVII	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.	1. In section 7, sub-section (*1*), omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council", 2. In section 118 (*3*) omit the words "to the Commissioner" and for the word "Commissioner," where it occurs for the second time, substitute the words "authority to whom the appeal has been preferred", 3. In section 185, sub-section (*3*), omit the *following*:—"and rules under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) shall not take effect until they have also been confirmed by the Governor General in Council."
1888	XVIII	The Burma Financial Commissioner's Act, 1888.	In section 2, sub-section (*1*), omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council".
1890	I	The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.	In section 3, sub-section (*2*), after the word "it" insert the words "or by any officer in whom such Collector may, by order in writing delegate this duty".

PART I—*cont.*

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council—cont.

Year	No.	Short title	Amendments.
1892	VII	The Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892	In section 10 omit the words "and the sanction of the Governor General in Council."
1894	I	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894.	In section 55, sub-section (*f*), after the word "shall" insert the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" and in sub-section (3) of the same section omit the words "when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council."
1895	XIV	The Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895	In section 58, sub-section (b), omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."
1896	II	The Cotton Duties Act, 1896	1. In sections 12 and 13 for the words "Chief Customs-authority", wherever they occur in those sections, substitute the word "Collector."
"	VIII	The Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1896	2. In section 14, sub-section (1) for the words "Local Government", wherever they occur, substitute the words "Chief Customs-authority."
1897	VIII	The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.	In section 9, omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."
1898	XIII	The *Berma Town Act*, 1898	In section 5 omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."
1899	II	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	*In section 6 omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" and the words "of its own authority."*
			1. In section 32 sub-section (*f*), omit the words "upon application made to him in this behalf or if the application is made with the consent of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority."
			2. In section 46 for the words "Governor General in Council" substitute the words "Local Government."
			3. In section 51 after the word "Revenue-authority" insert the words "or the Collector if empowered by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority in this behalf."
			4. After section 76 insert a new section, namely:—
			Delegation of certain powers. "76A. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, delegate—
			(*a*) all or any of the powers conferred on it by sections 3 (*f*), 32, (3), (*b*), 51 (1), 74 and 75 to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, and
			(*b*) all or any of the powers conferred on the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority by sections 46 (*f*), (h), 51 (2) and 75 (b) to such subordinate Revenue-authority as may be specified in the notification."
"	VIII	The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899.	To section 4, sub-section (*f*), after the words "Local Government" add the words "or an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf."
1900	VI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.	1. In section 23 sub-section (*f*), for the words "may be approved by the Governor General in Council" substitute the words "it may think fit."
			2. In section 28, sub-section (h), omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" and the words "of its own authority."
1901	VIII	The Indian Mines Act, 1901.	1. In section 30, sub-section (*f*), for the words "with the previous sanction" substitute the words "subject to the control."
			2. In section 79 for the words "the Governor General in Council" substitute the words "The Local Government" and for the words "the Gazette of India" the words "the local official Gazette" and for the word "him" substitute the word "it."
1902	II	The Cantonments (House-accommodation) Act, 1902.	In section 10, sub-section (*f*), for the words "Local Government" substitute the words "Commissioner, *or, in a province where there are no Commissioners, of the Collector.*"
1903	XVI	The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.	1. In section 81, sub-section (3), *before* the words "*the* Governor General in Council" *insert* the words "*the* Local Government *subject to the control of.*"
			2. In section 145, sub-section (*f*), omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."
1904	IV	The North-West Border Military Police Act, 1904	In section 18 for the words "with the previous sanction" substitute the words "subject to the control."
1907	III	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.	In section 8, sub-section (*f*), omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."
1908	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	In section 115, sub-section (*f*), for the words "Local Government" substitute the words "High Court."
"	XIII	The Central Provinces Financial Commissioner's Act, 1908	In section 4, sub-section (h), omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."
"	XVI	The Indian Registration Act, 1908	1. *In section 6 the following proviso shall be added, namely*:— "Provided that the Local Government may delegate, subject to such restrictions and conditions as it thinks fit, to the Inspector-General of Registration the power of appointing Sub Registrars."
			2. In section 12 for the words "*the* Local Government *fills up the vacancy*" substitute the words "*the vacancy is filled up.*"
			3. In section 13, sub-section (1), before the word "all" insert the words "all appointments made by the Inspector General under section 6 and."
			4. In section 13 (3) add the words "and the Inspector-General of Registration may, *subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Local Government may impose*, exercise the like power in the case of Sub-Registrars *appointed by him.*"
			5. In sections 14 and 72 for the word "appeal" substitute the word "control."

PART I—*cont.*

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council—cont.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
1908	XVII	The Indian Emigration Act, 1908.	1. In section 11 for the words "Governor General in Council" substitute the words "Local Government." 2. In section 50 for the words "obtained from the Local Government" substitute the words "granted in accordance with the provisions of this Act." 3. In section 61, sub-section (2), for the words "through the Protector of Emigrants to the Local Government" substitute the words "to the Protector of Emigrants." 4. In section 63, sub-section (3), for the words "Local Government" substitute the words "Protector of Emigrants", and for the word "it" substitute the word "he." 5. In section 63, sub-section (1), clause (c), omit the words "the Protector of Emigrants and." 6. In section 102, sub-section (2), for the words "Governor General in Council" substitute the words "Local Government"; and for the words "Gazette of India" substitute the words "official Gazette."

PART II.

Regulations made by the Governor General of India in Council under section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1870.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
1887	VIII	The Ajmer Irrigation Regulation, 1887.	In section 4, sub-section (2), for the words "with the previous sanction" substitute the words "subject to the control"
"	XII	The Upper Burma Ruby Regulation, 1887	1. In section 4 omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council," wherever they occur 2. In section 5, sub-section (3), clause (c), insert after the word "directs" the words "and in accordance with such conditions, if any, as to the time, place and mode of payment as it may direct" and omit sub-section (3)
1896	I	The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1896.	In section 60, sub-section (1), omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."
1906	VI	The Coorg District Fund Regulation, 1906.	1. In section 3 omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council." 2. In section 6 omit the words "with the sanction of the Governor General in Council."
1907	II	The Coorg Municipal Regulation, 1907.	1. In section 60 sub-section (2), *before* the words "*the* Governor General in Council" *insert* the words "*the* Chief Commissioner *subject to the control of*" 2. In section 143, sub-section (1), omit the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."

PART III.

Bengal Regulation.

Year.	No.	Short title	Amendments.
1793	V	The Bengal Wills and Intestacy Regulation, 1793.	In section 7, the amendment made by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903, Schedule II Part I, is repealed, and for the words "Governor General in Council for his" substitute the words "Board of Revenue, or, in Assam, to the Local Government, for its."

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Motor Vehicles in British India was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th February 1914:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Motor Vehicles in British India was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Papers No 1.—From Government, Bengal, No 8655-P., dated the 29th November 1913, from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C 37, dated the 28th November 1913, and from Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No 1214-C, dated the 28th November 1913.

Papers No 2.—From Chief Commissioner, Delhi, No 8280, dated the 6th November 1913, from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 7803, dated the 10th November 1913; and from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No 1057 C., dated the 26th November 1913.

Papers No. 3.—From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 4041, dated the 4th December 1913, and enclosures, from Government of Bombay, No 8624-A, dated the 5th December 1913 and enclosures; from Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No 4423, dated the 4th December 1913, and from Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, No. 3648, dated the 6th December 1913.

Papers No. 4.—From Government, United Provinces, No. 2533-571 M, dated the 16th December 1913; and from Government, Punjab, No. 1129 (C. & L.), dated the 16th December 1913, and enclosures.

Papers No 5.—From Government, Bihar and Orissa, No 1025-J., dated the 12th December 1913.

Papers No 6.—From Government, Madras, No 2598, dated the 13th December 1913, and enclosures.

Papers No. 7.—From Government, Burma, No 1h23 941-G, dated the 23rd December 1913, and enclosures.

2. We have amended clause 3 of the Bill as introduced by providing that no person under the age of eighteen years shall drive a motor vehicle. This modification of the Bill is made in deference to the decided opinion expressed by various Local Governments that it is unsafe to allow boys of sixteen to drive such vehicles.

3. We have deleted clauses 5 and 13 of the Bill as introduced and substituted for them a general penal clause (clause 16), for contraventions of any provisions of the Act if such contravention is not otherwise specially provided for. All such violations of the Act or any rule made thereunder are punishable with a fine of rupees one hundred on a first conviction and rupees two hundred for any subsequent conviction.

4. We have modified clause 6 of the Bill as introduced so as to provide for a maximum fine of rupees five hundred in cases of rash or negligent driving, which we regard as a serious offence.

5. We have amended clause 9 of the Bill as introduced by providing that a police officer of the rank of a constable may call upon a motor driver to produce his licence. We apprehend that in many places the only police officers who will be available to see that the provisions of the Act are complied with will be constables on duty in the public streets and we do not think, having regard to the class of persons who use and drive motor cars, that there is any danger of the powers conferred by this section being abused.

6. In response to the suggestion from more than one quarter that provision should be made for the recognition of registration generally, we have added a clause to the Bill as introduced providing that registration of a car in one province if made in conformity with conditions to be prescribed by the Governor General in Council shall be effective beyond the limits of the province in which such registration is effected.

7. We have amended clause 11 of the Bill as introduced by providing that the Local Government may make rules prescribing the fees to be levied from owners of motor vehicles which are let for hire in public places.

8. We have revised clause 17 of the Bill which authorised police officers under certain circumstances to arrest persons accused of offences under the Act as we think that the powers of police officers in such cases should be limited to those conferred by the general law relating to non-cognizable offences.

9. We have amended clause 19 of the Bill as introduced by providing that no order of a Court suspending or cancelling a licence or declaring a person disqualified from obtaining a licence shall have effect for a period exceeding one year. The opinion has been expressed that it is not desirable to give an unrestricted power to the Courts.

10. The remaining changes in the Bill are not of such importance as to necessitate reference to them. They are chiefly verbal or consequential on the modifications referred to above.

11. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India	20th September 1913.
Fort Saint George Gazette	7th October 1913.
Bombay Government Gazette	2nd October 1913.
Sind Official Gazette	
Calcutta Gazette	1st October 1913.
Bihar and Orissa Government Gazette	1st October 1913.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette.	27th September 1913
Punjab Government Gazette	26th September 1913
Burma Gazette	4th October 1913.
Assam Gazette	1st October 1913.
Central Provinces Gazette	27th September 1913.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd October 1913.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	3rd October 1913.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Madras	Tamil	11th November 1913
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	8th November 1913.
	Gujrati	
	Kanarese	
Sindh	Sindhi	20th November 1913.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Urdu	22nd November 1913
Burma	Burmese	8th November 1913.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st December 1913.

12 We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

B. H. CRADDOCK.
SYED ALI IMAM.
GOPAL SARAN SINGH.
S. R. ARTHUR.
J. C. ARBUTHNOTT.
DALJIT SINGH
V. R. PANDIT.
MIR ASAD ALI.
W. H. VINCENT.
H. WHEELER.
MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI.
KUSHAL PAL SINGH.
W. H. COBB.
W. F. RICE.

The 3rd February 1914.

The Hon'ble Sir Monteath did not attend the meetings of the Select Committee and did not therefore sign the Report.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Motor Vehicles in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor vehicles in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914.

(*2*) This Act, except Part III thereof, extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti. Part III extends in the first instance only to the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the North West Frontier Province *and Delhi*. The Local Government *of any other Province* may, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend Part III to *the whole or any part of such province*.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India may direct.

Definitions.

2. "Motor vehicle" includes a vehicle, carriage or other means of conveyance propelled, or which may be propelled, on a road by electrical or mechanical power either entirely or partially.

"*Prescribed*" *means prescribed by rules under this Act.*

"Public place" means a road, street, way or other place, whether a thoroughfare or not, to which the public are granted access or over which they have a right to pass.

PART II.

PROVISIONS OF GENERAL APPLICATION.

Prohibition of driving motor vehicles by persons under 18.

3. (*1*) No person under the age of *eighteen* years shall drive a motor vehicle in any public place.

(*2*) No owner or person in charge of a motor vehicle shall allow any person under the age of *eighteen* years to drive the same in any public place; and in the event of a contravention of subsection (*1*), *the Court may presume* that the motor vehicle was driven with the consent *of the owner or person in charge*.

Duty to stop vehicle for regulating traffic and in case of accident

4. The person in charge of a motor vehicle shall cause the vehicle to stop and to remain stationary so long as may reasonably be necessary—

(a) when required to do so by any police officer for the purpose of regulating traffic or of ascertaining his name and address with a view to prosecuting such person under this Act or for any purpose connected with the enforcement of the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder, or

(b) when required to do so by any person having charge of any animal if such person apprehends that the animal is, or will be, alarmed by the motor vehicle, or

(c) when he knows or has reason to believe that an accident has occurred to any person or to any animal or vehicle in charge of a person owing to the presence of the motor vehicle and he shall also, if so required, give his name and address and the name and address of the owner of such motor vehicle.

Reckless driving.

5. Whoever drives a motor vehicle in a public place recklessly or negligently, or at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the nature, condition and use of the place, and the amount of traffic which actually is at the time, or which might reasonably be expected to be, in the place, shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to *five* hundred rupees.

PART III.

LICENSING AND CONTROL.

Licensing of drivers.

6. No person shall drive a motor vehicle in a public place unless he is licensed in *this prescribed manner*, and no *owner or person in charge of a motor vehicle* shall allow any person who is not so licensed, to drive it:

Provided that, subject to rules made by the Local Government in this behalf, this section shall not apply to a person receiving instruction in driving a motor vehicle.

Transfer of licence.

7. The holder of a licence shall not allow it to be used by any other person

Production of licence.

8. The driver of a motor vehicle shall produce his licence upon demand by any police officer.

Extent of validity of licence to drive.

9. Every licence to drive a motor vehicle shall be valid in such area as may be specified therein.

Provided that no licence shall specify any area outside the province in which it is granted, unless it is issued by such authority and in accordance with such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may *impose*.

Registration of motor vehicles.

10. *(1) The owner of every motor vehicle shall cause it to be registered in the prescribed manner.*

(2) Such registration shall be valid in such area as may be specified in the certificate of registration.

Provided that no certificate of registration shall be valid outside the province in which it is granted unless it is issued in accordance with such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may impose.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

11. *(1)* The Local Government, subject to the condition of previous publication, *shall* make rules *for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of* this Act *and of* regulating, in the whole or any part of the territories under its administration, the use of motor vehicles or any class of motor vehicles in public places.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Local Government may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) providing for the registration of *motor vehicles*, and the conditions *subject to* which *such* vehicles may be registered, the fees payable *in respect of and incidental to* registration, *the issue of certificates of registration*, the notification of any changes of ownership, *and (subject to the provisions of section 10) the area in which certificates of registration shall be valid*;

(b) providing for facilitating the identification of motor vehicles by the assignment of distinguishing numbers to *such* vehicles and the displaying of number and name plates thereon, or in any other manner;

(c) regulating the construction and equipment of motor vehicles including the provision and use of lights, bells, horns, brakes, speed indicators or other appliances;

(d) prescribing the authority by which, and the conditions *subject to* which, drivers of motor vehicles or any class of such drivers may be licensed, the fees payable in *respect of* such licenses, and (subject to the provisions of section 9) the area within which, and the duration for which, licences shall be valid;

(e) *prescribing the conditions subject to which, and the fees (if any)* on *payment of which, motor vehicles may be let or plied for hire in public places generally or in any particular public place*;

(f) prescribing the precautions to be observed when motor vehicles are standing in any public place;

(g) *limiting* the speed at which motor vehicles may be driven generally or in any particular public place;

(h) prohibiting or regulating the driving of motor vehicles in public places, where their use may, *in the opinion of the Local Government*, be attended with danger or inconvenience to the public; and

(i) *providing* generally *for* the prevention of danger, injury or annoyance to the public or any person, or of danger or injury to property, or of obstruction to traffic.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette; and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Posting of notices

12. *The prescribed* authority shall give, *in the prescribed manner, public* notice of any rule made by the Local Government under section *11*, prohibiting or regulating the *driving* of motor vehicles in any public place, or limiting the speed of motor vehicles in any such place; and, for the purpose of giving effect to any such rule, shall display conspicuous notices at or near the place to which the rule refers.

Power to Local Government to exclude areas or motor vehicles from this Part.

13. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exclude any area specified in such notification from the operation of this Part; and may, by a like notification, exempt either generally or for a specified period any motor vehicle or class of motor vehicles from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Part.

PART IV.

MOTOR VEHICLES TEMPORARILY LEAVING OR VISITING BRITISH INDIA.

Power of Governor General to make rules.

14. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(*a*) for the grant and authentication of any travelling passes, certificates or authorities for the use of persons temporarily taking their motor vehicles out of British India, or to drivers of such vehicles when proceeding out of British India for the purpose of driving such vehicles, and

(*b*) prescribing the conditions subject to which motor vehicles brought temporarily into British India by persons intending to make a temporary stay there may be possessed, used and driven.

(*2*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India; and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Saving

15. Nothing in this Act or in any rule made *thereunder* relating to—

(*a*) the registration of motor vehicles,

(*b*) requirements as to construction, identification or equipment of such vehicles, or

(*c*) the licensing or qualifications of drivers of such vehicles,

shall apply in the case of any motor vehicle such as is referred to in clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section *14*, or of any person possessing, using or driving the same, provided that the requirements of any rule made under the said clause and applicable to such vehicle or person are complied with.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Penalties.

16. Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of *this Act* or of any rule made *thereunder shall, if no other penalty is elsewhere provided in this Act for such contravention, be* punishable with fine which may extend to one *hundred* rupees, and, in the event of such person having been previously convicted of an offence under this Act, or any rule made thereunder, with fine which may extend to *two* hundred rupees.

Cognizance of offences.

17. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence punishable under this Act or any rule made thereunder.

Cancellation and suspension of licence and disqualification for obtaining licence.

18. (*1*) A Local Government may, in its discretion,—

(*i*) cancel or suspend any licence granted under this Act, and

(*ii*) declare any persons disqualified for obtaining a licence under this Act either permanently or for such period as it thinks fit.

(*2*) Any Court by which any person is convicted of an offence against the provisions of this Act or any rule made thereunder or of any offence in connection with the driving of a motor vehicle shall, *if such person holds a licence under the Act*, cause particulars of the conviction to be endorsed *thereon and* may, in respect of such person and of his license, if any, exercise the like powers as are conferred by sub-section (*1*) on the Local Government:

Provided that no order made by a Court under this sub-section shall affect any person or licence for a period exceeding one year from the date of such conviction.

(*3*) Any Court before which the holder of a licence under this Act is accused of any offence mentioned in sub-section (*2*) may suspend such licence until the termination of the proceedings before it.

(*4*) A copy of every order of cancellation, suspension or disqualification made under this section in respect of a licence or the holder of a licence shall be endorsed on the licence, and a copy of every endorsement, in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall be sent to the authority by which such licence has been granted.

(*5*) Every holder of a licence shall, when called upon to do so, produce his licence *before* any authority acting under this section.

(*6*) A person whose licence *has been cancelled or* suspended in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall, during the period *for which such order of cancellation has effect, or during the period of suspension, as the case may be*, be disqualified for obtaining a licence.

(*7*) No person whose licence has been endorsed *or who has been disqualified for obtaining a licence* shall apply for, or obtain, a licence without giving particulars of *such* endorsement *or disqualification*.

Repeals.

19. The enactments mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof:

Provided that any appointment, notification, order, rule, form or licence made or issued under any of the said Acts, shall, so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, continue in force and be deemed to have been issued under the provisions of this Act, unless and until it is superseded by any appointment, notification, order, rule, form or licence made or issued under this Act.

SCHEDULE

(SEE SECTION 19.)

Enactments Repealed.

Year.	Number	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
		I. Act of the Governor General.	
1912	XII	The Motor Vehicles International Circulation Act, 1912 ..	The whole.
		II. Madras Act.	
1907	I	The Madras Motor Vehicles Act, 1907	The whole.
		III. Bombay Act.	
1904	II	The Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, 1904	The whole.
		IV. Bengal Act.	
1903	III	The Bengal Motor Car and Cycle Act, 1903	The whole.
		V. United Provinces Act.	
1911	II	The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Act, 1911	The whole.
		VI. Punjab Act.	
1907	II	The Punjab Motor Vehicles Act, 1907	The whole.
		VII. Burma Act.	
1906	II	The Burma Motor Vehicles Act, 1906	The whole.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the India Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 3rd February 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*,

and 55 Members, of whom 47 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI asked:—

1. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether there is any difference in the scale of pay of Office Assistants between the Legislative Department and other Departments of the Government of India?

"(*b*) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of having a uniform scale of pay for all the Departments?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"It is the case that the clerical establishment of the Legislative Department is organized upon a different basis from that of the other Departments of the Imperial Secretariat, the principal difference being that it is not divided into an Upper and a Lower Division. This distinction was deliberately made because clerical work in the Legislative Department is not of the same character as in the rest of the Secretariat and the staff is small. It is not proposed at present to make any change; in other Departments there is already practical uniformity of organization and scales of pay."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are now in a position to estimate the approximate cost of the new capital, and if so, what is the amount?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"Government are not yet in a position to state the estimated cost of the new capital."

The Hon'ble Maharaja MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

3. "(*a*) Has the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Dacca University Scheme been received and, if so, will the Government be pleased to lay the papers, if any, on the table?

"(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any action and, if so, what in regard to the establishment of a College for the well-to-do classes in connection with the Dacca University?

"(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it will be necessary to undertake legislation for the establishment of the Dacca University and, if so, when is such legislation likely to be introduced?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:—

"(*a*) and (*b*). The Secretary of State has expressed his general approval of the Dacca University Scheme. His orders regarding detailed features of the scheme have not yet been received. Hence it would be premature to lay papers on the table or to make any statement regarding the proposed college for the well-to-do or other matters.

"(*c*) It will be necessary to undertake legislation, but it is impossible to state when such legislation will be introduced."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY asked:—

4. "(*a*) Have Government received the report of Mr. McNeill, I.C.S., and Mr. Chimanlal, the Commissioners, deputed by the Government to inquire into Indian emigration to the Crown Colonies?

"(*b*) If not, when is the report expected?

"(*c*) Will Government be pleased to state under what circumstances the Commission came to be appointed and the terms of reference?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"As regards the first part of the question, the report has not yet been received by the Government of India, but will probably be submitted to them in March.

"As regards the second part of the question, the Committee appointed by His Majesty's Government in 1909 to inquire into emigration from India to Crown Colonies and Protectorates, recommended that an investigating officer should be periodically deputed from India to visit the several Colonies which receive Indian emigrants. The Government

al India agreed with the Committee's view that deputations of the kind are desirable from time to time; and in the present instance, it also seemed advisable to supplement the inquiry of the Committee by investigations conducted on the spot in the several countries concerned. A memorandum* of the instructions given to Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal is placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURSETJEE asked:—

5. "Anent the references in the recently published Blue Book on the South African crisis to the correspondence between the Colonial Office, the Secretary of State for India and this Government, will Government be pleased to say whether they propose to lay on the table such correspondence?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied: —

"The Hon'ble Member is aware that the Government of the Union of South Africa have appointed a Commission to inquire *inter alia* into the causes and circumstances which led to the recent strike and disturbances in Natal, and that Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., has been deputed by the Government of India to appear before the Commission on their behalf. Sir Benjamin Robertson of course holds no position on the Commission, but the Government of India are not altogether without hope that he may be able to help in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the difficulties which have been a source of grave anxiety to us all during the past few months. In these circumstances, they do not consider it expedient to lay any further papers on the table than those already published."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURSETJEE asked:—

6. "(*a*) Anent the Hon'ble Mr. Clark's reply in autumn last to the Hon'ble Mr. Banerji's question on the subject of Canadian Indians, as also His Excellency by Viceroy's reply to the Sikh deputation, will Government be pleased to state the result of the correspondence between His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Dominion Government?

"(*b*) Will the whole correspondence on the subject between this Government and the Secretary of State for India be laid on the table?

"(*c*) Have Government ascertained why steamship companies do not issue through tickets to Indians destined for any of the Canadian ports? If so, will Government be pleased to state the result of the inquiry? If no such inquiry has been made, will Government be pleased to say whether they propose to undertake it at an early date?

"(*d*) Is there any likelihood of anti-Asiatic legislation being undertaken in Canada? If so, do the Government propose to take any, and if so, what further steps for the protection of the interests of Indians domiciled in Canada as also of future Indian emigrants to that Colony?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"As regards (*a*) and (*b*), correspondence is still in progress between His Majesty's Government, the Dominion Government, and the Government of India and papers cannot be laid on the table.

"As regards (*c*), the Canadian law requires that the immigrant should arrive upon a continuous journey as well as upon a through ticket. As there is no direct line of steamships running from India to Canada, the first condition cannot be fulfilled, and it does not appear that any advantage would accrue to Indian emigrants from the issue of through tickets.

"As regards (*d*), the Government of India have as yet received no information beyond that already published in the Press and referred to by His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the Sikh deputation, as to the likelihood of legislation being undertaken by the Dominion Legislature in the direction indicated by the Hon'ble Member. He may however rest assured that, should any such legislation be introduced, the Government of India will use their best endeavours, as they have always done, to protect the interests of Indians."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURSETJEE asked:—

7. "(*a*) Is there any truth in the statements appearing from time to time in newspapers that there is a growing feeling in the English Universities, especially in Cambridge and Oxford, against Indian students and that these students find it increasingly difficult to secure admission into them, especially into their privileges?

"(*b*) Has the attention of Government been drawn in this connection to the letters from Mr. I. P. Sen, Bar.-at-Law, about the grievances of Mr. Bhupatimohan Sen of the King's College, Cambridge, published in the *Bengali* of November 18th and December 6th, 1913?

"(*c*) If so, will Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they propose to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:—

"(*a*) The Government of India have observed in the newspapers reports about feeling in English Universities against Indian students, but are not aware what amount of truth there is in such reports or whether the alleged feeling is stronger at Oxford and Cambridge than elsewhere. It is understood that certain colleges limit the number of Indians who may be admitted. But the Government of India have no certain information on this matter or on the curtailment of privileges.

* Vide Appendix A.

" (*b*) The Government of India have seen the letters alluded to.

" (*c*) The Government of India have drawn the attention of the Secretary of State to the importance of rendering assistance to Indian students. A report has been published and will soon be generally available in India on the work of the Indian students Department in the India Office and the Advisory Committee. The Government of India have seen in the newspapers an announcement purporting to come from the India Office to the effect that the Advisory Committee has appointed a sub-committee consisting of Sir Manchuf jee Bhownagree, Messrs. Mirza Ali Baig and Abdul Latif and Major Sinha to inquire into the complaints of Indian students in Great Britain with a view to making representations to Lord Crewe for such redress as may be practicable. The Government of India are deeply interested in the matter, but in the circumstances stated above do not consider it necessary to take further action at present."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURIMBHOY asked:—

8. " Will the Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Lionel Abrahams has come to India with any official mission? If so, will they state the nature and scope of such mission, and whether they propose to lay on the table any correspondence on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

" Mr. Abrahams has been deputed to India to discuss informally with the Government of India some pending questions relating to railways, in order that in this way the ultimate settlement of those questions by means of formal correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State may be facilitated.

" A copy of the despatch * from the Secretary of State announcing Mr. Abrahams' deputation is laid upon the table."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURIMBHOY asked:—

9. " (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that three years ago Lord Crewe appointed a Committee to inquire into the whole subject of Indian emigration to the West Indies, etc. ?

" (*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the table their report, if any? "

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

" (*a*) The Committee to which the Hon'ble Member refers was appointed in 1909 by Lord Crewe who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies to inquire into the question of emigration from India to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

" (*b*) A copy of the Committee's Report † is laid on the table.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR asked:—

10. " With reference to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne in reply to my question regarding Nalhati-Azimgunj branch on 6th January, I beg to inquire when the work in connection with the construction of the new chord standard line from Sainthia to a point on Azimgunj-Cutwa line situated opposite to Berhampore is likely to be taken up?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

" At the present moment Government is not in a position to state the exact date when the work of constructing of the new chord standard line from Sainthia to a point opposite Azimgunj is likely to be taken up."

The Hon'ble SARDAR DALJIT SINGH asked:—

11. " Will Government be pleased to state if it has received any memorial, praying for an increment in rate of pay and amelioration of conditions of service, from the sixth-grade clerks in the Military Accounts Department, Northern Circle; and if so, what action the Government contemplates taking on it (if any)? "

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

" The Government of India have received and considered the memorial referred to. The memorialists have been informed that a revision of rates of pay and allowances of the subordinate establishments of the Military Accounts Department is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and that it is not possible to sanction the other concessions asked for."

The Hon'ble SARDAR DALJIT SINGH asked:—

12. " (*a*) Is it a fact that the salaries of ministerial officers in Secretariats and the various *Tahsil*, sub-division and district offices and courts were fixed more than 15 years ago and that these salaries have not been increased since that time?

" (*b*) Is it a fact that price of all commodities has risen considerably of recent years and that the cost of living has proportionately increased?

" (*c*) Is it a fact that the pay of the ministerial officers referred to above is insufficient to provide them with the actual necessaries of life?

" (*d*) Do the Government propose to take any steps to increase the salaries of the officers and improve the conditions of service? "

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

" The question practically covers the sufficiency of the pay of all ministerial officers of Government, from those employed in the Secretariat to those in *tahsil* staffs. It is not the case that there has been no improvement in the pay of these officers within the last

* *Vide* Appendix B. † *Vide* Appendix C

fifteen years. On the contrary, in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Eastern Bengal and Assam (using these two latter designations in their meaning prior to the territorial redistribution of 1912) and in the Central Provinces effect has been given in recent years to various general schemes for the improvement of the pay of ministerial officers, and it is understood that the same subject is occupying the attention of the local Governments of the United Provinces and the Punjab. In respect of individual offices and posts proposals for reorganization are constantly occupying the attention of the Government of India and local Governments, and these usually include enhancements of pay, certainly in the case of the lower posts. The Government of India are aware that the cost of living has increased of recent years and that this has been felt especially by the officers of Government who are in receipt of small salaries, but the requisite adjustments of the prevailing scales of pay do not seem to call for general orders. They are being effected gradually by local Governments according as the circumstances of different cases demand and funds permit."

The Hon'ble SARDAR DALJIT SINGH asked:—

13. "Is it a fact that on the majority of Railways Intermediate Class passengers—both male and female—are put to great inconvenience owing to the absence of separate waiting rooms for that class of passengers? Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take steps for the provision of such waiting rooms in all first and second class stations on Indian Railways?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The Railway Administrations will be invited to express their views on the proposal made by the Hon'ble Member. I would point out that Intermediate Class passengers form a very small proportion of the travelling public."

The Hon'ble SARDAR DALJIT SINGH asked:—

14. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the system of managing the Kathiawar Railways has recently been changed?

"(*b*) Is it a fact that according to present arrangement the various Kathiawar States manage the portions of those Railways within their own territories?

"(*c*) If the answer to part (*a*) or (*b*) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances in which, and the conditions subject to which, the present arrangement has been made?

"(*d*) Are the present arrangements for the management of these Railways successful and convenient to the travelling public?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The answer to (*a*) is that the system of management of the Kathiawar Railways was changed in 1921.

"The answer to (*b*) is in the affirmative.

"With regard to (*c*), originally all the lines in Kathiawar were worked as one system, but the development of trade and the increase of the divergent interests of the States owning these Railways brought about a state of affairs when the joint system was no longer workable and the change to the present system was made after due consultation with the States concerned and with the approval of the Government of Bombay.

"With regard to (*d*), the present arrangement for the management of these Railways is giving good results and the convenience of the travelling public has been provided for by the conditions under which each separate Railway has to be worked."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

15. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing in each major province—

(*a*) the amount of *takkavi* recovered during the last three years, and

(*b*) the amount of *takkavi* declared irrecoverable and written off during the last three years?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"A statement * giving the information for which the Hon'ble Member asks is laid on the table. It gives the figures for the last three years for which data are available."

The Hon'ble Mr. ABBOTT asked:—

16. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether there exists in any of the provinces any agency consisting of non-official persons for the inspection of Government aided schools with regard to sanitation, food supply and treatment of children, and, if not, whether the Government propose to introduce a system of non-official inspection for the purposes aforesaid?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:—

"The Government of India have no precise information on the subject. Where there are school committees and those committees include non-official members, the matters referred to by the Hon'ble Member probably receive the attention of the non-official members. The whole question of school hygiene is at present engaging the attention of the Government of India and of Local Governments."

* *Vide* Appendix O.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chase introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Acharior, the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit, the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, the Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick, the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven, the Hon'ble Mr Meugens, the Hon'ble Roi Sitanath Ray Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch, the Hon'ble Mr. Rice, the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb, the Hon'ble Mr. Donald and himself. He said:—"My Lord, the Committee, it will be observed, is the same, except for such alterations as have been necessitated by changes in the personnel of Council, as that which considered these clauses last year when they were brought forward in connection with the main Companies Bill which was then under examination and which was passed into law before the close of last Delhi session. It will be remembered that the Select Committee of last year were of opinion that these clauses provided a reasonable measure of disclosure and would not lay any undue restrictions on legitimate transactions, but they recommended that in view of their intrinsic importance and as they had not yet been formally before the country, they should be circulated before being incorporated in the Company law. In accordance with this recommendation the clauses which form the present Bill have been circulated to Local Governments and referred by them to commercial bodies and others likely to be interested. The Bill has received a large measure of support. Criticisms of individual provisions and suggestions for improvements on certain points have also been received and these will be carefully considered in Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prevent the introduction into British India of any insect, fungus or other pest which is or may be destructive to crops be taken into consideration. He said:—"My Lord, in the Select Committee we have only made one slight verbal change."

The Hon'ble Mr MacKenna said:—"My Lord, I should like, with your Excellency's permission, to say a few words in support of this Bill.

"In proposing legislation for the prevention of the introduction into India of Destructive Insects or Pests we are embarking on no innovation. We are simply falling into line with the practice of nearly every civilised country which places any value on its agriculture. Such an Act appears on the Statute Book of Great Britian as the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts of 1877 and 1907; similar legislation exists in practically all European countries. We find it in the neighbouring island of Ceylon and in the Straits Settlements, in Natal, the West Indies, Australia, the United States of America, Cape Colony and the South African Union. It may, in fact, be said that India is the only considerable part of the Empire where some sort of legislation of the kind is not in force. Disinfection, fumigation, quarantine, prohibition and destruction are the powers with which the law is invested.

"That it is time for India to take some protective measures of the kind is indicated by the experience of the past and by the serious damage which has resulted from our inability to prevent by legislation undesirable importations. On the entomological side, we have long lists of new insect pests which have been introduced, affecting pulse seeds, maize, dhr, pines and yams; and we have others to fear. Had legislation been in force, we might have been able to keep out of India the green scale and the green bug of coffee, which practically ruined the industry in Ceylon and is doing very great and increasing damage in the coffee plantations of Southern India. Another dangerous import that might have been avoided is the potato moth (*Phthorimæa operculella*) introduced into India within recent years, by seed potatoes imported from Italy. This insect attacks stored tubers, so that in some districts it has been found difficult or even impossible to keep seed potatoes from one season to another and very heavy losses have occurred.

"Amongst fungus diseases I would mention the potato blight introduced into Northern India by the importation of English varieties at Darjeeling in 1883. The losses caused have been very great, the outbreak in the Khasi Hills in 1885 being followed by reduction of exports, in the ten years following, of from 114,739 maunds to 8,296 maunds. In Hughly, the outbreak in 1901 resulted in a drop of 41 per cent. in the exports of the following year.

"Again, it is probable that oat rust was introduced into India in 1906; while on two occasions in the past 5 years the 'pineapple' disease of sugarcane has been introduced into India from Java and Mauritius, respectively. Prompt action in destroying the consignments appears to have been effective as no further outbreak of the disease has occurred. The danger of introducing serious diseases of this very important crop such as that already mentioned, *Sereh* from Java, cane-*Gummosis* from Queensland, root diseases from Java and the West Indies, would itself warrant legislation.

"Then there is rubber, the cultivation of which is making such rapid strides in Burma and Southern India. Rubber is probably more subject to fungus diseases than any other recently introduced exotic. Its introduction was a splendid chance of testing the efficacy

of measures of protection. The chance was lost and at least two of the serious diseases of the Malay Peninsula and Ceylon have been introduced into Southern India. Fortunately, *Fomes semitostus*, one of the worst, has not yet appeared; except in the Khasi Hills: let us hope that the legislation we propose will keep it out.

"It may be asked why we should only now be considering the necessity of such legislation. As Hon'ble Members are aware there has, within recent years, been a great awakening of interest in agriculture in India. The increasing demand for new crops or for improved varieties of crops suitable to India, which the introduction of a highly trained expert staff has stimulated, has brought the whole world into touch with Indian agriculture and the area of our inquiry has been largely extended. We may want new crops, but we do not want new diseases; and it is to obviate the risk of such introduction that this Bill has been framed.

"There is much still to be feared. Ceylon and Java have ten diseases not yet known in India; there is the serious disease of rubber I have already quoted; there are countless diseases of crops and fruits, for the importation of which we must be prepared.

"With regard to the penal provisions of this Act, I hardly think it will often be necessary to apply them. I can hardly conceive an intentional evasion of its provisions possible. The Bill is protective rather than aggressive; defensive rather than offensive; and on these grounds I would press its acceptance on this Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. He said:—"My Lord, I may mention that the Select Committee have no amendments to suggest and have recommended that the Bill be passed as introduced."

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the grant of loans to Local Authorities. He said:—"My Lord, here the Select Committee have introduced a few slight verbal amendments which do not in any way affect the substance of the Bill."

RESOLUTION FOR PUBLICATION OF THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION'S PAPERS.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI said:—"My Lord, the Resolution which stands in my name and which I have now the honour to move is in these terms:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the correspondence, if any, between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization in India on Presidency and *mufassal* municipalities be laid on the table.'

"The subject of municipalities in India is dealt with in the twentieth chapter of the Report of the Decentralization Commission. It is stated therein that 'the origin and development of municipalities in India is entirely due to British rule' and that regular municipalities were formed in all Provinces between 1864 and 1868. Thus municipal institutions have been in existence in this country for close upon fifty years. A great impetus to the development of Local Self-Government was given by Lord Ripon's famous Resolution of the 18th May 1882, in pursuance of which fresh Municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces. The elective system in municipal councils was extended and several municipal councils were permitted to elect non-official Chairmen. Without traversing at any length the ground covered by the Royal Commissioners in their exhaustive Report, it may be briefly stated that the recommendations of the Commission generally tended to invest both Presidency and *mufassal* municipalities with larger powers and take a step forward in the direction indicated in Lord Ripon's celebrated Resolution. The specific recommendations of the Royal Commission will be found in the general summary of conclusions and recommendations appended to the Report.

"The Report of the Royal Decentralization Commission was signed on the 25th February 1909, that is to say, almost precisely five years ago. Since then the recommendations of the Commission have been the subject of correspondence between Provincial Governments and the Government of India, and the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. From a recent pronouncement of His Excellency the Viceroy it is to be inferred that a final decision has either been or is about to be arrived at on the recommendations of the Commission in respect of the municipalities in India. Replying to the address presented to him in November last by the Municipal Corporation

of Madras His Excellency said:—'The Government of India have accepted the views of the Government of Madras on the recommendations of the Royal Decentralization Commission to which you refer, and these have been approved by the Secretary of State. Your Government will, no doubt, in due course, take measures to give effect to the greater freedom and larger powers of control which will thus be conferred upon you, and which mark a substantial advance in the direction of the Commissioner's proposals.'

"In view of these authoritative remarks made by His Excellency the Viceroy and also bearing in mind the fact that the whole country is vitally interested in the progress and development of municipal administration in India, I venture to hope that the Government will be pleased to accept the recommendation embodied in this Resolution."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH said:—"My Lord, at Madras, Your Excellency was pleased to observe 'The Government of India have accepted the views of the Government of Madras on the recommendations of the Royal Decentralization Commission to which you refer, and these have been approved by the Secretary of State.'

"This shows that the recommendations of the Royal Decentralization Commission have been considered by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and that it has been settled what action should be taken thereon. There is no matter in regard to which the confidence of the public and their co-operation is so indispensably necessary as in the matter of the administration of *mufassal* and Presidency municipalities. The thorough co-operation of the public cannot be secured unless the policy which underlies the administration of municipalities is made known to them. If the recommendations of the Royal Decentralization Commission are accepted and given effect to, there can be no doubt that the elective element in municipalities will be considerably enlarged, and that there will be a much larger expansion of their functions and resources—in short, municipal administration will be improved in every way. The acceptance of these recommendations will result in substantial advance in the independence of municipalities inasmuch as control from outside will be substituted for control from inside, which latter has the effect that in many places non-official members do nothing beyond registering the wishes of the official element. I have no doubt that if the correspondence referred to in the resolution before the Hon'ble Council is laid on the table, the public will have an opportunity of offering their well considered suggestions, and thereby giving material help to Government in the settlement of matters of detail. The result of taking the public into confidence will be that public life as members of municipalities will be made more attractive, and that the best representatives of the upper-class elements of the urban population will join municipalities in larger numbers.

"The administration reports of various provinces clearly indicate that the experiment of Local Self-Government has been a success. If the political education of the people be the main objective, it will receive a great impetus from the publication of the papers which embody the views of the benign Government on this important subject.

"For the above reasons I beg to second the resolution."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—"My Lord, with Your Excellency's permission, I beg to say a few words in support of the resolution which has just been moved by my friend the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Kasimbazar. We all wish that there should be a further development of the principle and policy of Local Self-Government as laid down by the Government of Lord Ripon. The Royal Commission on Decentralization has made certain recommendations to that effect. Their recommendations 'were carefully considered' by the Madras Corporation 'so far as they affected the administration of municipal affairs in that city', and the results of their deliberations were submitted to the Government of Madras so far back as 1910. Naturally, they were eager to know what action Your Excellency's Government had taken in the matter. In answer to their address Your Excellency is reported to have said thus at Madras:—'The Government of India have accepted the views of the Government of Madras on the recommendations of the Royal Decentralization Commission to which you refer, and these have been approved by the Secretary of State. Your Government will no doubt in due course take measures to give effect to the greater freedom and the larger powers of control which will thus be conferred on you and which mark a substantial advance in the direction of the Commission's proposals'. Then, again in answer to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation's address Your Excellency was pleased to observe:—'I may assure you that it is the earnest desire of the Government of India to further the progress of Local Self-Government in India wherever possible.' Taking these two extracts together I may say that the idea underlying the two speeches of Your Excellency is the same; though in the one it refers to a particular locality, and in the other it assumes the form of a general proposition. My Lord, we are grateful to Your Excellency for having laid down this broader policy of Local Self-Government. But at the same time, my Lord, we are quite in the dark as to what direction this "substantial advance', 'further progress', 'greater freedom', and 'larger powers of control', will tend. There is no definiteness about these expressions. We want to know more definitely and in greater detail the line of policy which Your Excellency's Government means to take with regard to this matter. Specially we are anxious to know this beforehand so that we may give our opinion on it and then it may be settled finally by Your Excellency's Government with the approval of the Secretary of State. The Madras people were wise enough to anticipate this course of action in submitting the results of their deliberations to the Government and I give to them their due meed of praise. But that is no reason why other municipalities should not be given a chance to ex-

they have to say with regard to this matter before it is finally settled by Your Excellency's Government. It is for this reason chiefly that we want the publication of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State regarding this matter. If it is not feasible to publish the whole correspondence, at least those portions of it may be published which will give us the necessary information which we want. It is a modest request and I hope no jarring voice will be raised in this matter."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR said:—"My Lord, the Decentralization Commission have made important recommendations as regards the expansion and development of municipalities both in the Presidency towns as also in the *mufassal*, and the public is anxiously waiting to know how far the Government of India have accepted those recommendations, and, if so, with what modifications. And Your Excellency has already in Calcutta spoken on the subject. Your Excellency has always encouraged the development of Local Self-Government in this country and so we are confident that the recommendations of the Royal Decentralization Commission will be accepted, if not *in toto* at least with certain modifications. My hon'ble friend on the left has asked for the production of the papers relating to the subject and the correspondence which has passed between Your Excellency's Government and the Secretary of State for India, and as the Government are always anxious to take the people into their confidence, I think there will be no objection on the part of the Government to lay these papers on the table. I am fully alive to the fact that it is not always possible for the Government to lay such papers on the table, as they may contain much confidential correspondence, but I hope that the Hon'ble Member in charge will be able to enlighten the Council at least as to the substance of the recommendations which Your Excellency's Government has made to the Secretary of State on the subject.

With these few observations I beg to support the motion."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER said:—"My Lord, I am sorry to meet the Hon'ble Member with a negative on the ground that it is not usual to publish such correspondence, but I can reassure him on an important point. It is our intention, when the correspondence on the sections of the Decentralization Commission's Report which concern self-government is complete, to publish a Resolution dealing with the whole question of Local Self-Government much on the lines of the Resolution which has dealt with Educational policy, and the Resolution which I hope will shortly be issued before many weeks or months have passed on sanitary policy. I think this will be a much more convenient procedure from every point of view, because then the whole question of Local Self-Government can be treated, and it is the usual procedure that is followed in such cases. I am afraid there will be a little delay as the correspondence may not be completed for some time, but the subject is a very large one and it does not admit of rapid treatment or settlement. In the circumstances I hope that the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution will possess his soul in patience for a little longer."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"My Lord, if I am in order I may be permitted to make an observation or two with reference to the speech which has just been made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Local Self-Government Department. I confess, my Lord, to a sense of disappointment at the non-publication of the papers which have been asked for by my hon'ble friend to my left. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department has told us that in course of time a Resolution will be published embodying the views of the Government on the subject of Local Self-Government. I think it would be a distinct advantage if previous to the publication of that Resolution the public were placed in possession of all the papers connected with the Decentralization Commission and the papers connected with that resolution. The publication of the papers would lead to a public discussion on the subject. The Government would thus be placed in possession of a clear expression of public opinion upon the various matters which are likely to be dealt with in the Resolution, and I venture to submit that this would be a great boon to the Government and the public alike. And, my Lord, my friend's Resolution covers only two very minor points. The Decentralization Commission makes many recommendations. My friend confines his application for the publication of papers to the recommendations of the Commission in regard to *mufassal* municipalities and to the Corporations on the Presidency towns. Now, my Lord, the Government has absolutely nothing to conceal as far as its attitude is concerned in regard to *mufassal* municipalities and those of the Presidency towns. The Decentralization Commission recommended that there should be a substantial majority of elected members in the *mufassal* municipalities and that usually *mufassal* municipalities should be permitted to elect their own chairmen. Now, what are the facts? Government have actually anticipated the recommendation of the Commission in regard at least to one of these points. In Bengal, the vast number of *mufassal* municipalities—I may indeed say, all the *mufassal* municipalities—have an elected majority of two-thirds.

In the United Provinces I understand that the elected majority sometimes comes up to this and I believe that that is the case also in Madras. Therefore as a matter of fact, the Government has, in the matter of an elected majority, gone beyond the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. The Government has thus nothing to conceal as far as this particular aspect of the question is concerned. Take again the other point, namely, that the election of chairmen should ordinarily be left to those municipalities. In Bengal I should say 100 out of the 110 municipalities have been permitted to elect their own chairmen. I understand that this is not the case in the United Provinces or in other

parts of India. But, surely, the Government ought to tell us its reasons for making one law in respect of Bengal and another law in respect of other provinces. The publication of the papers would throw a great deal of light on the subject.

"Then, my Lord, with regard to the other part of my friend's Resolution, namely, his application for the publication of papers in connection with the municipal government of Presidency towns, the Government of Bengal has already issued a resolution suggesting the approximation of the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation to that of Bombay, and I believe the Government of Madras has done the same thing. That being so, I really do not understand why there should be any hesitation on the part of Government to publish these papers, which, I venture to submit, would exalt the Government in the estimation of public opinion.

"My Lord, I may here perhaps be permitted to make a complaint. I do so with great deference, but I am bound to do it with the utmost emphasis. It is that the attitude of the Government is not what it should be in regard to our repeated appeals for the publication of papers. Last year, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale appealed to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department for the publication of some papers affecting the question of primary education. I had the honour of making a similar appeal to my Hon'ble friend in regard to certain matters affecting the University of Calcutta; and now a similar proposal has been made by my Hon'ble friend here. On every occasion the Government meets us with a *non possumus*. My Lord, we are the constituted advisers of your Excellency's Government; we are recognised as such and are honoured as such. But what becomes of our position as constitutional advisers, what are we here for, if we are not permitted to have a look into the papers which are in the possession of your Excellency's Government, so that we may be in a position to advise with intelligence and with effect? It does seem to me, I say so with the utmost respect, but I voice the public sentiment of my countrymen in this matter, and I am bound to say it with the utmost emphasis, it does seem to me that this hesitation on the part of Government in withholding these papers exhibits a lack of confidence in the constituted advisers of the Government, the non-official Members of this Council. Therefore, I must express my deep regret that the Government should have declined the publication of the papers contained in the very modest proposal of my friend."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER said.—"My Lord, with your permission, I will make a few observations in reply to the speech to which we have just listened. The first complaint of the Hon'ble Member is that we have not consulted the public, that we are not consulting the public as the public should be consulted in regard to this resolution. But he seems to forget that the public have already been consulted. The report of the Commission has been published; it has been criticised and written about in the press at great length. The Local Governments have been consulted and they in turn have consulted local bodies and the matter has now reached a stage at which it must be left to the Executive Government to formulate a policy. It is inconceivable to me that any new matter could be introduced after the vast amount of criticism and consideration which this question has received. As regards the second complaint of the Hon'ble Member that the Government do not show confidence in the Members of this Council and the public in not publishing their official correspondence, I can only say that I do not think any Government in the world would accept the proposition that the Executive Government is bound at any time to lay papers before those who are interested in it. It would be a most unusual proceeding to produce such papers, and I must ask the Council to believe that we are acting absolutely *bonâ fide* in following the ordinary course of official procedure and not publishing the papers which this resolution asks for. As I have said the public have been most fully consulted; and if any Hon'ble Member has any particular views to offer, he has an opportunity of doing so. Individual suggestions from Hon'ble Members will always be considered by the department, but we cannot possibly publish papers merely because certain Hon'ble Members wish to get up a brief to make up a case, when the ordinary procedure would be to wait and see what Government policy is.

"For these reasons, my Lord, I oppose the Resolution."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 4th February 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

DELHI:
The 6th February 1914.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question 4.)

MEMORANDUM OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS DEPUTED TO THE COLONIES IMPORTING INDIAN LABOUR.

The general object of the enquiry is to report upon the conditions of life of the Indian immigrants in the Colonies. The officers should also submit recommendations as to any arrangements which may be considered desirable to promote their welfare.

This general object will involve an enquiry into the following matters *inter alia*:—

(1) The housing of the labourers and the sanitary conditions in which they live.

(2) The adequacy of medical arrangements. In this connection the birth and death rates should be examined.

(3) Whether tasks are moderate, hours of work suitable and wages adequate. A comparison should be made between the earnings of indentured labourers and those of free labourers taking into account the advantages derived by the former in the matter of free quarters, medical attendance, etc.

(4) Whether the administration of justice is fairly conducted and whether labourers meet with any difficulties in prosecuting employers or defending themselves. Whether the penalties imposed by the labour laws are in any case excessive or unsuitable.

(5) Whether the labourers are subjected to undue restrictions, outside working hours, in visiting their friends or places outside their estates, and whether they enjoy sufficient facilities for proceeding to the Protector of Immigrants or to the Magistrate to lodge complaints.

(6) The relations generally between employers and labourers.

(7) Whether facilities are afforded to Indian labourers in the performance of marriage or other ceremonies and in the observance of their religious rites and festivals.

(8) Whether repatriations are promptly made and whether immigrants experience any difficulty in obtaining repatriation.

II. In addition to the general questions enumerated above special consideration should be given to the following subjects:—

(*a*) The excessive number of prosecutions of labourers by employers. It should in particular be considered whether the special * measures that are being taken in the different colonies to reduce the number of prosecutions are adequate or what further measures can be suggested. In this connection the desirability of repealing the laws in Trinidad and British Guiana which make the prosecution of deserters obligatory should also be considered.

(*b*) The position of the Protector of Immigrants. Enquiry should be made whether this officer performs his duties satisfactorily and whether the inspectorial staff is sufficient.

(*c*) The terms of agreement which the emigrant is required to sign. It should be ascertained whether the labourers sufficiently understand the conditions of service before they leave India.

(*d*) The use or abuse of the power conferred on employers and police officers by the labour laws to arrest labourers found away from the estates.

(*e*) The position of free Indians. It should in particular be considered whether they receive equal treatment with the rest of the population of the Colony and whether there is sufficient employment open to them. In this connection attention should be paid to the question of the grant of land to Indians on the expiration of their period of indenture. It should be ascertained whether land is generally available for all labourers who wish to settle in the Colony and what extra facilities in this direction can be recommended. Another matter which should be considered is whether in Jamaica the employment of free Indians is checked by section 13 of the Immigration Act of 1891 which requires the payment by employers of 1s. a week to the Protector for every free labourer employed by him who has not completed a continuous residence of ten years in the Colony.

(*f*) Are adequate facilities afforded to emigrants to carry on correspondence with their friends and relatives in India?

(*g*) Are sufficient facilities afforded for the education of Indian children?

(*h*) Female indenture. Enquiry should be made as to the working of the system in force in Trinidad and British Guiana under which women are indentured for 5 years but are required to work for 3 years only. If the system is found to be unsatisfactory, it should be considered whether the best solution would be to retain the same period for both sexes, but to relieve women from the obligation to labour for any part of the period.

(*i*) Suicides and immorality on the estates. The allegations made to the effect that the large number of suicides and the prevalence of immorality on the estates are due to the indentured system should be enquired into.

(*j*) Proposed insertion in the terms of service of penal liabilities imposed upon indentured emigrants by the special labour laws.

* Vide despatch from Secretary of State, No. 89, dated the 27th May 1913, and despatch to Secretary of State, No 46, dated the 1st August 1913.

APPENDIX B.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question 8.)

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,
17th October 1913.

Railway No. 137.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

It has been suggested to me that it would be useful to the Members and Officers of Your Excellency's Government who deal with railway questions to have the opportunity of discussion with a member of this office who has had experience of the consideration of the same class of questions in this country; and I have accordingly arranged (after ascertaining unofficially that this will be acceptable to you) that Mr. L. Abrahams, C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State for India, shall visit India for some weeks in December and January next. The discussion will naturally be of an informal character, the object being to assist in some measure towards the consideration and ultimate disposal of some matters—especially those concerning railway finance and the relations of the Government with English companies that work railways in India—of which the settlement must be based on experience gained partly in India and partly in England. *Visit of L. Abrahams, C.B., to India.*

2. I authorise the provision for Mr. Abrahams of reserved railway accommodation in India.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

CREWE.

APPENDIX C.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question 9.)

EMIGRATION FROM INDIA TO THE CROWN COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION FROM INDIA TO THE CROWN COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES

MINUTE BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF CREWE, K.G., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, APPOINTING THE COMMITTEE.

Appoint Lord SANDERSON, G.C.B.; Lord SANDHURST, G.C.S.I.; SIR GEORGE SCOTT ROBERTSON, K.C.S.I., M.P.; SIR JAMES DIGGES LA TOUCHE, K.C.S.I.; HUGH BERTRAM COX, Esq., C.B.; WILFRED ASHLEY, Esq., M.P.; SELWYN HOWE FREMANTLE, Esq., WALTER DEVONSHIRE ELLIS, Esq., to be a Committee to consider the following questions:—

(*a*) The general question of emigration from India to the Crown Colonies.

(*b*) The particular Colonies in which Indian immigration may be most usefully encouraged.

(*c*) The general advantages to be reaped in each case—

(i) by India itself;
(ii) by each particular Colony.

REGINALD HERBERT GRIFFIN, Esq., to act as Secretary.

CREWE.

3rd March 1909.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION FROM INDIA.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION FROM INDIA TO THE CROWN COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

COLONIAL OFFICE,
20th April 1910.

MY LORD,

WE have the honour to submit our Report on the questions referred to us by your Lordship's Minute of the 3rd of March 1909.

2. We have held 71 sittings and examined 83 witnesses.

3. At the outset of our enquiry you were good enough to address a telegram to the Governors of all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates (excepting six which were obviously not concerned), desiring them to report:—

(1) What demand and what openings for the employment of Indian labour (whether indentured or unindentured) and for the settlement of Indian immigrants existed in each Colony.

(2) Whether the conditions of the Colony were suitable for the employment of Indian labour or for the settlement of Indians.

(3) Whether the Colony would be prepared to offer any, and, if so, what facilities with regard to passage and provision of land.

The Governors were further requested to state what persons, whether officials or others, they would suggest as witnesses, and when these would be available to give evidence.

4. The answers to this telegram formed a starting-point for our investigation. But in the course of our proceedings other witnesses, who for various reasons were interested in the question, offered themselves or were recommended to our notice, and several gentlemen who were known to us as having studied the subject in one or more of its aspects, either in an official capacity or as students of scientific and political questions, attended at our request to give us the benefit of their experience.

5. We have thus derived much valuable assistance and information from Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G., Mr. W. M. Campbell, and Mr. A. E. Aspinall, the President, Chairman, and Secretary of the West India Committee; from Mr. T. Prentice, a member of that Committee and a Director of the Glasgow West India Association; from Sir Charles Bruce, G.C.M.G., and Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G., who, as Governors in Mauritius, Trinidad, British Guiana, Ceylon, and Fiji, had devoted much attention to the improvement of the system for introducing coolie labour, and who since their retirement from office have continued to take an active interest in the matter; from Sir H. Hamilton Johnston, G.C.M.G., and Professor Alleyne Ireland, whose investigations and publications on this and cognate matters are well known; from Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., who as Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture in the West Indies has had exceptional opportunities of studying the conditions of agricultural labour in the West Indian Colonies; from several eminent medical and scientific professors who have been employed on special missions for the investigation of sanitary questions in the Colonies where Indian labour is employed; and from the Rev. J. Morton, who has for many years worked as a member, and eventually as the head, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission among the Indian immigrants in Trinidad and other West Indian Colonies. In addition to these and to the large number of official and Colonial witnesses who have come before us during their visits to this country on leave and on private business, we have been enabled to obtain at the public expense the attendance of two gentlemen from Trinidad, who were deputed to represent the views of those opposed to the continuance of the present system, and of a barrister of Indian extraction, born in the Colony, and selected by the Indian community to give evidence on their behalf.

6. A young Indian gentleman from Trinidad, who had come to England to complete his education, and had just been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, also came before us. His father had originally arrived in the Colony as an indentured coolie, but had risen to take charge of a small estate, and had eventually himself become a landed proprietor, and the son was returning to the Colony, which he regarded as his home.

7. To supplement the oral testimony which we have thus had the opportunity of eliciting, we have been supplied with a large amount of documentary evidence, comprising returns and correspondence laid before Parliament, and reports (some of them exceedingly voluminous) of Commissions appointed to examine the defects and abuses which have from time to time been brought to light in the working of the system of indentured immigration in the several Colonies where it has been introduced; various tables of statistics have been compiled for our use, and the Governors of the several Colonies in which a system of indentured Indian immigration now exists have supplied memoranda giving a general analysis of the existing laws with regard to it, and of the changes which have been introduced into those laws during the last thirty years. We have also obtained from several of the witnesses lists of the most important of the various works and magazine articles in which the subject has been discussed. We cannot pretend to have perused the whole of this vast mass of official and unofficial literature, but we have studied those portions of it which appeared to us to have a material and present bearing on the questions on which we have to report.

8. We believe that by these methods we have succeeded in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the main facts connected with the subject, and of the various aspects in which the matter is viewed by the different classes concerned, and, although in the course of our observations we shall have to notice one or two points of detail on which local enquiries

might with advantage be instituted, these are not of such a nature that the result of those enquiries could in any material degree affect the conclusions at which we have arrived.

I.

THE GENERAL QUESTION OF EMIGRATION FROM INDIA TO THE CROWN COLONIES AS AFFECTING (1) INDIA, (2) THE COLONIES CONCERNED.

Historical Retrospect.

GENERAL QUESTION OF EMIGRATION FROM INDIA TO THE CROWN COLONIES.

9. In considering the general question of emigration from India to the Crown Colonies, indentured labour, or what is usually termed "Coolie Emigration," forms an element so important as practically to dominate all other factors. It will be useful, therefore, in the first place to give a short historical sketch of the circumstances in which this form of emigration took its rise, and of the action taken in regard to it by the Home Government and the Government of India from its inception up to the present time.

The chief source of information for this retrospect is, for the period up to 1870, Mr. J. Geoghegan's "Note on Emigration from India" (Calcutta, 1873; House of Commons Paper 134 of 1874), and, after that period, the printed summaries of the chief events of the Administration of successive Viceroys, which are preserved among the records of the Government of India.

Brief Historical retrospect of the Action of the Government of India with reference to the Emigration of Indentured Labour.

History of indentured immigration. Period previous to 1842.

10. In the early years of the 19th century certain sporadic attempts appear to have been made to engage labourers in Bengal to serve for a term of years in Mauritius and Réunion, but it was the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies in 1834, which gave the first great impetus to emigration. In that year the sugar planters of Mauritius began importing labourers largely, and about 7,000 emigrants seem to have left Calcutta for that Colony between 1834 and 1837. The only measure of control which the Government of India attempted to exercise at that time was to require emigrants to appear before a magistrate and to satisfy him as to their freedom of choice and knowledge of the conditions which they were accepting. Contracts to labour were for five years and generally stipulated for wages at Rs. 5 monthly, in addition to liberal rations and clothing. The Government of India soon, however, became aware of the necessity of providing that the terms of the contract should be such as were approved by a responsible officer of Government and of making regulations to ensure the well-being of the emigrants on the voyage. With these objects Act V of 1837, applying only to Bengal, and Act XXXII of 1837, which applied to all the territories of the East India Company, were passed. Under these laws emigration was continued to Mauritius and one ship also left for British Guiana.

Discussions in Parliament, 1837.

11. But in the same year the system of indentured labour was questioned in Parliament and there denounced by Mr. Fowell Buxton, Lord Brougham, and others. Emigration was thereupon suspended, and a Committee appointed in Calcutta to inquire into the whole matter. Their report, which was submitted in 1840, shewed that abuses did undoubtedly exist in connection with recruitment in India. "With respect to the treatment of emigrants on the voyage and at Mauritius," Mr. Geoghegan states in the paper already mentioned, "the evidence was conflicting, but did not, I think, prove more than that there were some bad masters in Mauritius and that some of the ship captains engaged in the traffic were, from brutality or apathy of character, little fitted for the charge of coolies." Three of the members of the Committee were altogether opposed to further emigration, but a fourth member, Sir, J. P. Grant, wrote an exhaustive study of the question, in which he came to the conclusion that the evils which had attended the system hitherto were preventible and recommended the re-opening of emigration to Mauritius and, more guardedly, to other colonies under certain precautions to be secured by legislation. The measures recommended by him included the restriction of emigration to certain ports, at each of which a Protector of Emigrants should be appointed who should be responsible that no coercion was employed and that all proper regulations concerning space, food, water, ventilation, medicine, etc., on the voyage had been duly attended to. He also advocated that security for return passage should be insisted on, and that the Government should refuse permission to ship emigrants to any colony where in its opinion "the law applicable to such emigrants is not in all respects such as is suitable to men of that class, and where adequate practical facilities, considering the circumstances of the immigrants, are not afforded by the colonial forms of procedure and institutions." He added: "In regard to law in the colony, no power to retain labourers within the limits of an estate, nor otherwise to interfere with their liberty out of working hours, nor to inflict corporal punishment upon them or any other punishment except by the hands of public justice, should, in my opinion, be permitted." Sir J. P. Grant's views have been given at some length because, though enunciated in this early stage of the history of indentured emigration, they have in practice afforded the basis of all subsequent legislation. The report of the Committee was presented to Parliament and discussed on March 1st and again on July 26th, 1842. On the latter occasion a motion supporting the views of the majority of the Committee was lost by a majority of 113 to 24. The

Report of Committee in India, 1840.

Further discussion in Parliament

History of Indentured Emigration from India.

principle of further procedure being thus determined, the settlement of details was left to the Government of the day, by whom it was decided that emigration to Mauritius could be re-opened under proper safeguards. Accordingly an order in Council was issued in Mauritius in 1842 providing for the appointment of responsible emigration agents in India and of a Protector of Immigrants in the island. At the same time the Government of India passed Act XV of 1842, prohibiting emigration to Mauritius, except through the authorised agents and under certain regulations, and in the following year Act XXI of 1843 was passed, authorising the appointment of a Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta. In 1844, after a long correspondence, emigration to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad was allowed, and in 1845 an application was received from St. Lucia and Grenada. But the Government of India took exception to certain provisions of the proposed Labour Law in those two colonies, and it was not till after considerable modifications had been made that emigration was legalised to Grenada in 1856 and St. Lucia in 1858. Emigration to Natal began in the year 1860.

12. Between the years 1842 and 1870 few questions of importance arose affecting the system of indentured emigration. Operations, however, were on a considerable scale, as the following figures will show:—

From 1842 to 1870.

Emigrants from 1842 to 1870.

Mauritius	351,401
British Guiana	79,697
Trinidad	42,519
Jamaica	15,169
Other West Indian Islands	7,021
Natal	6,448
French Colonies	31,346

13. Contracts were in all cases for five years and, except in the case of Mauritius, provided for a free return passage after ten, or, in Natal, after five, years' residence. In Mauritius, the immigrant had at first been entitled to a free return passage at the end of five years, but in 1851 the Government of India consented to relieve the Colony of this obligation, on condition that free return passages were provided for those unable from sickness or real destitution to pay for their own conveyance, and that in case of labour falling short, the duty of the Mauritius Government to repatriate the immigrants should still be recognised (Mr. Geoghegan's Report, p. 17).

13. Methods of recruitment in India were gradually improved as experience was gained, and in 1864 Act XIII was introduced by Sir H. Maine with the object both of consolidating the existing law and of bringing recruitment under better control by regulating the depôts at which the emigrants were kept prior to embarkation, and defining the functions of the Protector. From this time forward the arrangements, so far as recruitment in India was concerned, worked with little friction.

14. As regards the other features of the system, there were greater difficulties. Occasional cases of neglect of the coolies on the journey and on their arrival at the various colonies came to light and caused the Indian Government to intervene. Thus when emigration was first opened to the West Indies there was a very high death-rate both on the long sea journey and during the process of acclimatisation there. Partly on this account (but partly also owing to the decline of the sugar industry) emigration was stopped between 1848 and 1851. And in 1856 the neglect of proper sanitary precautions at a quarantine station in Mauritius was the cause of a frightful mortality among the coolies and led to the passing of an Act (XIX of 1856) to authorise the Indian Government to suspend emigration to any colony on the ground that proper measures had not been taken for the protection of emigrants on arrival in the colony or during residence therein or for the provision of a return passage. Accordingly emigration to Mauritius was actually suspended in 1856-57 and was not reopened until measures had been taken by the Colonial Government to remedy the evils of which complaint was made.

15. Communications with distant colonies were in those days slow and the Government of India had few sources of information open to it as to the condition of the emigrants while indentured in the colony or residing there after the expiry of their term. Further, while everything possible had been done by the Government of India to secure by legislative measures the welfare of the emigrants while on the voyage and under indenture, sufficient attention had not been paid to the responsibility of the Government for the proper treatment of the emigrants when they had completed their term of indenture and become merged in the general population of the various colonies. On the other hand, the planters and the colonial Governments, in which the planting interest is generally powerful, did not at first appreciate the fact that Indians make excellent settlers, and that it was to the advantage of the colony to encourage them to settle down as free citizens and so contribute to the general prosperity. The aim of the planters, who had suffered so severely from the entire discontinuance of slave labour, was too often to acquire complete control over the labour market by means of regulations and administrative measures which aimed at compelling the coolie to re-engage himself on the expiry of his indenture, rather than encouraging free settlers. The consequence of this feeling was that the laws relating to Indian immigrants introduced into several colonies gradually assumed a complexion less and less favourable to freedom, and, as the reports of subsequent Commissions show, they were framed and administered in a spirit of substantial injustice to Indian immigrants.

16. Thus in 1867 an Ordinance of the Mauritius Government imposing certain new restrictions on the which immigrant population was allowed by the Indian Government to pass without objection. Its effect on the condition of the Indian community was very unfortunate, and in 1872, on a petition being presented to the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, now Lord Stanmore, a Commission was, on his initiative, appointed to inquire into the condition of the immigrants. The Commission denounced the Ordinance of 1867 and the spirit in which it was administered, and showed that the Protector of Indian Immigrants had no sufficient power to interfere on their behalf. An elaborate report was issued by the Commissioners, and steps were at once taken to introduce the reforms recommended by them. In British Guiana, which, next to Mauritius had taken the largest number of Indian immigrants, the existence of gross abuses was alleged in 1870, and a Commission of Inquiry was appointed in the same year. The Commission found that the most serious charges were not substantiated, but that the effect of later legislation had been to provide every inducement to re-indenture and to discourage free immigrants from settlings down in the colony. The result of this inquiry was that a new Ordinance was drafted by Sir G. Scott, one of the members of the Commission, and was adopted with modifications by British Guiana and subsequently by Trinidad. It limited the term of re-indenture to one year, and among other reforms provided for judicial estimate of wages in case of dispute and for an improvement in the status of the Protector of Immigrants, who was to have a seat in the Court of Policy. In 1871 the first returning emigrants from Natal, which was at that time a Crown Colony, complained of the treatment they had received and an inquiry was instituted in the Colony. This led to the appointment of a Commission which reported in the following year. This Commission found certain abuses to prevail. Wages were paid only every two months and were subject to severe reductions in the shape of fines for absence. After the expiry of the term of the indenture, immigrants were expected to re-indenture. If they did not do so, and worked for wages, they came under an Ordinance applicable to native African labour, under which a servant was liable to whipping for neglect of work. The Commission recommended the rectification of these and other abuses and the appointment of a Protector of Immigrants.

Indentured emigration to foreign colonies.

17. Before passing on to the period subsequent to 1870 the question of emigration to foreign colonies should be briefly noticed. The colony of Réunion began to draw on India for labour even before Mauritius, and in 1848 the emancipation of the slaves brought matters to a crisis. The result was the establishment of emigration from the French settlements on the Coromandel Coast which gave rise to practices of kidnapping and decoying British subjects and led to preventive legislation in India (Act XXIV of 1852). From that date negotiations proceeded with the French Government and ultimately resulted in the Convention of 1860. Act XLVI of 1860 was then passed in India to permit contracts to be made for labour to be performed in the French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana under conditions similar to those in force for the British Colonies.

18. Before the Convention the number of Indians in Réunion was estimated at 37,000. It increased when emigration was legalised, but to no very great extent, importations being almost balanced by departures, so that in 1872 the number was less than 40,000. In 1863, emigration was sanctioned to the Danish colony of St. Croix, and in 1872 to the Dutch colony of Surinam, but there was no considerable movement of population to these colonies during the period.

1872 to the present time.

19. With the reports of the three Commissions appointed respectively for Mauritius, British Guiana, and Natal, and with the measures taken by the various colonies to give effect to their recommendations, the history of serious abuses in connection with emigration to distant places ends, so far at least as British colonies are concerned. Emigration under indenture has continued to all the colonies mentioned and was opened to Fiji in the year 1885. According to the returns for 1907 the numbers of persons of Indian nationality in the various colonies were as follows:—

British Guiana	127,000
Trinidad	103,000
Jamaica	13,000
Mauritius	264,000
Natal	116,000
Fiji	31,000

20. Before and during Lord Ripon's Administration several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported which raised doubts as to the sufficiency of the provisions of the existing law for the protection of emigrants while awaiting in the up-country depôts registration and consignment to the coast, and the question of revision came up for consideration in 1882. The opportunity was taken to depute two officials to ascertain in the North Western Provinces and in Bengal, respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement and the attitude of the people towards emigration. One of these gentlemen, Colonel Pitcher, the Committee has had the advantage of hearing in person. Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India in a Resolution of June 1883. In the words of the Resolution they show "that the recruiter, though occasionally guilty of malpractices in the exercise of what is looked on by a large number of people as a not very reputable calling, has to contend with many unnecessary difficulties, that he is frequently impeded in most objectionable ways by the police and by the underlings of the Courts, that the

registration of recruits is not seldom perfunctorily performed, that unnecessary restrictions are sometimes proposed, and that generally a more friendly attitude on the part of Government, as represented by its local officers, would lead to better results." The reports recommended also that the State should take a more active part than hitherto in the promotion of emigration, and made certain suggestions with that object. The Government of India was of opinion that "the State would not be incurring undue responsibility if its officers should attempt to remove the popular ignorance and prejudice which exist on the subject." Nothing was, however, done to give effect to these views, and Government contented itself with taking measures to improve the actual process of registration of intending immigrants by law, by regulations, and by instructions to its officers. The aim of the new Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) which was then passed was to ensure prompt and careful registration of emigrants, so as to enable them to be easily traced, and to provide for the necessary magisterial supervision of up-country depots. This Act, with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration, remained in force until 1908, when a consolidated Act incorporating these amendments became law.

21. All colonies receiving immigrants have now a Protector of Immigrants or an Immigration Agent-General with similar functions, and copies of the annual reports of these officials are regularly furnished to the Indian Government. These reports are examined in the Calcutta Secretariat, and questions arising out of them are, when necessary, referred to the Colonial Governments concerned. When any material change in the law of the colony is made affecting the free or indentured Indian population the Indian Government is consulted, and any objection made is pressed, if necessary, through the Secretary of State. The deputation of officers of the Indian services to the colonies is further means at the disposal of the Government for ascertaining more directly the condition of the emigrants. Thus Surgeon-Major Comins visited British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, and the Dutch and French colonies in the West Indies in 1891 while in 1894 Mr. Muir Mackenzie who had been deputed to Réunion, visited Mauritius also. The reports of both these officers gave a most interesting account of the circumstances of the Indian population, both free and indentured, and ended with certain recommendations as to minor defects in the laws and regulations affecting the Indians, which recommendations have been considered by the Governments concerned. The visit of Dr. Comins to the West Indies was succeeded by the passing of Sir Charles Bruce's British Guiana Immigration Ordinance of 1891, which has formed the model for similar legislation in other Colonies. Among the points brought to notice by Mr. Muir Mackenzie was the tendency once again appearing in Mauritius to treat Indian immigrants, when absent from their work, as vagrants, the Ordinance of 1889 being so framed as to allow of their arrest without warrant. This Ordinance has been since amended on the representation of the Government of India.

22. During this period but few changes have been made in the terms of contract between the labourer and his employer. Such changes are, of course, only made when approved by the Indian Government.

23. In the West Indies there has been no change in wages or in general conditions. But the immigrant, who used formerly to have a free return passage provided by the colony, has, if he entered the colony after 1893, to pay one-fourth of the passage money if a male and one-sixth if a female and the proportion payable was raised in 1898 to one-half and one-third respectively. It is found that in practice the immigrant has no difficulty in finding the funds if he wishes to return, and the colonies naturally wish to limit their liability for the return passage as far as possible. In 1899 and again in 1903 the proposal made by the West Indian Colonies to be relieved of the payment of any portion of the return passage money was negatived by the Government of India, who pointed out that the colonies, not being bound to assist in return passages, would presumably cease to provide direct ships for the purpose, that the liability to repatriate immigrants not content with their lot is the best guarantee for their good treatment and that the cessation of the advantages now offered might have a serious effect on the recruitment of immigrants. A proposal made by Jamaica to allow the assisted return passage only if claimed within two years of the date of its becoming due was accepted by the Government of India, but it seems doubtful whether it will result in ultimate gain to the colony. The same concession has been sanctioned in the case of Fiji.

24. The Government of India have constantly urged on the colonies the importance of making Crown lands easily available for the settlement of time-expired coolies, and the question is receiving increasing recognition in the West Indian Colonies and also in Fiji. It is evident that the ultimate conversion of a large proportion of the indentured immigrants into an independent, prosperous, and contented peasantry provides the best reply to a criticism of the system of indentured labour.

25. The history of Indian emigration to Natal since that Colony was granted responsible government in 1893 is outside the scope of our inquiry. It is sufficient here to say that it has continued up to the present date, 455 adult labourers having been despatched to the Colony in 1907 and 793 in 1908.

26. Emigration to the French colonies has been suspended for the last 20 years in consequence of repeated complaints that adequate precautions were not taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants. The only foreign colony to which indentured emigration is now open is Surinam or Dutch Guiana. In that colony an efficient Immigration Department is maintained, whose reports are regularly received in India,

and though some serious riots have occurred, Dr. Comins, who visited the country in 1891, found the condition of the emigrants on the whole to compare not unfavourably with the condition of those in British colonies. The Indians, who now number 22,000, have been a considerable factor in the development of the Colony, and the Dutch Government willingly receives, and sympathetically considers, such proposals as are made by the Indian Government from time to time to better their position. The continuance, however, of this emigration necessitates the maintenance of a separate emigration agency with up-country branches competing with the two existing agencies for British Colonies and so accentuates the difficulties which will be referred to later in this report as inherent in the present system of recruitment.

Present Attitude of the Government of India.

Present Attitude of the Government of India.

27. Turning from this historical retrospect of the past action of the Imperial Government and of the Government of India to the present aspect of the question, it will be useful in the first place to refer to the correspondence which was communicated to us at the commencement of our enquiry, as illustrating the views now held by the Viceroy of India and his Council.

Lord Salisbury's despatch of March 24, 1875.

28. On the 24th March 1875 the late Marquess of Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India a despatch in which he proposed a reconsideration of the policy hitherto pursued by them. After observing that the Indian Government had hitherto done no more than permit Colonial agents to engage emigrants for service in the Colonies under such regulations and restrictions as were deemed necessary to prevent deception and other abuses and to secure proper sanitary and other arrangements previous to embarkation and during the voyage, Lord Salisbury invited attention to the question whether—

"by some change of system it might not be possible and advisable to afford greater encouragement to emigration, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to obtain fuller information regarding the treatment of the emigrants in the Colonies and greater security against any unfairness towards them, either in the Colonial laws and regulations, or in the terms and conditions of their employment and treatment."

29. Lord Salisbury continued:—

"Having regard to the greatness of our Indian population and to the probability that under the protection which the British Government affords from depopulation by war, and, as far as possible, from famine and other evils, that population must continue very greatly to increase, especially in the healthier and more densely peopled parts of the country where the numbers already press on the means of subsistence, and that the lowest classes are at all times little removed from want, it appears to me that, from an Indian point of view, it is desirable to afford an outlet from these redundant regions into the tropical and sub-tropical dominions of Her Majesty, where people who hardly earn a decent subsistence in their own country may obtain more lucrative employment and better homes.

"While, then, from an Indian point of view, emigration properly regulated and accompanied by sufficient assurance of profitable employment and fair treatment seems a thing to be encouraged on grounds of humanity, with a view to promote the well-being of the poorer classes, we may also consider, from an Imperial point of view, the great advantage which must result from peopling the warmer British possessions, which are rich in natural resources and only want population, by an intelligent and industrious race to whom the climate of these countries is well suited, and to whom the culture of the staples suited to the soil, and the modes of labour and settlement, are adapted. In this view, also, it seems proper to encourage emigration from India to Colonies well fitted for an Indian population.

"Influenced by the above consideration, I would ask your Lordship in Council to consider whether there might not properly be a considerable change in the attitude of the Indian Government towards emigration: whether the Government and its officers might not more directly encourage emigration and superintend the system under which it is conducted—provided it is fully satisfied on all points with regard to each Colony which avails itself of such a system."

30. Lord Salisbury then proceeded to give the main outlines of a scheme under which the Indian Government should more actively encourage emigration by making itself directly responsible to the emigrants for the correctness of the information afforded to them and for the due performance of the terms offered. He suggested that the Colonial Governments should agree to reserve and pay for a sufficient number of qualified agents to be appointed by the Indian Government from its own servants, actual or retired, who should be stationed at suitable places in the Colonies, and should have the fullest opportunities of ascertaining the condition of the immigrants, and of bringing to the immediate notice of the Colonial authorities everything which might in their judgment afford reasonable ground of complaint, furnishing at the same time to the Indian Government full reports of the condition of the Indians resident in the Colony.

"Under such a system," he added, "the authorities of the Colonies would necessarily pledge themselves to redress all reasonable complaints and to secure the fulfilment of the promises for which the Indian Government had become responsible. It might be provided that in the event of any difference of opinion on these subjects, reference should be made to Her Majesty's Government in this country, whose decision should be final."

31. On the other hand, the Indian authorities, though it might not be prudent for them in ordinary circumstances to undertake directly the task of recruiting emigrants, would afford help and counsel to Colonial agents engaged in the work, would do their utmost to make known the terms offered, and to encourage suitable persons to take advantage of them. Under extraordinary circumstances such as famine, flood, or other great calamities, the Government officers might themselves engage emigrants for those Colonies which had agreed to receive people recruited under such circumstances.

32. The despatch went on to discuss various point of detail, the superintendence to be exercised by the Indian authorities over the class of people recruited, including the rejection of unfit persons, and the classification of the emigrants as able-bodied or otherwise, with specification of the rate of wages to which they would be entitled, the extent to which return passages should be guaranteed, or alternative terms offered; the inducements to be held out for the emigration of a sufficient proportion of women of good character; and the provision to be made for the education of children and for otherwise assuring the improvement and well-being of the emigrant population as to conduce to their ultimate elevation to a position far superior to that from which they had emerged.

33. Lord Salisbury made it clear that the object he contemplated was permanent colonisation, and added in conclusion:—

"Above all things we must confidently expect, as an indispensable condition of the proposed arrangements, that the Colonial laws and their administration will be such that Indian settlers who have completed the terms of service to which they agreed, as the return for the expense of bringing them to the Colonies, will be in all respects free men, with privileges no whit inferior to those of any other class of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the Colonies."

34. The reply of the Government of India to this despatch was not sent until the 3rd May 1877, and commenced with an explanation that the delay had been due to the necessity of consulting local governments and administrations, to the pressure of other urgent work and more especially to the large amount of recent correspondence respecting the Madras and Bombay famine which dealt with matters connected with emigration. After recapitulating the more important expressions of opinion received from the authorities who had been consulted, the despatch continued:—

On the whole, it may be said that there is a preponderance of opinion on the part of the authorities who have been consulted against the policy of any such direct and active encouragement being afforded by the district authorities to emigration, as has been suggested by your Lordship and that even those who have expressed a general concurrence in the views contained in the despatch have failed to offer any definite suggestions for giving effect to them. After a careful consideration of the past history of Indian emigration and of the probable effect on the native mind of a direct intervention on the part of Government to encourage its subjects to emigrate, we are clearly of opinion that any material departure from the permissive attitude which has hitherto been observed would be extremely impolitic. We do not base this opinion on the ground which has been adduced by some of the officers who have been consulted, *viz.*, the inexpediency of parting with any portion of the population of a country which, regarded as a whole, is under rather than over-populated: for we do not believe that any amount of emigration that is likely to take place will have more than an infinitesimal effect on the population, even if the matter be looked at with reference only to those provinces or districts from which the emigration at present proceeds. Sir Richard Temple, in his Minute of the 14th September 1875, has made some remarks on this subject which appear to us much to the point. The highest figure ever reached by emigration from Calcutta was 27,273 in 1858, and it has only in one other year been above 25,000: even if this number were multiplied by ten, which is far beyond the extent to which any countenance that Government could give can be expected to increase it, it would be but a trifling percentage upon the vast population of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Behar, which are the fields from which the emigrants are chiefly drawn. Nor is it, in our opinion, probable that any expansion of Colonial emigration which is within the range of possibility will have a serious effect on the labour market of Assam, Burma, or other parts of the Empire which look to imported labourers and settlers for their future development: the nearer field of labour must, other things being equal, always have the most attraction to the emigrant: and the number of persons who resort to those fields from Bengal and Madras is probably not affected in the slightest degree by the emigration to the Colonies. Moreover, the classes to which we look for settling our waste territories are to a great extent different from those which furnish labour to the Colonies: the latter are chiefly the labourers, dependent for their support upon the cultivating classes; the former, the cultivators with some small capital and accustomed to independent enterprise. Whether, therefore, the question be regarded from the point of view of those who would afford relief to districts in which the numbers of the population press upon the means of subsistence, or of those who deprecate the removal from sparsely populated tracts of the population which they need, we do not think that the demand for emigrants which, under the most favourable circumstances, is likely to arise is, in either case, deserving of very serious consideration.

Our objections have reference to the effect which the direct and active interposition of the Government in this matter would be likely to have on the minds of a people prone to regard with the utmost suspicion the acts and motives of their foreign rulers, and especially on the minds of the uneducated classes from which the emigrants are drawn; and

to the difficulty and embarrassment in which the Government would become involved by undertaking responsibilities towards the Colonies on the one hand, and towards the emigrants on the other, which it would be practically impossible for it to discharge in a satisfactory manner. Of the importance of the first ground of objection we are fully convinced, and testimony is borne to its reality by almost all the officers, and those of the greatest experience, who have been consulted. The second appears to us to be of the greatest weight, and we proceed to explain our views in regard to it with some detail.

The present position of Government in regard to emigration is accurately stated in paragraph 3 of your Lordship's despatch. Our policy may be briefly described as one of seeing fair play between the parties to a commercial transaction, while Government altogether abstains from mixing itself up in the bargain. The system is as follows:—Colonial Governments appoint persons of approved character to conduct emigration on their behalf from the presidency towns of India; these agents employ recruiters, of whose respectability they are required to convince the Government Protector of Emigrants; these recruiters persuade persons to emigrate, and take them before the magistrates, who register the engagement: the recruits are then conveyed to Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, where they are housed under the immediate eye of the Emigration Agent in depôts which have been licensed as fit places for the collection of emigrants by the Protector. They are thence shipped on board vessels which are also licensed, care being taken that they are equipped in every respect with what is needed to ensure the safety of the passengers on their long voyage, and there the direct concern of Government with the transaction ends. The precautions taken are such as are absolutely necessary to prevent ignorant and weak persons from being imposed upon, to secure their health and comfort while in transit, and no more. There is scarcely one of the elaborate rules which have been framed to regulate the equipment of emigrant vessels that has not, in the experience of the many (now more than 40) years during which emigration has proceeded, been proved to be indispensable in several cases by some great catastrophe, such as the total loss of unseaworthy ships carrying emigrants, or the outbreak of disastrous epidemics among the coolies, nor is there one of the precautions against imposition on the part of the recruiters that has not been more than justified by the discovery of cases of crimping and kidnapping.

As regards the terms offered to intending emigrants, Government maintains the same position—that of the protector of the weak and ignorant, bound to supply their deficiencies with its own fuller knowledge, so that, as far as possible, they may be placed upon an equality with the more robust races of the West, and that in the bargain which they freely make with those who bid for their labour they may not be worsted or imposed upon. Thus, we require the wages and other terms of the contract to be fully and clearly stated; we require the Colony to provide efficient protection against tyranny or neglect on the part of the masters, by the appointment of an Agent of Immigration and a body of inspectors; we require medical attendance on the plantations; and, in the case of the more distant Colonies, we stipulate that a return passage to India must be provided. In all these things we merely supplement the ignorance of the emigrant, and stipulate on his behalf for conditions necessary to his comfort, for which, if he were better instructed, he would stipulate himself. But in all this we are careful to leave him at liberty to go or not as he chooses, to avoid all interference with his freedom of contract, and, as far as in us lies, to do nothing which would entitle him to accuse us of disappointing him and inducing him to enter upon an engagement to his own loss. We disclaim all responsibility for the fitness of the emigrant for the labour he has to perform; the Colonial Emigration Agent, the nominee and servant of the Colony, is charged with the provision of its needs, and responsible to it for the proper satisfaction of them. We provide a medical inspection which is directed to testing the emigrant's fitness *for the voyage*, but we do not promise that he will be fit to labour when he reaches the journey's end: that is not our province: the Colony must satisfy itself that it has an efficient agent in this country, and look to him, and to him only, for the supply of the men it wants.

This being our present attitude, for what are we invited to exchange it? In the first place, it is suggested that we should guarantee to the coolie the performance of a contract shaped after our ideas of fitness; and in order that we may be in a position to do this we are to settle our agents in the Colonies, who are to be responsible for the full and faithful report to us of everything that goes on there affecting the welfare of the coolie; these agents, though selected by and responsible to us, are to be paid by the Colony. The Colony is to promise to perform faithfully all we require, and in return we are to help it to procure labourers on easier terms than those on which it can at present obtain them, and, in seasons of unusual pressure, to engage them ourselves. While, "as a rule, the Indian Government could hardly make itself responsible for the suitableness of the persons engaged for the kind of labour for which the colonists require them," it is suggested that we should "exercise a certain general superintendence over the class of people recruited, and take care, both in the interests of the emigrants and that of their employers in the Colonies, that labourers are not recruited from classes ill adapted for the life they are to lead, and the labour they are to perform."

It appears to us that these terms suggest endless opportunities for dispute, discontent, and misconception. For example, it is impossible to expect that our magistrates, who know nothing of the climate of the Colony or the kind of labour for which the immigrant is required, will be better judges whether a man is fit to emigrate and labour there than the responsible servant of the Colonial Government, who is familiar with all that of which the

magistrate is ignorant. We cannot imagine that the district officer, overworked and harassed as he everywhere is, will make a better selection than the agent, whose sole duty it is to satisfy his employers, and whose strongest interest lies in this direction and in no other. It seems to us that to make any change in our system in this respect would be most inexpedient, would lay us open to undesirable discussion in regard to the judgment displayed by our officers in their selections and rejections, and would render the agents, on whom the responsibility for the quality of the emigrants despatched now rests, altogether careless of the interests of their employers.

On the other hand, while it is our policy to use every means in our power to secure the due fulfilment by the Colony of its contract with the labourers, for the Government of India directly to *guarantee* the fulfilment of that contract would, in our opinion, be inconvenient. It would shift the responsibility from the shoulders of the Colony, on which it now lies, to ours; it would have the effect of causing the emigrant to look to us, instead of to the authorities of the country to which he goes forth to labour, for the redress of any wrong, or fancied wrong, done him, it would thus keep him in that state of helplessness and dependence upon the action of Government to which he is accustomed in this country, and from which it is one of the most desirable results of emigration to free him; finally, it would cast upon us the odium of shortcomings in the Colony which we might be unable to prevent, and would thus give not unreasonable grounds for the suspicion which, as before stated, we fear would be the inevitable result of any direct action on the part of Government to promote emigration.

The utmost, in our judgment, that the Government of India ought to do in this matter is, while maintaining its present safe and impartial position between the Colonial Emigration Agents and the emigrants, to repress any tendencies on the part of its officers, should any such tendencies exist, to throw hindrances in the way of emigration, and to require them to make themselves acquainted, so far as they can do so by a study of the documents placed at their disposal, with the conditions of the services for which the emigrants are wanted, and to afford all due facilities to the Colonial agents to make known in their districts the terms offered by the Colony by which they are accredited. Our colleague Sir John Strachey suggested, when reporting upon this matter as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, that the recruiters should be nominated by the District Magistrates. It is probable that this would lead to the appointment of more trustworthy recruiters than are obtained under the present system; but it would also in our opinion identify the Government with the business of emigration to a degree which appears to us to be undesirable.

35. With regard to the proposal that in times of famine the officers of the Indian Government should themselves engage emigrants, the Government of India remarked:—

Here again the objections which attach to the direct intervention of Government in ordinary times, appear to us to apply with almost, if not quite, equal force, and there is also the further objection that in times of famine, which are almost invariably also times of epidemic disease, the risk of heavy mortality on the voyage would be greatly increased. Moreover, those times when it would be possible for Government to collect a larger number of persons willing to emigrate than are usually to be found are also the times when, under the present system of non-interference, the Colonial agents can do so. The largest number of emigrants that ever sailed from Calcutta was in 1858, immediately after the Mutiny; and it has been conjectured that the two circumstances were not without connection; next to that year came the following one, 1859, when 25,337 persons left the Hooghly, but after these two years, those when scarcity or famine prevailed in the area of recruitment are found to have yielded the largest number of labourers for the Colonies. Thus in 1860 and 1861, when famine prevailed in the North-Western Provinces, the number of emigrants was 17,899 and 22,660 respectively; in 1865-66, the year of the famine in Orissa and Behar, the number was 19,969; and in 1873-74 and 1874-75, during the pressure caused by the recent famine in Behar and scarcity in Oudh and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, the figures reached 24,571 and 20,109. In the recent attempt made by us to promote emigration from Bengal during the scarcity of 1873-74 to British Burma, the success has not been such as to give support to the belief that Government officers can effectively act as recruiting agents on behalf of distant labour markets; but a small fraction of the emigrants came from the districts afflicted with scarcity; the greater bulk of them was picked up at Calcutta by the Emigration Agent, and belonged to the classes which ordinarily go abroad in search of service, while the quality of the emigrants was much complained of by employers in Burma who engaged them as labourers. In times of scarcity it is the able-bodied people, whom the Colonies most desire to obtain, who find it easiest to support themselves by their labour on relief works and in other ways, while the weak, the diseased, the emaciated persons, whose support falls as an uncompensated burden upon Government, are just those who would be unacceptable immigrants in the Colonies, and whose deportation would most probably be attended with heavy mortality on the voyage.

36. After expressing a general opinion that the advantages of emigration, though unquestionably great both to the emigrant and the Colony, were not sufficient, when regarded from an Indian point of view, to justify any portion of the cost entailed by it being imposed upon the revenues of India, the Government of India reverted to the question whether such an increase in the number of emigrants as might be induced by affording

greater facilities to emigration would be beneficial to India or the reverse. On this they observed:—

We do not think that any increase that would be likely to take place in the number of emigrants would have any important bearing, either for good or for evil, on the prosperity of this country. We are not insensible to the advantages which sometimes result from emigration both to the emigrants themselves, and possibly, in those cases where they return after a prosperous sojourn in the Colony, to their neighbours; but we do not believe that, if all the suggestions made in your Lordship's despatch were carried out, there would be such an increase in the number of emigrants as materially to add to the amount of the benefit so conferred on the country. For the same reason, we do not apprehend any evil consequences from the increase of emigration, if it were not deemed inexpedient for other reasons to encourage it in the manner suggested.

37. In regard to the classification of emigrants as "able-bodied" and "not able-bodied," the Government of India argued that the fairest method of classification, both to the emigrant and his employer, would be to require that the class of each labourer should be in the first instance determined in India by the Colonial Emigration Agent, such classification to remain in force until varied in the Colony on the report of an authorised medical officer. They were opposed to any withdrawal of the right to a return passage to India after the term of residence in the Colony stipulated in the contract, and considered that colonisation might best be promoted by the offer of alternative privileges to those who elected to abandon the right. They admitted the importance of the question of education for the children of Indian immigrants, but without any definite suggestions as to the measures to be taken for that object. On the question of inducing a sufficient proportion of respectable women to accompany the male emigrants, the despatch contained the following observations:—

The question has always been an extremely difficult one, which has never ceased to occupy the attention both of the Colonial and Indian Governments. Those classes of Indians who make up the most respectable and best of the emigrants belong to castes who are accustomed to wander forth in search of service, and, when they do so, do not take their women with them. The statutory proportion of women to men is hardly ever made up without enlisting large numbers of prostitutes, or women of the lowest classes in whom habits of "honesty and decency" are non-existent. An emigration season seldom passes without an application being addressed to us by some emigration agent, asking to be relieved of the necessity of sending the full complement of women, and urging the impossibility of obtaining sufficient women of good reputation. We should add that, in proportion as the standard of the male emigrants is raised, that is, the more of them belong to the cultivating and cottier and the fewer to the coolie classes, the greater the difficulty will be. Of the latter classes it would be comparatively easy to obtain a fair supply of women, but these are the very classes and castes of women which are most lax in their morals. It is possible that, if special inducements were held out to married men to emigrate with their wives and families, the desired object might in some degree be attained, though we are not sanguine that any measure will be very successful, at any rate without entailing a considerable addition to the charges for emigration.

38. On the question of supervision of the condition of the Indian immigrant population in the various Colonies the Government of India observed:—

It would, perhaps, be desirable to have in each Colony an Officer appointed by the Indian Government, but paid for by the Colony, to look after the affairs of the immigrants on our behalf in the manner proposed; but we apprehend that the salary necessary to secure a properly qualified official for so responsible a post (the functions of which might be in many cases extremely disagreeable and calling for much tact and decision) would not be small and would add considerably to the present cost of emigration, of which the Colonies are already inclined to complain. In all but the larger Colonies, the cost of such an appointment would probably be prohibitory. We are disposed to think that the requirements of the case would be sufficiently, and in some respects better, met by the periodical deputation from India of an officer acquainted with the business of emigration to visit the several Colonies which receive Indian emigrants, both British and foreign. The report of such an officer would, in our opinion, sufficiently supplement the sources of information already at our disposal, and the cost of his deputation, which would only be an occasional charge, might be debited to the revenues of India.

39. The general conclusion at which the Government of India had arrived in regard to Lord Salisbury's proposals is thus stated in the final paragraph of the despatch:—

It will be gathered from the foregoing remarks that we do not think it possible to carry into effect in any material degree the suggestions which have been made in your Lordship's despatch for the further encouragement of emigration, and that, while we consider that all due facilities should be afforded to the Colonial Emigration Agents in conducting their operations, we are of opinion that the success of those operations must depend almost entirely on the Colonial employés.

40. In a recent despatch, dated the 10th December 1908, and written in reply to the announcement of the intended appointment of this Committee, the Government of India refer to the foregoing correspondence, and make the following comments in explanation

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of their attitude on the question, which is substantially identical with that of their predecessors:—

The purely neutral attitude adopted by Lord Lytton's Government has been consistently maintained by the Government of India during the past thirty years, and nothing has occurred during that period to suggest that any modification of that attitude would now be justified. On the contrary, two serious factors in the situation have arisen, both of which must, in our opinion, tend rather to the restriction than to the encouragement of emigration. In the first place, although the proposal now before us only relates to emigration to the Crown Colonies of the Empire, we are unable to overlook that fact that any one of the more important Crown Colonies may eventually become a self-governing Colony. Of late years, the difficulties which have arisen from the emigration of Indians to Colonies that are now self-governing have increased enormously, and it is needless to draw your Lordship's attention to the serious crisis with which we are now faced in at any rate one portion of the Empire, owing to the methods of self-governing Colonies in dealing with the status and rights of British Indians whom they had allowed, if not actively encouraged, to settle within their borders. It is impossible for us to disregard the fact that the history of the anti-Asiatic legislation in Natal and the Transvaal may at any time be repeated in others of the Crown Colonies, and we should therefore view with the greatest misgiving the adoption of any course of action which might tend to create racial problems of a similar nature in those Colonies. As an illustration of the fact that the apprehensions which we entertain in this respect are not without substantial foundation we may draw your Lordship's attention to the situation which we understand at present exists in the British East Africa Protectorate. Indian settlers lived and traded in British East Africa long before the days of British rule, and their status in the country and their claims to political recognition are such that they cannot be overlooked. We believe, however, that these claims are not regarded with favour by the white colonists, that the Indians as a whole and disliked them, and that certain areas are being reserved entirely for white colonisation; and it is within our knowledge that fears have already been expressed lest, when the country is eventually given self-government, the antagonism of the white colonists and the Indian traders and settlers may result in similar problems to those which have had such deplorable results in South Africa.

The second factor to which we have alluded above is the shortage of labour in India, of which complaints are being made by nearly all sections of the industrial community. The existence of these complaints is too well known to require detailed exploration, but as an illustration of them we may quote the following resolution which was passed by a Conference of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in 1905:—

> Whereas the supply of rank and file labour for organised industries is inadequate in many districts, and whereas the deficiency is seriously restricting the productive power of a large section of the manufacturing concerns of the country, it seems imperatively necessary to this Conference that, in order to devise a remedy, measures should be taken by a Government Commission, or otherwise, to investigate the causes which have led to a state of affairs inconsistent with the relative conditions of life of the factory operative on the one hand, and the agricultural classes generally on the other.

The following extract from the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for the year 1906 will show that the shortness of the supply of labour is not confined to manufacturing industries only:—

> Although the demand for labour in Indian mining districts far exceeds the supply, Indians are drifting to the South African mines in increasing numbers. During the year 1905, 2,307 Indians were employed in and about the Natal coal mines. This drain involves serious possibilities so far as India is concerned.

From the inquiries which we have instituted, we are led to believe that there is no irremediable shortage in the supply of labour in India, and that complaints on this subject are due rather to the difficulty of tapping the available sources of supply than to any real shortage in the supply itself; and we do not believe that any amount of emigration which could conceivably take place, even if Government were to abandon its policy of non interference, would have a very appreciable effect on the labour market. It will, however, be readily understood that, so long as complaints continue actually to be made by Indian industrial concerns as to the difficulty of obtaining labour, any abandonment by Government of its existing policy in the direction of actively encouraging emigration would at once afford matter for adverse comment on the part of the commercial community, and would lay our Government open to the charge—however little foundation there might be for it—of subordinating the acknowledged needs of the community to the problematical requirements of the Colonies in response to pressure from the Imperial Government.

There is one further consideration which we are unable to overlook, namely, the impression which would be created in the minds of the people by any active encouragement of emigration on the part of Government. We regret that we see no grounds for believing that such a policy would be looked upon with less suspicion now than was anticipated in 1877. On the contrary, the readiness which, at any rate in one instance, certain sections of the native press have recently shown to accept and publish, without any attempt at verification, the highly coloured story of the harsh treatment to which Indian emigrants

to British Colonies are subjected gives us no reason to hope that the motives of Government would be less exposed than formerly to misinterpretation and misconstruction. It is a significant fact that although numbers of emigrants return annually from the Colonies bringing with them in many instances large accumulated savings, no perceptible stimulus to emigration appears to result; and it is difficult to explain the general reluctance to emigrate, of which the Emigration Agents complain, except on the assumption that there exists in the minds of the people an ingrained suspicion of the methods and motives of any person who makes the promotion of emigration his business.

Effect of Emigration on India and on the Indian Emigrant.

EFFECT ECONOMIC ON INDIA OF THE INDIAN EMIGRANT

41. We have set out this correspondence at considerable length, because it seems to us to supply on very high authority a general answer to one of the questions referred to us, that, namely, of the advantages to be reaped by Indian from the emigration of its inhabitants to the Crown Colonies. It is difficult to dispute either the validity of the argument that the number of emigrants, taken at the highest probable figure, would be too small, as compared with the total population from which they are drawn, to have any very perceptible effect on that population, or on the general interests of India. On the other hand it is not denied that the effect, however small it may be, is beneficial. The Government of India admit that the advantages to the individual emigrant are "unquestionably great," and there is a general concurrence of testimony on the part of the witnesses whom we have examined pointing to the same conclusion.

42. We have, in the portion of our Report which deals with the Colonies, separately discussed in detail the condition of the Indian immigrant while under indenture and his prosperity in after years, but we may here briefly note the conclusions at which we have arrived. The conditions of service for males in all the more distant Crown Colonies are a five years' indenture and five years subsequent residence in the Colony, after which the immigrant is entitled to a free or assisted passage. It is understood that after the first five years' period of indentured service, the immigrant is free to engage in any occupation open to the rest of the inhabitants, and is given facilities for settling in an independent position on the land.

43. To this latter condition we attach much importance. We agree with the view taken by Lord Salisbury in his despatch of March 1875, that it should be an indispensable condition of indentured emigration that Indians who have completed their term of indenture should be in all respects free men, subject to no labour Ordinances and with personal privileges no whit inferior to those of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in the Colony. The immigrants, on completion of their indenture, should be free either to return to India or to settle as free citizens in the colony." Drawn as they are from the agricultural labour classes, they usually, when they settle in the Colony, desire to become proprietors of agricultural land, and such a settlement of peasant proprietors is in the interests of the colony no less than of the Indian themselves.

44. We do not recommend indentured emigration to any colony or protectorate where there is no agricultural land available for new settlers, or in which it is a condition of the indenture that the labourer should be compelled to return to India on the termination of his contract. The only exception to this rule would be when labourers are engaged in India by the Government of a colony to carry out a special work, such as a railway or canal. Such labourers are, throughout their indenture, practically servants of the State and under the constant care of officers of the Government, and being engaged for a special work, may without objection, be required to return to India on the completion of their engagement.

45. The system of indenture is one which imposes obligations and confers rights both on employer and labourer. The immigration law varies somewhat in the different colonies. Generally, however, it may be said that the employer is bound to provide regular (but not excessive) work at fair wages, to house his men comfortably, and to provide efficient medical aid. The labourer, on the other hand, is bound to present himself regularly at work, provision being made for holidays and leave, and to do his allotted task. Penalties are enacted for breach of the provisions of the law on one or the other side, and each colony has a Protector of Immigrants or Immigration Agent-General, whose duty it is to enforce the law in the interests of the immigrant.

46. The regulations now in force for the supervision and protection of the indentured labourers are the result of long years of experience, and we were much struck by the hearty tribute paid by the independent witnesses mentioned at the commencement of this report to the care and consideration with which the employers generally treat their men. We find that the arrangements for housing, medical treatment, and general well-being of the indentured immigrants leave little to be desired, and that the wages earned are such as to enable them to save a substantial sum during the period of the indenture.

47. There is, however, one matter in which we consider that the treatment of the indentured immigrants is not wholly satisfactory, and that is the extent to which employers

*The question of assistance from the State for either of these purposes in the shape of free or assisted passages to India or of free grants of land in the colony, and of the conditions on which such assistance should be given, is a separate matter which we have dealt with elsewhere. The conditions as to assisted return passages should, of course, be understood by the emigrant before he leaves India.

have recourse to the criminal courts to enforce their statutory rights against their indentured labourers.

48. According to the latest reports from the colonies the number of convictions was as follows:—

Colony.	Year.	Adults under Ind. nture	Convictions under Labour Law.
British Guiana	1907-08	8,764	2,019, roughly 20 per cent.
Trinidad	1907-08	11,604	1,839 " 16 "
Jamaica	1907-08	7,833	137 " 5 "
Fiji	1907	10 181	2,091 " 20 "
Mauritius	1907	About 47,000	1,492 " 3 "

49. The smaller proportion of convictions in Mauritius may, in part at least, be accounted for by two circumstances. In the first place the employer has up to the present time had the option of fining the labourer two days' wages for each day of absence from work without bringing him before a magistrate. Secondly, in that colony it is customary for the free immigrants to re-indenture themselves on the sugar estates for terms of one or two years, and thus new immigrants under their first term of indenture form only a small proportion (about 10 per cent.) of the total number of indentured persons. Old immigrants, of course, understand and observe the conditions of their contract better and afford less cause for a recourse to legal penalties. In the other colonies mentioned there is less re-indenture under the immigration law, and almost all offences against the labour clauses of that law are committed by new immigrants.

50. Prosecutions for such offences are, of course, more frequent in some estates than in others, and there are no doubt many estates where there are no prosecutions at all. The wise, considerate, and experienced employer knows that the best method of dealing with even an unsatisfactory labourer is not to drag him before the Courts, and even employers who are less experience or are not altogether wise and considerate know that it is not to their interest to prosecute without discrimination, since this would mean occasional failure in the Courts and constant difficulties with the Protector and his staff. It may be assumed, therefore, that the persons prosecuted are as a rule unsatisfactory workmen, unaccustomed or disinclined to regular agricultural labour. It is not likely that persons of this character will be reformed by prison discipline, and as a matter of fact we are informed that in many cases they come before the Courts again and again, a considerable proportion of those convicted being recidivists who never learn to settle down to regular work. At the same time it appears to us that the number of prosecutions in British Guiana, Trinidad, and Fiji is considerably higher than it should be, and in the sections of our Report dealing with those Colonies we have proposed that a local inquiry should be made into the causes which lead to this frequent appeal to the law. Subject to certain reservations on matters of detail which will be found mentioned in the sections dealing with separate Colonies, we consider the position of the indentured labourer in other respects generally satisfactory.

51. Turning now to the position of the immigrant who, having served his term of apprenticeship, should be free to engage in any legal occupation, we find that in the past, as stated in the historical section of this Report, there was a tendency in certain colonies to adopt measures which more or less compelled the majority of the labourers to re-indenture and made it difficult for them to set up in an independent position for themselves. The result of the inquiries in the seventies and the legislative measures which followed was to check this tendency. A more enlightened policy was then adopted. Re-indentures were discouraged, the restrictions on the movements of time-expired immigrants were generally removed, and the value of the immigrants as free settlers and colonists has gradually commanded more and more recognition from the Colonial Governments. Traces of the old system appear still to survive in Jamaica, where there is a tax on estates employing Indian immigrants who have completed five but not ten years in the Colony, and in Mauritius, where re-indentures for five years are legal though rare, but a considerable number of labourers re-engage themselves for terms of one or two years. These points will be separately noticed. But in the other colonies with which we are concerned the immigrant is expected and encouraged to settle down after his five years' probation as a citizen with equal civil rights. The evidence before us leaves no room for doubt but that the large majority of the immigrants who stay on in the colonies succeed in life. Many of them acquire land, others engage in retail trading and in miscellaneous occupations. The contrast between their position in the colonies and that which would have been within their reach if they had remained at home is generally striking. In Mauritius, the conditions of which more resemble those of their own country, the improvement, though distinct, is not so marked, but it may be confidently stated that as a general rule the immigrants in all the colonies to which they go improve in health, strength, and independence of character, and in the words of Lord Salisbury's despatch "attain to a position far superior to that from which they have emerged." These results, even though they may affect only a fractional portion of the vast population of India, cannot be regarded otherwise than with satisfaction.

52. While, therefore, we do not question the soundness of the decision arrived at by the Government of India, that their officers should abstain from any active intervention for the promotion of emigration, we conceive it to be in their interest, and indeed in consonance

with their intentions, that all possible measures should be taken to make known the prospects which are offered to the emigrant, to remove any ignorant prejudices which may exist on the subject, and to place the system of recruitment on the most satisfactory footing that the circumstances will permit.

53. In the promotion of these objects, we wish to offer some recommendations for consideration by the Governments of India and of the several Colonies concerned. Recommendations.

54. It is perhaps because the whole system of indentured immigration has of late years worked so smoothly, and because, so far as India is concerned, its beneficial results have generally appeared so patent to those whose business it is to watch its operation, that the Government of India have thought it unnecessary to put into execution their own suggestion that an officer of their staff acquainted with the business of emigration should be periodically deputed to visit the several Colonies which receive Indian emigrants. The suggestion was, however, in our opinion, a valuable one, and might, even now, be adopted with advantage. We have derived much information from the reports made by Surgeon-Major Comins of his visits to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad in 1891, and by Mr Muir Mackenzie of a similar visit to Mauritius in 1884, and it seems to us that if such visits were repeated at periods of five or seven years, and if the reports of the officers so deputed were published, something might be done on the one hand to remove the feeling of suspicion with which the emigration is apparently viewed in India, and to correct the exaggerated statements mentioned by the Government of India, while on the other hand opportunities would, no doubt, be afforded of observing and correcting any defects in the Colonial laws, or in the method of their administration, from which the immigrants may still suffer, and of promoting their welfare in the matter of education of their children and in other ways.

55. As another means of correcting false impressions, it seems to us desirable that every endeavour should be made to facilitate and encourage correspondence between the emigrants and their relatives and friends at home. Excellent arrangements have been provided in the various colonies for the remittance of money by the coolie to his family in India, but it is not likely that within the first year or two of his arrival in the colony he will be in a position to make such remittances, and in the meanwhile his condition and prospects may remain altogether unknown. We are assured that facilities of this kind do in fact exist in most of the colonies, and that such of the emigrants as are unable to read and write do not lack opportunities for dictating letters to their kinsfolk. But we think that the subject should have the regular attention of the officers who have charge of the interests of the immigrants. It is clearly to the interest both of the Government of India and of the Colonies that the emigrant's family and acquaintances should know that he is prospering, and is in enjoyment of the advantages that were promised him on his contract.

56. It has occurred to us in connection with this point that it might be useful that a nominal return should be periodically forwarded from each Colony to the office of the Protector of Emigrants in India, showing the distribution of the coolies to the various estates, and that the Protector's office, which possesses records of the place from which each emigrant was recruited, with other details, should, when enquiries are made, inform his family of his actual position and address. The latter would thus be kept aware of his existence and enabled, if they wished it, to make inquiries as to his welfare. But the witnesses whom we consulted gave somewhat divergent opinions as to the advisability of such a practice.

57. We shall have to make some further recommendations in regard to matters of detail when we come to describe the system under which indentured labour is recruited for the more distant Crown Colonies—Mauritius, the West Indies, British Guiana, and Fiji.

Systems adopted for Recruiting Emigrants from India to the various Colonies.

58. We proceed, in the first instance, to describe the system in force in regard to emigration to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States. System of Recruiting in India Recruiting for Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

59. Immigration of agricultural labourers to Ceylon is entirely unindentured. The recruiting in India, as well as the control of labour on the estates, is managed for the planters by "kanganis" or headmen, whose peculiar relations to the labourers will be described in the subsequent section of our Report dealing with the colony.

60. The Assam tea planters, who are dependent for their supply of labour on the central districts of India, after many years' experience of a system of procuring through professional recruiters coolies who can only be retained by penal agreements, have come to recognise its costliness and its liability to abuse, and now more generally employ "sirdars" or headmen of their own to engage free labourers on a system similar to that of Ceylon.

61. For the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States a modified form of indenture is used, the agreement being for 600 days, only; but an increasing number of coolies is now being recruited under the kangani system, which is practically the same as that of Ceylon.*

62. The financial operations of the "kanganis" (called sirdars in Upper India) are superintended and assisted in the case of Ceylon by the Coast Labour Agency, in the case of Assam by the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association, and in the case of the Straits by a Government Emigration Agent; but it is on the headmen themselves that the actual responsibility for recruiting the right class of persons rests.

63. The system in vogue is thus described in the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Labour System of Ceylon in 1908:—

* *See* replies of Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., 1003—1006, 1042—1057.

"The ordinary method of recruiting the labour forces of this Colony has been in the past for a kangany, or a coolie of standing, to be sent, or to be allowed in the ordinary course to go, to Southern India, either for the express purpose of engaging more labourers, or with a commission to bring back with him any of his friends or relatives who may be willing to accompany him."

"To the people thus enlisted food and clothing are given, and transit charges are also paid on their behalf. Frequently, too, debts which the newly enlisted labourers have incurred in India are discharged for them, or money is left on their account with the relatives whom they are leaving behind them. For these purposes money is advanced to the recruiter before he leaves the estate, or is forwarded to him at his village. If the services of the Coast Labour Agency are requisitioned, advances are made by it to the recruiter at the request of the estate either before or after he has collected his labourers."

64. This system, though it has its own defects, as will be seen from the section of this Report dealing with Ceylon, has from a recruiting point of view certain obvious advantages. A man is fully aware of the conditions of work to which he is going. His immediate family frequently accompanies him, and if not, is at least aware of his destination. The "kangani" provides him with funds to settle up his affairs at home, and generally makes it easy for him to leave his country. He is probably accompanied on his way by some of his relations, friends and acquaintances, and he finds others on the plantation when he arrives. He settles down contentedly in his new home and works first to discharge his debt to the "kangani," and subsequently to acquire a competence for himself. Under this system there is little or no place for the shirkers and wastrels who are constantly referred to in the evidence as a small but conspicuous proportion of the indentured emigrants to our distant colonies. The "kangani" would not advance money to a man of that type, and if he were recruited by mistake it is probable that the other members of the group, who are, under the Ceylon system, liable for his debt to the "kangani," would see that he at least did sufficient work to discharge the debt.

65. It is evident that this easy and natural system of recruitment is not possible in the case of emigrants destined for distant colonies. Communication with India is slow and expensive, and individual employers are unable to do their own recruiting. It is for this reason that the Governments of the different colonies have established emigration agencies to do it for them. The system is as follows. There are at present three emigration agents actually working in Calcutta, one for British Guiana and Natal; one for Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius and Fiji; and one for the Dutch Colony of Surinam or Dutch Guiana. Each agent has a depôt at Calcutta, at which he resides, and the coolies are kept at these depots prior to embarkation and received there on their return from the colonies. Very few emigrants are, however, recruited in or near Calcutta. The actual recruitment is carried on in distant places up country, such as Patna, Muzaffarpur, Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, Cawnpore and Allahabad.

66. In these and other cities there are sub-depots under the control of Indian sub-agents, and these sub-depôts are subject to periodical inspection by the District authorities. No person can legally act as a recruiter unless he holds a license signed by the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta and countersigned by the magistrate of the district in which he carries on operations. The number of licenses issued varies from year to year with the number of emigrants required. In 1908 the number of licenses granted was 508, or one for each seventeen adults engaged. These recruiters bring the coolies to the sub-depôts, and they are then taken for medical examination to the civil surgeon of the district, who passes those whom he considers fit. The next step is to take them to the "cutcherry," or magistrate's office where the agreement to emigrate to a certain colony is read out to them, and, on their signifying their assent, is duly executed before a magistrate. At the same time certain particulars to facilitate the tracing of intending emigrants are entered in a register maintained in the magistrate's office. Having executed the agreement and been duly registered, the coolies are forwarded in batches to the Calcutta depôt. There the conditions of service are again explained to them, and they are at liberty to withdraw if they wish. They are submitted to a further medical examination, and if they fail to qualify or returned to the place of recruitment. If, on the other hand, they are accepted they embark in the next ship. A fixed gratuity, generally Rs 25 for a man and Rs. 35 for a women is paid, for each duly qualified emigrant to the sub-agent at the up-country depot, and he is left to make his own arrangements with the recruiters. The operations of the British agencies up-country are supervised by Inspectors, of whom there are two in each agency, engaged only during the period of recruiting, and drawing salaries of Rs. 100 monthly; the agent himself also pays an occasional visit. A person who has once executed the agreement is liable to penalties if he deserts or refuses to embark, unless he can prove that he has been deceived or defrauded by the recruiters. In practice, however, a really unwilling person is not detained against his will, as others in the depôt awaiting shipment would be infected by his dissatisfaction. On the indent for a certain number of coolies being received from a colony a ship is chartered to sail at a convenient date; and six or eight weeks before that date the recruiting begins. Until her complement has been secured, recruiting in a particular agency is for that colony only. Ships for the West Indies leave in the summer months, and for colonies east of the Cape of Good Hope during the winter, and the several colonies are so distributed between the two agencies as to provide the staff of each agency with fairly continuous work throughout the year.

67. We have heard from many colonial witnesses who gave evidence before the Committee that Indian emigrants when drawn from the agricultural classes make excellent

settlers and that a large proportion do actually settle down either on the sugar and other plantations or on holdings of their own. Yet it seems doubtful whether the majority of the emigrants leaving India fully realise the conditions of the new life before them or start with the deliberate intention of making for themselves a home in a new country. They go because they are uncomfortable at home and welcome any change of circumstances.* They have quarrelled with their parents or their caste fellows, or they have left their homes in search of work and have been unable to find it. Many are not recruited in their own villages. The recruiters hang about the bazaars and the high roads, where they pick up loiterers and induce them to accompany them to the depôts and agree to emigrate, by relieving their immediate wants and by representations, no doubt often much overdrawn, of the prospects before them. The male emigrant more often than not is unaccompanied by any member of his family, and, indeed, the family is frequently not even aware that he has left the country until (possible some years afterwards) he re-opens communications. Since, except in times of scarcity or of famine, the supply of casual recruits of this kind is not likely to be large at any one place, the net of the recruiters has to be spread far afield, and we hear of their operations in Delhi, in Rajputana, and in Bundelkhand, where there is certainly no congestion of population, but, on the other hand, constant complaints of insufficiency of labour both for agricultural and industrial purposes. The same is the case in Calcutta, where about one thousand emigrants are registered yearly, and still more so in Cawnpore, where the local Chamber of Commerce has on several occasions called attention to the prevailing scarcity of labour and deprecated the encouragement of emigration to the colonies.

C. W. Wa... nar, 712.

C. W. Wa... nar, 7145.

68. In the three cities mentioned above there were registered in 1908, 2,771 emigrants, of whom only 134, or less than five per cent., were residents of the districts in which those cities are situated. From the three chief recruiting stations of the congested tract, viz., Fyzabad, Basti and Gonda, the number of emigrants supplied in 1908 was 8,740, of whom 7,673, or 88 per cent., were residents of those three districts.

69. Now Delhi, Cawnpore, and Calcutta are centres of trade rather than of industry, and there is a large demand for unskilled labour for handling of goods. Such work naturally attracts the casual labourer—the wages are good, the employment is intermittent, and the life free and independent. A man who has become accustomed to it is not likely to be inclined to submit to the discipline and regularity of agricultural work on a plantation, and it is presumably from this class of casual labourers that the unsatisfactory emigrants are mostly drawn. Those who come direct from their homes are accustomed to hard and regular labour in the fields and readily submit to discipline while engaged on agricultural work which is congenial to them.

70. The colonial emigration agents who have given evidence before us admit that in certain respects the present method of recruitment is unsatisfactory. Mr. Marsden informed us that "it is difficult to get a reliable class of recruiters." Mr. Bolton said that the recruiters are afraid to go far afield into the interior of districts because they are harassed by the police—he added that "the Jungli villagers are apt to think that what the recruiter is telling them is not true and that they are being decoyed away from their homes under false pretences." As a matter of fact a kidnapping scare broke out in Delhi in 1903 due to the malpractices of certain recruiters who induced youths of well-to-do families to agree to emigrate and then released them from their promises on payment being made by their parents and guardians. Mr. J. A. Bruce, C.S.I., whose evidence was taken by the committee on the suggestion of the Government of India, strongly criticised the system. He described the recruiters as generally very low-class men, and thought that the sub-agents as a rule were rather a low type of people. He said that the employment of a recruiter is not considered respectable and that there is a general feeling abroad in the districts of prejudice against emigration to distant colonies which is not felt in the case of emigration to Calcutta or even to Burma, and which is at least in part due to the system of recruitment. Colonel Pitcher, who was deputed by the Government of India in 1882 to make an inquiry into the system of recruitment, drew attention to this feeling of unpopularity, but was of opinion that it was not so much due to the actions of the recruiters generally, most of whom he describes as men of fairly good character and antecedents, as to prejudice against crossing the sea and to the malpractices of a few of the recruiters, licensed and unlicensed, which shed discredit on the whole system. We have no grounds for thinking that there has been any change for the worse since 1882, and Colonel Pitcher's view, which is based on careful and independent inquiry, is that which commends itself to the Committee. We may perhaps suggest that one cause of this prejudice appears to be the undoubted fact that many emigrants picked up by the recruiters away from their homes sign the agreement and leave India willingly enough but without communicating with their relatives, and so appear to the latter to have been kidnapped or spirited away.

Q. 1824.

Qs. 5419-21

Qs. 1518-9[illegible]
Qs. 2814-1[illegible]
Qs. 2625-2[illegible]

71. We have seen in that portion of our report which deals with the effect of emigration on the Indian emigrant that he as a general rule attains in the colonies a position far superior to that which he can hope to reach by remaining in his native country, and it is somewhat disappointing to find that these results have had no appreciable effect in facilitating recruitment, and that it is at least as difficult now to obtain a supply of efficient emigrants as it ever was. This difficulty is no doubt in part due to the improvement of internal communications in India and to the industrial revival, which have opened up a large field of migration within the country to Burma, Assam, Eastern Bengal, and the Presidency towns; but still the advantages of life in the colonies are so great that they ought to be sufficient of themselves to attract a much larger number of persons, and

* See Colonel Pitcher's replies, 4728, 4729; Mr. Marsden's, 4800; Mr. Bolton's, 5495-6.

even families, who find life in the congested districts too hard a struggle. One would have thought that returned emigrants themselves, whose numbers are considerable, would have had a great effect in attracting new emigrants, and we learn from the evidence that this is the case to some extent. It is estimated that about 25 per cent. of the emigrants are able to discriminate between the various colonies at the time of registration, and have a reasonably clear idea of the conditions of life which lie before them, and both the emigration agents who gave evidence * said that in Basti, the district which supplies most emigrants, the conditions of life in the colonies were well known and appreciated, and that this fact greatly facilitated and stimulated recruitment. Colonel Pitcher was of opinion that it would be to the ultimate advantage of the colonies to induce their emigrants to return to India, though at considerable expense, because their return would have such an excellent effect in encouraging their friends and neighbours to follow their example. Since that day many thousands of emigrants have returned to their homes, but very little effect has been produced. And this appears to be due to two reasons. First, that the return emigrants are scattered over a very wide expanse of country; and second, that though many return with considerable sums of money, a certain number, including the majority of those from Mauritius, bring very little back with them, and all colonies have and exercise the right of sending back to India such immigrants as are destitute and incapable of further work if the latter desire to go. They also occasionally send back before their indentures are expired persons of the wastrel and loafer class of whom the colony wishes to rid itself.

72. This return of people who give the colony a bad name in the recruiting districts cannot be entirely avoided, but it can be minimised by the adoption in the recruiting system of certain changes, the effect of which would be that the undesirable people described by one colonial witness as "priests, barbers, jewellers, and men of that kind" would be more rarely engaged for agricultural labour.

73. The statistics of persons convicted under the labour law of the various colonies strengthens the impression we have formed that a not inconsiderable proportion of the emigrants are not suited for regular agricultural labour or are unwilling to perform it. The large number of such convictions indeed appears to us to be the only serious blot on the system of indentured emigration.

74. These statistics are examined elsewhere in this Report, and we need not here discuss to what extent the number of convictions could be reduced by recourse to other and more suitable ways of dealing with unsatisfactory workers. But we may here record our opinion that the persons prosecuted *are*, as a rule, unsatisfactory workers unaccustomed or disinclined to regular agricultural labour.

75. It is mainly to this class that the Indian vagrants and loafers to be seen about the docks and the capital towns of the colonies belong, and it is chiefly in order to cut off the supply of such men at its source that some change in the recruiting system appears to us desirable.

76. To recapitulate. It is clear that a certain proportion of the emigrants are casual persons picked up in the vicinity of towns and markets by recruiters who are not altogether scrupulous as to their methods and that they agree to emigrate without knowing much of the conditions which lie before them; that many even of the emigrants who are agricultural labourers of the congested districts leave their homes without any very clear conception of their prospects; that the recruiters do not penetrate into the villages where they are likely to meet with such persons and endeavour to induce them to emigrate with their families; that the field in which the recruiters work is extensive and far distant from Calcutta, the head-quarters of the Emigration Agent, so that proper control by him is, in the nature of the case, impossible, while the supervision exercised by the Inspectors and the sub-agents is not effective. The result is that emigration to the colonies is generally unpopular and is regarded with much prejudice by the influential and respectable classes. Another result of casual recruitment is that the recruiter has no means of acquainting himself with the occupation, character, or antecedents of the recruit, and for this reason unsuitable persons are chosen, who afterwards prove the bad bargains of the colony and are returned to discredit the system. And a third result is the mysterious disappearance of persons who are recruited at a distance and do not communicate with their own homes before they leave the country.

77. We are of opinion that these results could be largely avoided, and the system generally placed on a satisfactory basis, were recruiting for the Calcutta agencies now concentrated—limited, in fact, to those districts, where a large supply of suitable labour is known to exist. This area would include of necessity, under present circumstances, the tracts recognised as over-populated, viz., North and South Behar, the Benares, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad Divisions, thus comprising 21 districts in Bengal and the United Provinces, with an extent of 55,000 square miles and a population of 34 millions. The latest report of the Protector of Emigrants shows that in 1908-09 over 80 per cent. of the emigrants were born in this area, though a considerable number were recruited outside it. But we should contemplate permission being given to recruit in other districts to be specified from time to time according to their actual condition. The restriction of area should not, therefore, have any serious effect in limiting the supply of recruits, and it is desirable in the interests of India herself, both because the recruiters stationed in far-away districts can hardly make a competence out of fair recruiting and are driven to dishonest methods of work, and because it is inexpedient and unnecessary to offer inducement to emigrate, to the residents of districts where labour is not too plentiful.

* Mr. Marsden's replies, 4888; Mr. Bolton's, 5309.

It is not, however, suggested that persons from outside this area who come of their own accord to the depôts within it should be refused, if they are statutory adults of the right class, but only that all recruitment outside the specified districts by licensed or unlicensed recruiters should be discontinued. The restriction of area would have this further recommendation, that proper arrangements could be made to supervise and control the recruiting staff.

More effective supervision.

78. With this object in view, our second proposal is that a responsible Emigration Agent be stationed in Benares, the natural centre of the tract, whose chief duty should be to tour in the surrounding districts whence the recruits come and to exercise proper control over the recruiters. He would be able there to keep in touch with return emigrants and utilise their services as recruiters—to make the acquaintance of the officials and influential residents of the districts and enlist their sympathies, and generally to raise the business of recruiting in the popular estimation.

79. It has been suggested in this connection that the main depôt or depôts for the reception of intending emigrants should be at Benares rather than at Calcutta as at present that they should be medically examined there and finally passed for service in the colonies, and should only be sent to Calcutta a few days before the date of embarkation. We are of opinion that the proposal has much to recommend it. The site would be healthier than at Calcutta, and it is a distinct advantage that final selection or rejection should take place as near the emigrant's home as possible. But we recognise that there are possible objections in the extra expense which would be necessitated by the upkeep of two depôts, by the difficulty of control by the Protector of Emigrants, and by the increased risks of desertion which would be incurred if the main depôt were situated so near the emigrant's home. For these reasons we do not desire to make any definite recommendation in this respect.

80. It appears to us that the adoption of these two measures, concentration of area and more effective supervision, would do very much to remove the present prejudice against emigration and to put the system on a proper footing. Prejudice cannot, of course, be expected to disappear in a day, and it may be that the change of system may be accompanied by some difficulty at first in fulfilling the indents of the colonies, but we are confident that the advantages to the ordinary labourer of a term of indenture in the colonies have only to be better known to be fully appreciated, that the result of this better knowledge will be that the intervention of the professional recruiter will be less and less required and that in time intending emigrants will learn to go direct to the office of the emigration agent for service in the colonies, just as men now go to the banks of the Hooghly for service in the jute mills. And when once confidence is fully established there will be no necessity for large payments to recruiters, for there will be a sufficiency of suitable persons always ready to emigrate with their families. Under this system the conditions of work and of settlement in the several colonies would be fully known and also the antecedents of the intending emigrants. There would therefore be no longer any room for the shirker and the wastrel.

Consolidation of recruiting agencies.

81. We are further of opinion that it would tend to more efficient administration if the two existing agencies for British colonies in Calcutta were combined into one. The proposal was made two years ago on the retirement of one of the agents. It was supported by Mr. Gibbes, the agent for British Guiana and Natal, on the ground that competition between the two agencies who work in the same places up country tends to raise the price to be paid to the recruiters and leads to certain abuses such as the selling of a batch of coolies by the recruiter of one agency to the recruiter of another. Amalgamation would also, of course, lead to more economical administration and to more effective supervision. The scheme was referred to the Colonial Governments, but objected to by Trinidad and Mauritius, who each preferred, if possible, an agent of their own under the impression that if he were acting for other colonies also he might subordinate their claims to those of the other Colonies. British Guiana, Fiji, Jamaica, and Natal approved the proposal, and it is probable that if the circumstances in India were fully known to the protesting colonies the latter would recognise the fact that in the long run their interests could not suffer by a measure so obviously adapted to improve the general administration of the Colonial Emigration Department for the benefit of all the colonies concerned. It may be observed that the interest of Mauritius in the matter is rapidly disappearing, as the demand for fresh indentured labourers has greatly diminished of late, and during the last two years has altogether ceased.

82. The objections to the present system of two competing agencies remain to a great extent in the background when, as at the present time, the agencies are working in harmony and arrange with each other the dates on which ships are to be despatched; but with the third or Dutch agency no such arrangement is made, and the objections to competing agencies appear in their full force. Recruiting for Dutch Guiana is intermittent and on a smaller scale than in the case of the British agencies. The Dutch Consul, who is also emigration agent, is compelled therefore to have recourse to the sub-agents of the English agencies, with the result that they and their recruiters play off one agency against another in order to secure better terms for themselves. There have been several complaints in past years of this competition, which not only enhances the cost of Indian labour to British colonies but also seriously hampers the British agencies in obtaining their required numbers.' It is evident that if the two British agencies at Calcutta are amalgamated some arrangement should be made by which the recruits for foreign colonies should be supplied through the combined agency.

Marsden, 5088 et seq.

83. We have referred so far only to emigration from the port of Calcutta, but the colonies east of the Cape of Good Hope—Natal, Mauritius, and Fiji—import a large proportion of their coolies from Madras, and a few ships for the West Indies have also

sailed from this port. We have not had the advantage of hearing any witness with recent experience from the Presidency of Madras, and the annual reports of the Protector of Emigrants do not specify which are the districts which supply the largest proportion of colonial emigrants. It would seem, however, that they are drawn from a comparatively small area and that the recruiting districts are not very far distant from Madras, so that control over the recruiters is not so difficult as in the Calcutta agencies. The people are also better educated than up country and less liable to be deceived by recruiters; and as the natives of Madras have generally no prejudice against crossing the sea, the feeling against emigration is not so keen as in the up country districts. Yet complaints have frequently been made by various colonies of the quality of the Madras emigrants, and it would appear that closer touch with the districts is here also necessary in order that unsuitable persons may be rejected and the right class of agricultural labourers be encouraged to come forward. In this connection some of the measures advocated with respect to Calcutta might be found worthy of adoption, but, having little information as to the conditions of recruiting in Madras, we are unable to make any definite recommendations in this respect.

Effect of Indian Immigration on the Colonies concerned.

EFFECT OF INDIAN IMMIGRATION ON THE COLONIES.

84. Before proceeding to discuss the individual Colonies to which Indian emigration may be usefully encouraged, it is desirable to make some preliminary observations as to the general considerations which govern the question, and as to the categories in which the Colonies naturally group themselves in relation to the matter.

Ireland, 10,981.

85. It seems to be an undeniable fact that in tropical climates, where the needs of the indigenous population are few and simple, and where there is an abundance of fertile land open to the use of that population for the satisfaction of those needs, it is impossible to obtain from local sources, except by compulsion, a sufficient supply of labour for the development of industries dependent on steady and continuous work. Wherever these climatic and economical conditions prevail, recourse must be had for the prosecution of such industries to the introduction of some alien race whose previous traditions and methods of life have inculcated habits of steady and regular work.

86. There can be no doubt that in this manner Indian indentured immigration has rendered invaluable service to those of our Colonies in which, on the emancipation of the negro slaves, the sugar industry was threatened with ruin, or in which a supply of steady labour has been required for the development of the Colony by methods of work to which the native population is averse. The Indian immigration has had a twofold effect. It has admittedly supplied labour which could not be obtained in sufficient quantities from other sources. But we were also told by some competent witnesses that according to their observation, in British Guiana and the West Indies at all events, the thrifty and persevering habits of the Indian immigrant have had an educative effect, perceptable though gradual, on those among whom he has come to live, and that his example and his competition have introduced new habits of industry and improved methods of agriculture.*

87. It is, moreover, generally admitted that the majority of the Indians who remain in the colony after the expiration of their indentures, either as small proprietors or as free labourers, prove a valuable addition to the population, and that in the second and third generations many inhabitants of Indian extraction become men of considerable property and attainments. Those who turn to other forms of employment, whether with greater or less success, are also recognised as useful in supplying various needs and rendering services to which the other elements of the population are more or less averse. In Fiji a certain amount of jealousy of the remarkable success of the Indian traders appears to be felt among the European population, and the same feeling no doubt exists in the East Africa Protectorate. But in the West Indian Colonies there is no evidence of antagonism on that score.

88. All the evidence which we have received goes to show that the Indian indentured labourer, though resentful of anything which he considers injustice, is, if properly treated, perfectly docile and easily managed, and that after the expiration of their contracts the free labourers, prove a valuable addition to the population, and that in the second and community, requiring no special legislation or administrative provisions for their governance. They seem content to pursue their avocations without troubling themselves to take part in political movements or agitations.

89. All these considerations point to the expediency of permitting or encouraging the introduction of Indian labourers where the need of steady agricultural industry is strongly felt, provided always that the immigrants have the opportunity of acquiring suitable land, and settling down as small proprietors on the expiration of their contracts if they so wish.

90. On the other hand, no one has attempted to contend that the system of indentured immigration should be continued beyond the period when it is really necessary in order to secure a regular and trustworthy supply of labour or in cases where its effect would simply be to reduce the wages of free labourers who are available in sufficient quantity and when required.

91. The question of the continuance of the system in those colonies where it exists resolves itself, therefore, into an investigation of the conditions prevailing in each of them, firstly as regards the available supply of steady agricultural labour, secondly as to the amount of land which can be provided for the eventual settlement of those immigrants who elect to remain in the country.

* See Sir F. Hodgson's remarks on rice cultivation in British Guiana, 3451-2; Sir H. Johnston, 3877, 4091-2, 6145-6 and Appendix, p. 192; Mr. C. W. Warner, 608, 611; Professor Cadman, 4295-8. On the other side, see Sir

General Review of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates in relation to the question of Indian Immigration.

92. Coming now to the classification of the Colonies, it is in the first place obvious that there are some which for all practical purposes are outside the scope of our enquiry. No one would suggest that Indian emigration should be encouraged to Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Falkland Islands, St. Helena, or Hong Kong.

93. At the other end of the scale may be cited two Colonies, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, which from their proximity and the affinity of population, religion, customs, and language are obviously suitable for emigrants from India, if proper openings exist for their employment. As a matter of fact we find that a great and increasing demand for Indian labour exists in both these Colonies and in the Federated Malay States (which are under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements) for the development of certain industries for which the native population has little or no inclination. The immigration can scarcely be said to require encouragement: it is a natural movement beneficial to all concerned, and all that is necessary is that proper control should be exercised for the prevention of abuses and effective measures taken to ensure the well-being of the immigrants.

94. We come next to Mauritius, British Guiana, and the several Colonies in the West Indies which had recourse to the importation of Indian indentured coolies to supply the deficiency of labour resulting from the abolition of slavery in places where land in large quantities was open for occupation by the emancipated negro. This deficiency of regular labour threatened at the time to ruin the sugar plantations on which the prosperity of the Colonies almost entirely depended, and it is difficult to see how, in the absence of this expedient, wholesale calamity could have been avoided. The question whether and to what extent the continuance of the system is now necessary or desirable must, as we have already observed, be considered in connection with the circumstances of each Colony.

95. Briefly, it may be stated here by way of summary that in Mauritius, where the amount of undeveloped land is rapidly dwindling, and where the Indian inhabitants form a majority of the total population, the demand for imported labour tends to disappear; that in British Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica (especially the first named of these three) the need for it is still felt, that in Grenada and in others of the Windward Islands and in the Leeward Islands (where a system of immigration under indenture once existed, but was abandoned twenty years ago), the circumstances are not such as in our opinion to justify its recommencement. In Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Barbados there is no opening for Indian immigration. The last named island deserves special notice, because it is a remarkable instance of a place where, in consequence of the absence of unoccupied land, and the presence of a superabundant population, the negro on his emancipation from slavery was forced to continue working in order to avoid starvation, and acquired in consequence habits of steady industry which have enabled the Colony to continue the production and export of sugar without a supply of extraneous labour. In British Honduras there appears to be a promising field for the introduction of Indian labour if arrangements can be made for defraying the necessary expenditure.

96. In Fiji Indian immigration was commenced in 1882 for the cultivation of sugar and other agricultural products, for which the islands are well adapted, when it was found that neither native nor Polynesian labour could be obtained in adequate quantities for the purpose. Without the help of the Indian coolies the Colony must have remained in a state of comparative stagnation. The system appears to have worked well, to have been productive of excellent results, and the local conditions all seem to point to the expediency of its continuance.

97. In the Seychelles group any demand that may exist for importation of agricultural labour is on an inconsiderable scale, and is counteracted by difficulties and expense of transport.

98. As regards the Colonies and Protectorates on the West Coast of Africa, the circumstances set forth in the portion of our Report which deals with them are not such as would, in our opinion, justify us in recommending the initiation of any regular system of immigration from India. The same may be said of the Nyasaland Protectorate. In Somaliland there is no opening for the introduction of Indian emigrants. There remain the Protectorates of British East Africa and Uganda, to which we have given much attention. The conclusions at which we have arrived will be found at the close of the section of our Report which sets forth the conditions prevailing in these territories.

99. The close of this portion of our Report offers the most suitable opportunity for some observations on the imputation which is still at times advanced, that the system of indentured labour, as established for Indian immigrants into the British Colonies, partakes of the nature of slavery. Our unhesitating opinion, after examining the best and most authoritative evidence that we could obtain on the subject, is that whatever abuses may have existed in the more remote past, no such charge can be substantiated against the system as it at present exists and has been in practice during the last 20 or 30 years.

100. The restrictions placed on the immigrants are not in their practical operation excessive. The regulations in some colonies as to passes etc., seem to us in their wording to go somewhat beyond the necessities of the case, but they are not in fact strictly enforced, and it must be remembered that they have been designed, in part at least, for the protection of the labourer as well as for the convenience of the employer. They do not alter the fact that outside the terms of a contract, the principal conditions of which have been twice explained to him before he enters into it, he is for all real purposes a free man, whose rights are carefully watched over and guarded by a special staff of

Government officials. It is no doubt on the efficiency and rectitude of those officials, and upon the pursuance of an enlightened policy by the employers, that the welfare and comfort of the labourer must depend. But this is equally true of many other kinds of employment in all parts of the British Empire, not excepting the United Kingdom. The system must, like others, be judged by its results, and there is a general concurrence of opinion that, so far from exercising any depressing or debasing influence on the immigrant, it does in fact encourage in him the growth of independence of character. Abundant testimony will be found to this effect in the evidence given before us, and one of the witnesses, Mr. Aileyne Ireland, whose writings on tropical colonisation are well known, and who has himself had personal experience as an overseer of an estate in British Guiana, expressed himself to us as decidedly in favour of indentured in preference to free immigration as being better, not merely for the employer, but for the immigrant. We may aptly conclude with a quotation from his work on "The Far Eastern Tropics" (page 143):—

"I am not concerned to deny that under a weak government, or where there is not a conscientious Civil Service, contract labour may, by the existence of abuses, bear some resemblance to slavery; what I wish to maintain is that where there exists a strong government, a good immigration law, and an efficient staff for the enforcement of its provisions, the contract labourer is more secure in the enjoyment of all his rights and privileges, than he would be if he had not voluntarily entered into an agreement with an employer."

101. This view is supported by other independent and impartial authorities, and we see no grounds to question its accuracy. At the same time, we lay stress on the conditions which Mr Ireland specifies as essential for the proper working of the system, and without which it might easily become arbitrary and oppressive.

102. From the foregoing considerations the following propositions appear to us to be established:—

First.—That subject to certain recommendations which we shall have to make in regard to individual colonies, the system of indentured immigration as actually worked is not open to serious objection in the interests of the immigrant labourer.

Second.—That Indian immigration is of the greatest assistance in developing the resources of some of our tropical colonies, and in increasing their prosperity.

Third.—That in the present condition of India, indentured emigration is the only practicable form of emigration to distant colonies on any considerable scale.

And we wish to enunciate the following general principles:—

First.—That emigration under indenture for private employers should be permitted only to such colonies as offer an opportunity to the time-expired immigrant to settle in an independent capacity on the land.

Second.—It follows that emigration of this nature should only be permitted to such colonies as have spare land capable of development.

Third.—That, it being obviously to the advantage of a colony to develop its spare land, there is no objection to the Government of such colony assisting the employers of labour in bringing in immigrants who are at first at the disposal of the employers, but subsequently contribute independently to the development of the resources of the colony. The extent and manner of such assistance are, of course, a question for decision in each case on a consideration of the respective needs of the planters for labour and of the colony for development.

103. It has been argued that by a system of State-aided immigration the indigenous inhabitant is tempted to import labour which competes with him in the labour market. This proposition, however, seems to us to have only a limited application and to be qualified by other considerations. In the tropical colonies with which we have to deal the indigenous population is but slowly increasing, in some it is actually diminishing. The majority of this population has also, according to all accounts, a disinclination to the particular kind of labour which is needed. In these circumstances, production and cultivation must remain stationary or even diminish without assistance from without. Owing to the poverty and ignorance of suitable immigrants and the distance from which they have to come, unindentured emigration of agricultural labourers from India to the more distant colonies is found to be impracticable. Indentured immigration, therefore, becomes necessary if the development of those colonies is to be attained. The question then arises under what circumstances and to what extent such immigration can properly receive assistance from the State. No instance has been brought to our notice where the competition of immigrants in the labour market has been proved to have had the result of reducing the wages of the older colonists or native population. But on the other hand they are the means of providing for those classes opportunities of congenial employment which these would not otherwise have enjoyed. For this and other reasons the development of the resources of a country is generally assumed to be a benefit to the community at large and to be, within certain restrictions, a proper object for expenditure from the public revenue. These arguments apply in full force to those of our Crown Colonies which possess large quantities of undeveloped land. It is true that where, in the circumstances of the case, free immigration is impracticable, the immigration is under indenture, and that such immigration was originally undertaken with the object of providing the sugar planters with a regular and efficient supply of labour. It still benefits the planter in the first instance. But it also benefits the colony in two ways, firstly, by encouraging the principal industries on which its prosperity depends, secondly, by promoting the development of its still latent resources. The immigrant is himself a tax payer and in most cases contributes to the revenue of the colony in no inconsiderable degree by duties on articles required for his special use and consumption. Both on this account and to ensure that the community

shall receive the full benefit of the immigrants' presence it seems right that the cost of special supervision and medical inspection by State officials should be borne by the public revenue. Further, where labour is required for public purposes, whether for the construction of public works or for the cultivation of public property by present proprietors, the State may reasonably be expected to make an equitable contribution to the cost of a system by which the supply of such labour is most conveniently and economically obtained.

104. Assistance beyond what is required for these two objects should, in our opinion, be regarded as exceptional and terminable at the earliest convenient moment.

Note.

Mr. Alleyne Ireland brought to our notice (Qs. 10991-11002) a calculation which he had made some years ago to illustrate the advantages derived from Indian immigration by those colonies where it could be advantageously employed.

He explained that in a tropical country, the home market for produce being small, the amount of exports as compared to population may be considered as giving a fair idea of its industrial efficiency. He therefore classified a number of British tropical colonies in three categories. Those of the first class (A), comprising St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Montserrat, and Dominica, were colonies in which there was neither pressure of population nor imported contract labour to any considerable extent. In the second class (B) he placed Barbados, Antigua, St. Kitts Nevis, Grenada, where there is considerable pressure of population and no spare land. In the third class (C) he placed British Guiana, Trinidad, Mauritius, and Jamaica, as colonies in which there was a sufficiency of land and for which imported contract labour had been obtained in large quantities. Taking the values of the exports of these several colonies for a number of years and comparing them with the population, he found that the average value of exports per head in Class A worked out \$1.66 cents (2*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*), in Class B at \$26. 40 cents (5*l.* 10*s.*) while in Class C it rose to \$45. 51 cents (9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*)

A detailed calculation on this basis, for the years 1882-91, will be found set out at length in his work on Tropical Colonisation, pp. 161—163. According to this calculation the average values of exports per head in Class A, where the population was normal and there was no importation of indentured labour, was \$13. 26 (2*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*) ; in Class B, where there was a pressure of population, it was \$26.74 (5*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*); and in Class C, where a system of indentured immigration was in operation, it was \$37.38 (7*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*).

We have had the same calculation worked out for the years 1906-7-8, and the results are shown in the table below. The population in several of the colonies has clearly increased since Mr. Ireland made his calculation, and the value of the exports must have been considerably altered by the fluctuations in the price of sugar. Taking the six colonies in which no system of indentured immigration exists and where the pressure of population is under 500 to the square mile, the average value of exports per head is 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in the two colonies where there are no indentured immigrants and where the population exceeds 500 to the square mile the average value is 4*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* per head; in the four colonies where a system of indentured immigration has been and continuous to be in force the average value of exports is 6*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* per head. But in one of these last-named colonies (Mauritius) the population averages 542 per square mile, while in another (Jamaica), where the population is no more than 198 to the square mile and where the importation of indentured labour has been comparatively small, the average value of exports per head is no more than 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* It is generally recognised that the average value of exports per head of the population is not a safe guide as to the prosperity of a country, and there can be little doubt that Mauritius, with an average of exports nearly three times that of Jamaica, is at the present moment, for various reasons, less prosperous. The averages must moreover depend to a considerable extent on the market value of the articles exported from each Colony, and can only be trusted as an indication of comparative industrial activity when those articles are more or less identical in each case. Still the table has a certain interest and value, as showing roughly the conditions of the various Colonies specified in it, and we give it for what it is worth.

Colony.	Area.	Estimated Population	Population per square mile	Exports			Annual Average of exports per head.
				1906.	1907.	1908.	
	Square miles.			£	£	£	£ s. d.
St. Lucia ..	233	*65,096	279·4	220,313	264,601	283,668	4 0 0
St. Vincent ..	146	†51,770	369 5	†53,076	†53,758	‖49,385	1 0 0
Montserrat ..	33½	¶12,218	370·6	23,893	26,163	**	2 0 0
Dominica ..	304	††29,894	98 3	106,246	124,296	**	3 19 9
Barbados ..	166	*194,477	1,171 5	932,965	935,205	946,127	4 18 0
Antigua ..	108	††34,178	316 4	95,971	171,972	**	3 19 3
St. Kitts Nevis ..	153	††48,446	302 7	180,135	181 033	**	3 18 5
Grenada ..	133	1271,804	537·0	210,140	417 296	359,244	4 12 0
British Guiana ..	90,560	‡‡301 869	4 3	‡1,554,394	‡1,843 197	‡1,711,643	6 1 6
Trinidad	1,751	‡331,643	190 7	‡2,168,706	‡2,872 328	‖3,707,503	9 18 8
Mauritius	715	‡‡382 399	542 4	2,672,475	3,009 593	2,324,041	6 19 0
Jamaica	4,207	†833,800	198 0	‡1,243,180	‡1,792,057	‖ 2,300,763	2 9 6

* On 31st December 1903. † On 31st March 1905. ‡ 1905-6. ‖ 1906-7. ¶ 1907-8.
¶ On 31st December 1905. ** Information not available. †† At 1901 Census.
‡‡ On 31st December 1907. The estimated population of Mauritius includes the garrison (1,000) and the population of Rodrigues, and other outlying islands (4,700).

II

THE PARTICULAR COLONIES IN WHICH INDIAN IMMIGRATION MAY BE MOST USEFULLY ENCOURAGED AND THE GENERAL ADVANTAGES TO BE EXPECTED IN EACH CASE (1) BY INDIA ITSELF; (2) BY EACH PARTICULAR COLONY.

105. In the previous section of our report we have stated in general terms the advantages which India, or perhaps it would be more correct to say the Indian emigrant, derives from emigration to the Colonies, and those which Indian immigration has brought to the Colonies, where circumstances have favoured or called for its introduction. We have now to examine how far these circumstances obtain in the several Crown Colonies and Protectorates, and whether, and, if so, to what extent, they are counteracted by other considerations.

106. It will be convenient to take the Colonies in the order which is indicated in the concluding portions of the previous section, beginning with those which are nearest to India.

CEYLON.

N. 107. This Colony, from its geographical situation, holds a unique position in regard to immigration from Southern India, from which there is a constant annual flow of immigrants both for agricultural and other forms of employment. Of the agricultural immigrants about 70 per cent. return to India, the remaining 30 per cent. stay in the island. The Tamil portion of the population has in consequence largely increased, rising from 534,339 in 1871 to 687,248 in 1881, to 723,853 in 1891, and to 951,740 in 1901. In the first of these decades the increase was about 150,000, in the second it was only 36,000, while in the third it rose to nearly 230,000. This last rate of increase has been maintained, for between 1901 and 1908 the total population rose from 3½ to 4 millions, out of which increase of half a million nearly 200,000 was due to the excess of arrivals over departures of Indian immigrants.

108. From the evidence which we have obtained there does not appear to be any ground for apprehension that the immigration does or will injuriously affect the opportunities for employment or the wages of the native Sinhalese. The great influx of immigrants has been the result of the introduction of tea-planting, which took place after the failure of coffee from disease about the year 1880. The tea plantations have been pushed into the hill country, and the Sinhalese show little disposition to go to any distance from their villages for the purpose of working. The prosperity of the Colony has shown a remarkable improvement since the rapid development of the tea plantations, the total value of exports having risen from about £4,500,000 in 1898 to about £6,725,000 in 1903, at which figure it has since remained with comparatively small variations. There is now a considerable development in the cultivation of rubber, in which the Sinhalese have hitherto taken part so far only as the lower lying districts are concerned. The contemplated extension of the existing line of railway to Mandur on the north-western coast is expected to cause a still further influx of immigrants, as it will greatly shorten the sea-passage from the mainland.

109. The immigrants are all unindentured. The system under which the agricultural labourers are employed is so remarkable as to justify a full quotation of the passages in which it is described in the Report of the Ceylon Labour Commission of 1908. They are as follows:—

"This system, commonly called the 'kangany system,' is, it is important to recognise, of a purely patriarchal character in its origin and principles. The kangany, or labour headman, was in the beginning, and still is in a large number of the older and more solidly established estates, the senior member of a family group composed of his personal relatives, to whom may be added other families drawn from villages in Southern India from the vicinity of which he and his relations also come. The labour force thus formed is sub-divided into a number of smaller groups, each under its patriarch, the sub. or *atara* kangany; and the family principle is further manifested in the groups which are under these minor headmen, a man with his wife and children and, it may be, one or more close relations assuming joint liability for advances made to them, and holding their earnings, in some sort, in common.

"The head kangany, as patriarch of the whole labour force under his charge, transacts or supervises all the financial affairs of the estate with his coolies, with the exception of the payment of their wages. On a single estate there may be, and often are, several head kanganies. Often the head kangany is the sole debtor to the estate, he being the medium through whom all advances are made, the sub-kanganies, and, it may be, his own personal gang of labourers, owing him money, while the remainder of his coolies are responsible for their debts, individual or collective to the sub-kanganies. In most of the older and more firmly established estates the sub-kanganies and their coolies owe more money to their head kangany than the latter owes to the estate, and in such instances the head kangany, apart from being the head and the organiser of the labour force, actually assists the estate to finance its coolies.

"The head kangany supervises work in the fields for which he draws what is called 'head money,' a sum that varies from 1½ to 2 cents per diem a head for every labourer who daily turns out to work. In addition he is occasionally paid a fixed salary for special duties performed by him.

"The sub-kangany may owe money direct to the estate and to the head kangany, or may owe money only to the head kangany. He is the sole creditor of the labourers who compose his gang.

"The sub-kangany usually works in the fields, either as a labourer or as an overseer, and for this he receives a 'name,' which means that he becomes entitled to a day's pay. He

receives in addition what is known as 'pence money,' viz., a sum of from 3 to 4 cents a head daily for each labourer in his gang who turns out to work."

110. The method of recruiting fresh labourers from India has been described in the previous section of this report. Kanganies are sent over for the purpose, who make advances to the immigrants from funds provided by the estates which employ them. The obvious result, as is observed in the Report of the Commission, is that every coolie begins his life in Ceylon more or less in debt. It would seem from the evidence of one of the witnesses who came before us that the average amount of debt, though it must clearly vary according to the circumstances of each individual, may be taken at about 10 rupees, and that the coolie is expected to work off this amount in two years' time. But there is no obligation which can be enforced by legal process. The debt remains a debt to the kangany, not to the estate, and the coolie is at any time free to claim his discharge from the latter on giving a month's notice. Fraser, 4612-3.

111. The Coast Labour Agency, which was instituted in 1904 for the purpose of assisting and supervising the proceedings of the recruiters, is maintained partly by voluntary contributions from those estates that make use of it at the rate of 10 cents an acre, partly by a Government subsidy, amounting in 1908 to £800.

112. The Report of the Commission goes on to state:—

"The ordinary pay of a male cooly is 33 cents per diem; that of a woman 25 cents. Children earn from 12 to 20 cents. This is, of course, exclusive of the 'head' and 'pence' money earned by the kanganies. The coolies are mustered at 6-0 A.M. and work ceases at 4-0 P.M. An issue of rice—one bushel each month for a man, three-quarters of that amount for a woman, and half a bushel for each child—is made by the estate to every labourer who has worked a certain number of days, usually five days out of seven, but sometimes eleven days in a fortnight. A portion of the rice so received is usually applied by the labourers to purposes of barter, the bargains made being rarely of an advantageous character, but the practice being apparently one which the coolies would not willingly abandon. The labourer's hiring for this custom is partly due to the fact that it enables him to obtain credit from the shopkeeper with whom he deals. The cost of the rice as issued—at prices ranging at the present time between Rs. 4·40 and Rs. 5·23 a bushel—is charged against the cooly's account and deducted from the wages earned by him. Where rice is issued at exceptionally high rates owing to costly transport a corresponding increase in the daily wage of the labourer is usually made. To day almost all estates are making a loss, in some instances a very considerable loss, upon this issue of rice, which is supplied to the labourers at less than cost price.

"The commonest system of payment in vogue upon estates in Ceylon is for wages to be paid once in two months; for instance, pay due for January and February is liquidated in March, or it may be even in April, one month's pay being deducted and set off against the debts of the coolies to the kanganies, and one month's pay being handed to them. In each instance the cost of the rice issued is first deducted from the pay due to the coolies. The deduction on account of advances is made with the consent of the coolies. Protests against the making of these deductions are of rare occurrence, but when made are usually honoured.

"Meanwhile, though each cooly's name appears upon the estate check roll, and the pay earned by him or her is separately calculated, the earnings of the members of a family group are held, in some sort, in common, though the women are almost invariably given for their own use any extra pay which their diligence or skill may have earned for them over and above the ordinary rates of wage.

"Similarly, each member of such a family group considers him or herself liable for the joint debt of the group, and in the event of the death or desertion of one of its members the surviving or remaining members regard it as a point of honour to accept liability for his share of the common debt. This is a practice which is ingrained in the customs and traditions of the Tamil agricultural labourers, and the acceptance of such liability is with them, as has already been said, a point of honour.

"The more usual method whereby coolies quit one estate for another is that which is known as making application for a *tundu*—a *tundu* being a statement in writing by an employer that he is prepared to discharge one or more labourers on payment of his or their liabilities, the amount of which is duly noted in the document. On the *tundu* being presented to and accepted by another employer of labour, and the debt named therein being discharged with or without an additional cash payment to the kangany in charge of the gang, the latter is transferred from the one estate to the other."

113. The system thus described, though working satisfactorily on the whole, had certain defects. It left the coolie, and in some degree the employer, very much at the mercy of an unscrupulous kangany. It was ascertained by inquiry that in many cases the newly-arrived labourer had no very clear idea of the precise amount of his indebtedness to the recruiter who had brought him over, and there was reason to suspect that both at this early stage, and subsequently, coolies were not infrequently the victims of fraud. Furthermore, the "tundu" system above described, and the freedom of the coolie to claim his discharge at the end of a month, gave great facilities for the enticement of coolies from one estate to another at a time when the rapid development of estates occasioned a shortage of labour. It was in the power of a kangany to claim advances from the estate on which he was employed, with the threat that, if refused, he would transfer his services, and those of all the coolies under his supervision, to some other employer who offered him better terms, or without any previous negotiation he might make such a transfer for considerations which were exclusively to his benefit, and in no way advantaged the coolies themselves.

Reforms recommended by the Commissioners of 1908.

114. The Commission of 1908 was appointed to inquire into these and other points connected with the supply of agricultural labour.* In their report, which is accompanied by a voluminous mass of evidence, they expressed their decided opinion against the adoption of any form of indentured labour, and in favour of the continuance of the existing system, and made various recommendations for the purpose of correcting abuses which had shown themselves in its working. An ordinance has been prepared and sanctioned giving effect to their recommendations so far as these called for legislative action. It is not necessary for the purposes of this report to go into these recommendations in any detail. Briefly, the more important of them are:—

That the accounts between coolies and their kanganies should be subjected by the estate authorities to far closer scrutiny than is at present customary.

That there should be a combination among the planters to refuse extravagant advances to kanganies on behalf of their coolies.

That immigrant labourers, including kanganies, be freed from the liability to imprisonment for debt.

That the law be amended so as to make notice of termination of service given by a kangany or agent on a coolie's behalf invalid unless personally confirmed by the coolie.

That the law be also amended so as to compel the monthly payment of wages due to coolies into their own hands before the expiration of the month next following that during which the wages in question have been earned.

That to ensure this being done, declarations on honour be furnished monthly to the Government Agent stating that payment has been punctually made.

That a system of legalised discharge ticket be adopted, it being made penal to employ a coolie who cannot produce such a quittance.

That the period during which an absconder shall be liable to prosecution for absconding be limited to 3 months from the date at which the desertion took place.

Statistics, 10,324 Bill 13182.

115. These reforms cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the labour system of the Colony. They should effectually remove what is stated to have been a crying evil in former years—the large arrears of wages left unpaid on some estates. They will diminish, though they cannot entirely remedy, what is in our opinion its principal defect—its tendency to perpetuate the dependence of the coolie on the kangany, and so to discourage individual efforts for advancement. But such as it is, and not least perhaps in regard to this very defect, the system is in accordance with the customs and traditions of the Tamil race, and it results in an almost complete absence of friction between the capitalist and his employees, and the large labour staff under their direction.

Observations of the Commissioners on native labour.

116. As regards the competition of native Sinhalese labour with that of the Indian immigrant, the Commission came to the following conclusions:—

(a) That the quality of the labour supplied by the Sinhalese villagers is good.

(b) That the supply is ample for estates which chance to be situated in the near neighbourhood of large Sinhalese villages, but that this supply is almost entirely a question of locality.

(c) That there is no strong prejudice among the Sinhalese villagers against engaging in work on the estates.

(d) That those Sinhalese villagers who are desirous of obtaining work on estates are able to obtain it without difficulty.

(e) That the adoption of any measures to compel Sinhalese villagers to work upon estates is unnecessary, as out of the question, and cannot seriously be considered.

(f) That any attempt to persuade Sinhalese in large numbers to work upon estates which are not situated in the neighbourhood of their villages is, as a rule, little likely to prove effective.

(g) That the encouragement of Sinhalese to undertake work upon estates must come from the individual efforts of the superintendents of estates which are favourably situated for the purpose, and from the influence of local headmen; but that we are strongly of opinion that any interference of Government in this matter would be unwise.

Health statistics.

117. The following are the birth and death rates of the Tamil community, including the immigrant population on the estates, as compared with those of the total population, taken from the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General of the Colony for 1907 and 1908:—

	Average for years—			
	1898–1908.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Births per 1,000.			
For the whole population	38·3	38·7	32·8	40·2
For the Tamil population	28·7	29·2	25·4	31·6
	Deaths per 1,000.			
For the whole population	28·2	34·3	30·1	22·4
For the Tamil population	30	34·2	32·6	30·1

* In 1907 the number of agricultural immigrants, which in the five previous years had averaged 103,000 dropped to 58,794. This diminution which was attributed in part to the competition of other Colonies, made it desirable to enquire into the whole system. In 1908 the number of immigrants rose to 90,804. The supply is to depend largely on the conditions of the crops in Southern India. (See Annual Reports for 1907–08.)

The death-rates for the population on the estates (which is mainly Indian) vary greatly in different districts and different years, as will be seen by the following table :—

District.	Population at the Census of March 1901.	Deaths per 1,000.					
		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Kandy	168,444	21·9	18·6	22·4	20·8	25·0	25·0
Matale	28,130	16·0	21·0	30·7	45·0	39·6	50·4
Nuwara Eliya	103,584	19·4	16·2	21·8	27·1	27·1	26·2
Badulla	51,758	23·5	21·4	23·1	43·8	33·3	37·7
Ratnapura	18,512	31·0	27·4	28·1	38·4	36·6	33·6
Kegalla	41,496	27·2	20·7	31·8	35·7	33·2	52·8
Colombo	6,...92	26·8	25·2	42·3	70·8	31·0	30·1
Kalutara	14,086	20·8	21·6	35·4	57·1	31·2	49·2

These averages are for persons of both sexes and all ages, as the particulars furnished at the last census do not admit of a separate estimate for adult males.

The principal cause of death in all districts appears to be diarrhœal disease, which accounts for an average of between 29 and 48 per cent. of the total number. The next most frequent cause is infantile debility. In some districts fevers and malaria, in others pneumonia, hold a prominent place. A considerable proportion of deaths were due in each district to ankylostomiasis (*dochmiasis duodenalis*).

The whole subject of the rates and causes of mortality is examined with much care and detailed analysis in the Registrar-General's Reports.

Medical care of immigrant labourers.

118. Provision is made in regard to medical care of the labourers on estates by the Medical Wants Ordinance of 1882, by which it is enacted (Sections 6, 7) that Superintending Medical Officers, not exceeding three in number, shall be appointed by the Governor, whose duty it shall be :—

"To visit the cooly lines upon every estate in the districts which may be assigned to him by the Governor, at least once in every six months and upon the occasion of each visit to call the attention of the superintendent to any defect in the sanitary condition of the cooly lines.

"To inspect the labourers employed on the estate with a view of ascertaining their state of health and whether they have been duly vaccinated.

"To inspect the hospitals and dispensaries within his district and to inquire into any complaints which may have been made respecting the working of such hospitals or dispensaries."

The Superintending Medical Officer has power (Section 8) to visit the cooly lines on any estate within the districts assigned to him, whenever he thinks fit, and to send to the hospital of any district any labourer requiring medical treatment. (The estate to which the labourer belongs is liable for his expenses for a period of 30 days.)

The Governor has power (Section 9) to appoint existing district hospitals or other buildings to be dispensaries, and to make the necessary appointments of district medical officers, medical assistants, and dispensers from Licentiates of the Ceylon Medical College. Each district medical officer is bound under Section 10 to daily visit the hospital of his district, and under the same section it is the duty, as far as practicable, of each medical assistant, on the request in writing of the superintendent of any estate in his district, to visit any sick labourer on such estate, the estate being liable for the payment of a fee of 2½ rupees for every such visit.

A special fund is provided (Section 4) for defraying the cost of this system, for which the Governor is empowered to levy certain duties on coffee, tea, and cocoa, not exceeding 10 cents per cwt and on cinchona not exceeding 20 cents per cwt.

Observations of the Commission of 1908.

119. The Commission found that the existing arrangements met the medical wants of the planting districts with reasonable adequacy, but that more hospitals were required in some localities and that it was desirable that steps should be taken to supply a more highly qualified class of men than was usually available to serve as estate dispensers. They also recommended that the liability of the estate for the coolies' medical expenses should be extended from 30 days, as at present to 60 days. They advised that the special export duties levied under the Ordinance for defraying the cost of the arrangements should be supplemented by similar duties on rubber and cardamums. They found that the funds obtained by the duties had hitherto been insufficient to meet the expenditure and that during the last three years a contribution from general revenues exceeding 15,000*l* had been required to meet the deficit. The Commission were divided in opinion as to whether the special export duties should be raised for the purpose of meeting this deficit, and placing the whole burden of the medical care of the estate labourers on the planters. A minority contended that as the Government afforded gratuitous medical assistance to all inhabitants of the Colony whose income does not exceed 15 rupees per mensem and as an appreciable and increasing proportion of the labouring population on the estates had been born and bred in Ceylon, and formed part of the resident population, it was only fair that the Government should bear a share at least of the expenses of their medical care. The majority of the Commission on the other hand, urged that up to 1880 the hospitals and dispensaries in the planting districts had been erected and maintained at the cost of the estates by means of an acreage tax. The Government levied the tax but left the administration of the proceeds entirely to district committees formed of planters. When, in consequence of the expansion of the estates, the Government had found it necessary to take the management and construction of the hospitals into

its hands, it was not intended that the planters should be relieved of the cost. They admitted, however, that the Ordinance had been defective in two respects: first, that it had laid down a maximum rate of duty which in practice was insufficient to provide for the whole cost of the arrangements; secondly, because it had given the planters no voice in the management of the system, which had, in the opinion of the majority of the Commission, been unnecessarily expensive. While differing on the question of an increase in the rates of duty, the Commission were unanimous in recommending that the planting community should, either by committees or delegates, have a voice in the administration of the funds.

120. This latter recommendation seems fair and reasonable. As regards the question of a contribution from the general revenues of the Colony towards the medical care of the estate labourers, we can only say that on general principles it seems difficult to argue that the medical care of an agricultural labourer born in the Colony, though of Tamil extraction, shall be entirely at the expense of his employer, if an inhabitant of the Colony, of whatever origin, otherwise employed, is to be granted free medical care at the expense of the Government.

121. The question may, however, be affected by local considerations of which we have no knowledge. We understand that a duty on rubber and increased duties on tea and cocoa are in contemplation.

122. As regards sanitary precautions on the estates the Commission, while admitting that a great deal of preventable disease and a certain amount of loss of life was more or less attributable to the absence of latrine accommodation on the estates of the Colony, were of opinion that, in view of the ingrained customs of the people, the difficulties presented by caste prejudices, and the great numbers of labourers as compared with the small number of those in authority over them, it was not practicable to enforce any legislative measure of reform. They thought, however, that the attention of estate proprietors and superintendents should be earnestly called to the importance of the subject, and in this recommendation we cordially agree.

124. In the course of their observations on these questions the Commission make the following remark:—

"We find that it is a common practice for labourers coming to the estates to bring with them aged or infirm relatives, whose presence they desire, and whom it is their custom to support. Any action which might put a stop to this practice would either keep a certain number of would-be immigrants from coming to Ceylon, or would inflict a very real hardship on many noffending persons. Incidentally a blow would be struck at the family system, which has been shown in this report to be the foundation upon which the solidity of all our labour forces depends."

Fraser, 4583. McCallum, 11697.

It is clear that this practice must tend to increase the death-rates on the estates beyond the normal figure.

124. We were informed that effective steps were now being taken to deal with the prevalent disease of ankylostomiasis, and also with the illicit sale of spirits, which is a serious cause of illness, and to which the Commission allude in their report as a growing evil.

Provisions for education of children of the immigrants.

125. In 1903 attention was called in the House of Commons to the want of educational provision for the children of estate labourers. Notwithstanding that special facilities were offered by the Code for the registration of schools, with grants on a very liberal scale, there were at the time only 43 estate schools in the island, attended by 1,765 children. The numbers had, however, risen at the end of 1906 to 90 State-aided schools, attended by 7,430 children, while 901 children were returned as attending schools not on the estates. There were also 164 estates on which schools of some kind existed, not qualified for Government grants.* The question was examined by a Commission, which sat in 1905, and which recommended that there should be no rigorous system of compulsory attendance during fixed hours, but that it should be made the duty of planters to see that all children received some instruction so far as was reasonably possible, that they should submit quarterly returns giving detailed information regarding the arrangements made, and that ultimately Government should have the power of ordering the provision of instruction at the expense of estates on which, after clear warning, no sufficient provision had been made by the planters.

McCallum, 11696.

126. An Ordinance for this purpose was passed in 1907, and measures were being taken during the past year to bring it into effect.

Fraser, 4584 et seq. McCallum, 11704, 11705

127. The evidence we received as to the condition of the immigrants generally was very satisfactory. We were told that about 40 per cent. remain in the island, and for the most part are quite content to reside on the estates as labourers with their families, and so continue sometimes for generations, being allowed land to keep any farm stock which they may buy from their savings. A small proportion, about 10 per cent., acquire small holdings, others settle down as small shopkeepers. The majority, however, of those who amass any considerable sum return to India.

128. It may be gathered from the foregoing statement that we regard Indian immigration to Ceylon as both natural and beneficial, and that we believe the authorities to be taking all proper care for the protection and welfare of the coolie labourer.

Immigration for purposes other than agricultural labour.

129. So far we have dealt only with the case of immigrants coming over as agricultural labourers. The immigrants coming annually from India for other purposes somewhat exceed these in number, being estimated at an average of 102,000 per annum during the last four years as against a yearly average of 98,000 agricultural immigrants †. In regard to these no special observations are called for.

* Annual Report for 1906, page 30.
† See telegram from the Governor, April 7, 1909 (Appendix, page 43).

120. Apart from the immigration of hired agricultural labour, Ceylon offers also prospects for agricultural settlement from India in the near future. An extension of the existing railway to Manaar, a port in the immediate vicinity of the promontories and intermediate natural causeway which almost connect Ceylon with the mainland of India, has been approved, and is about to be constructed. When completed, it will greatly reduce the sea passage for the bulk of travellers between the Colony and the mainland. A great influx of immigrants is then expected, and in anticipation of this event arrangements are under discussion between the Government of the Colony, the Home Government, and the Government of Madras for the gradual settlement of vacant land in the northern part of the island, which will be rendered easy of access. It is estimated that an area of some 30,000 acres, sufficient for 12,000 families, will be immediately available, and it is proposed to offer this land to *bond fide* Indian settlers at a price of 15 rupees per acre, repayable in five yearly instalments in cash or in kind. The project is of great importance for the development of the Colony, and it is satisfactory that it should thus early have been taken in hand with a view to its being carried into execution on a thoroughly well-considered basis.

McCallum, 11702 *et seq.*

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

131. All the information which we have obtained either by oral evidence or from publications is to the effect that the native population of the Malay Peninsula is not characterised by any aptitude for steady work, and that the conditions in which they live are not of a kind to compel them to it. By some observers the Malayan has been described as incorrigibly idle. But according to the account given by Sir W. Egerton, who has had long official experience in the Colony, he is not indisposed to considerable though desultory effort. It was stated that he will work very well indeed for two or three months in felling forest, and will then go home and spend his earnings, but that he would not work every day of the year cutting sugar canes and digging in the fields.

Rapid increase in Indian immigration. Q. 9362.

132. Consequently the sugar, coffee, and rubber plantations which have been started in the Straits Settlements and the adjoining Malay States are, in the main, dependent on imported labour, either from Southern India or Java. There is a large immigration also of Chinese, but these for the most part come either in transit to the Dutch or Siamese possessions or are employed in other occupations.

Anderson, 993, 1037.

133. The immigration from India has increased with great rapidity during the last few years, mainly in consequence of the increase of rubber plantations.

Anderson, 1003—1.

134. The total number of adult immigrants from India in 1902 was 18,675, of whom 2,554 were brought over as labourers with free or assisted passages. In 1907 the total number of Indian immigrants was 58,582, of whom 30,208 came as agricultural labourers.

135. An increasing number of the immigrants elect to remain in the country in preference to returning home. In 1903 the departures for India numbered 16,868 adults, against 20,539 arrivals. In 1905 the number of adults leaving for India was 18,799, against 37,520 arrivals; in 1907 the departures were 29,631, as against 58,582 arrivals.* We have, however, no statistics to show how many of those who left the Colony belonged to the class of labourers, and how many were persons who had come for other purposes. That the immigrants are on the whole prosperous is evidenced by the fact that sums amounting now to £400,000 a year are remitted from the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States to India. The great majority of the agricultural immigrants now come over as free labourers, engaging themselves for service with termination at one month's notice. This is said to be attributable, in part at least, to the fact that sugar plantations, for which a constant command of regular labour throughout the year is most essential, are being replaced by the cultivation of rubber. But Sir F. Swettenham, who has long and intimate knowledge of the Colony, expressed his opinion that the planters, as a body, had found the system of unindentured labour to be the most convenient. The proportion of indentured to unindentured labourers arriving in the Colony in 1902 was 2,430 to 1,595; in 1907 it was 5,499 to 24,709.

Swettenham 12408.

Anderson, 1013.

Anderson, 1053.

Q. 12405.

136. Out of the total number of 30,208 immigrant labourers arrived in 1907, 1,675 only remained in the Straits Settlements. By far the larger number of these (1,421) were indentured, and only 254 were free labourers. Of the remaining 28,533, a few (153) free labourers went to Malacca, and 28,301 to the Federated Malay States, Perak, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, and Pahang.

137. The figures for 1908 are 5,456 indentured to 20,049 unindentured immigrants. Out of this total of 25,505, there remained in the Colony 1,790 of whom 1,198 were indentured; 599 free coolies went to Johore and 1,084 to Malacca. The number of immigrants who went on to the Federated Malay States is estimated at 22,000, of whom 4,240 were indentured. The very considerable decrease in the number of arrivals is attributed to a temporary drop in the price of rubber, which caused a check in the development of the estates.†

* The following table gives the total numbers of Indians arriving in the Colony from India, and of those returning to India *including children*, during the five years 1903 to 1907:—

	Arrivals.	Return emigrants.
1903	20,539	20,167
1904	18,219	21,240
1905	40,800	21,713
1906	32,305	23,409
1907	52,537	32,502
Total ..	206,941	119,172

Net immigration of five years, 87,769.

† Annual Report laid before Parliament [Cd. 4646—3], p. 23.

138. The proportion of females to males in the case of indentured labourers is on an average about 17, in the case of free labourers about 15, per cent.

Recruiting arrangements.

139. The recruiting of the indentured labourers (termed Statute Immigrants) is now carried on by a Government Agency in Southern India, the coolies being shipped from Madras, and from a depot established at Nagapatam. Free coolies are recruited by kanganies from the various estates. An emigration agent was appointed in 1907 whose headquarters are fixed at Madras, and whose duty it is to exercise a systematic control over the recruiters. A committee was also appointed in the same year to advise the Government on questions connected with the introduction of labour from India and from elsewhere, and on their recommendation the following system has been introduced with the object of providing funds for the expenses of the system and of preventing reckless competition in recruiting. An assessment on the amount of work done by these coolies is levied on all employers of Tamil labour, and the proceeds go to a fund termed the Tamil Immigration Fund, from which are defrayed the general expenses of recruiting in Southern India, and of free passages from India of all Tamil coolies. A kangany recruiting for a particular estate can obtain free passages for the coolies he collects if he is provided with a license issued by the Immigration Committee. The license is signed by the employer, who guarantees certain wages, and undertakes that deductions from those wages on account of preliminary expenses shall not exceed a certain limit. If any employer is found making deductions in excess of that limit, free passages are no longer granted to coolies for his estate.

Provisions of Labour Ordinance.

140. The arrangements with regard to immigrant labourers, both indentured and unindentured, on their arrival in the Straits Settlements, are contained in an Ordinance (No. 6) of 1904. According to the provisions of this Ordinance all immigrants who arrive in the Colony under a promise to labour are bound to present themselves at the depots established for their reception at the ports of Penang, Malacca and Singapore. Their contracts are then signed in the presence of the Superintendent of Immigrants or his deputy, and during the period of their contract they are prohibited from absenting themselves from the estate on which they are employed for more than 24 hours (exclusive of Sundays and authorised holidays) without leave.

141. The indentures are for a period of 600 days of work. The form of contract is prescribed by the Ordinance, and provides that the labourer shall in no case be compelled to remain on the estate for more than three years, and that he may at any time redeem himself from the unexpired portion of his service by payment of two dollars for every thirty days of unperformed work. Wages are to be paid monthly on or before the fifteenth day of the month following that in which they were earned. The form of contract for service terminable at one month's notice is also prescribed by the Ordinance, but as a rule such agreements are merely verbal. A parol agreement is by law subject to one month's notice. In both forms of written contract the conditions of service are set out. Rations are to be provided according to a prescribed scale, and the labourer is prohibited by the Ordinance from selling or bartering them under pain of imprisonment. Any person buying such rations is also liable to fine or imprisonment. The labourer is not to be bound to work for more than six days in any week or 20 days in any calendar month, nor for more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours in any one day. For overtime he receives extra pay. When employed in factory work he may be required, in case of need, to work overtime for extra pay for a period not exceeding three hours. The minimum wages for adult male and female labourers and for children living with and dependent upon them are settled by notification of the Governor from time to time, failing which they are fixed by the Ordinance at 5 annas per working day for male adults, and 3 annas for adult females and boys between 15 and 18 years of age.*

Anderson, 1064. Swettenham, 12113. Hill, 13237.

142. On the expiration of his indenture a labourer may re-indenture himself by signing a contract before a magistrate, which must be confirmed by the Superintendent of Immigrants. Such re-indentures are, however, rare.

143. Absence from work without reasonable excuse during working hours is punishable by a fine not exceeding 50 cents (1s. 2d.), and by loss of wages for the day, which is also omitted from the record of work performed in fulfilment of contract. Absence from the labourer's place of employment for 24 hours, exclusive of any Sunday or authorised holiday, without leave or reasonable excuse, constitutes desertion, and renders an indentured labourer liable to arrest without warrant by his employer or any person acting on his behalf, who may take him back to his place of employment or to a police station. The offence is punishable on the first occasion by imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month, on the second occasion for a period not exceeding two months, on any fresh offence for a period not exceeding three months.

144. The employer, on the other hand, is bound by the Ordinance to provide for the immigrant labourers in his service proper house accommodation with sufficient and wholesome water-supply, proper sanitary arrangements, hospitals accommodation and medical attendance, and is responsible for the expenses of any of his immigrant labourers who are received in Government hospitals, such responsibility being limited to 30 days in the case of immigrants serving under parole agreements. The arrangements made for the housing and medical care of the labourers are subject to periodical inspection by the Superintendent of Immigrants and his officers, and in the event of their being defective or of the death-rate among the immigrants on the estate exceeding 7 per cent. in one year or averaging more than 5 per cent. per annum during a period of three years, the Governor may prohibit the employment of immigrants on such estate until he is satisfied that effective measures have been taken to remedy the insanitary conditions.

* The actual rates last year, fixed by notification of the Governor, were 7 annas for adult males and 5 annas for women.

145. The general death-rate in the Colony is admittedly high, though not excessive in comparison with that of the districts from which the immigrants are drawn. It appears to average 30 per thousand, but rose in 1908 to 49·06. The birth-rate for 1907 was 25·11 per thousand, for 1908 it was 28·7, so that without immigration the population would apparently decrease. Vital statistics of the Colony and of the immigrants.

146. The following are the death-rates per thousand for the whole population of the Straits Settlements and for the "Statute," *i.e.*, indentured, immigrants, taken respectively from the yearly reports on the Colony laid before Parliament and from the reports of the Immigration Department.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Total population	36	40·53	37·21	39·47	43·06
Statute immigrants	31·6	114·5	44·6	54·9	36·2

147. This not satisfactory, as, the majority of the immigrant labourers being in the prime of life, the death-rate among them should be constantly lower, not higher, than that of the general population. The high rate of mortality is no doubt in part due to the dampness of the climate in comparison with that of Southern India, partly to the fact that many of the indentured labourers arrive in a low state of physical health, in part also to the difficulty which is experienced in indusing the Indians to observe sanitary rules and to make use of the latrines with which their settlements are in all cases provided.

148. It must be borne in mind that averages per thousand, calculated on a population which ranges between 1,600 and 2,600, are necessarily liable to considerable fluctuations from accidental causes. These fluctuations are naturally even more noticeable in the averages of mortality on individual estates. The highest death-rate on any one estate has been as follows during the last four years:—

1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
321	113	214	67

149. The return for 1908 shows a considerable improvement. When we examine the details we find that the high rate in 1907 was due to the fact that 21 deaths occurred on a small estate with an average indentured population of 98, while the highest death-rate in 1908 was on an estate where three deaths occurred among an average population of 31 coolies. We notice with satisfaction that no fresh labourers had been allotted to this estate since June 1907. On the other hand in another group of estates employing 1,174 coolies the death-rate had decreased to 29·8 per thousand, this diminution being attributed to improved water-supply.

150. It is noticeable, however, that among the free coolies, of whom some 2,600 are employed in Province Wellesley, the death-rate in 1908 was as low as 21·5 per thousand, and that on the Penang Sugar Estates, employing 872 coolies the rate was no more than 9·2 per thousand. The majority of these free labourers are no doubt men who have become acclimatised, but it is also probable that the low death-rate is due in part to the fact that they go to the more healthy and well-managed estates.

151. The proportion of female Indian immigrants arriving in the Colony is insufficient. Those who do come over are said in many cases to be of low character, and their presence to be productive of more trouble than advantage. The evil is one for which it is not easy to suggest an effective remedy, except that all possible inducements should be offered to the immigrants to bring over their families. Anderson, 1060 *et seq.*

152. The Annual Reports on the Colony laid before Parliament show that free tuition is provided in vernacular schools for Malays, 171 in number, and attended by some 11,800 pupils. Of the other schools under private management and receiving grants-in-aid, there are 29 in which English alone is taught, six in which English and Tamil are taught, and two in which instruction is given only in Tamil. From this it would appear that the provision made for education of the children of the Indian immigrants is, as yet, inadequate, and the matter would seem to require attention on the part of the Colonial Government. Educational facilities.

153. There is no legislative enactment in this or other Colonies to impose a special limit on the numbers of hours during which children may be made to work. We have drawn attention to the subject in the general recommendations at the end of our report. Anderson, 1078—89. Hill, 13287.

154. In the four Federated Malay States, to which, as we have seen, the majority of the immigrants, both indentured and free, proceed, the total Indian population is estimated at about 123,000, of whom 54,000, including children, are employed on estates. The Labour Ordinances which have been enacted in these States are identical *mutatis mutandis* with those of the Straits Settlements—and the supervision of the system is managed by the same department, the head office of which is at Penang, the Chief officer being Superintendent of Immigrants both in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Federated Malay States.

Vital statistics.

155. The death-rates for the whole population of each State, computed from the returns given in the Annual Administrative Reports, are as follows :—

State.	Population, 1908.	Deaths per 1,000.	
		1907.	1908.
Perak	405,000	38	34
Selangor	241,300	31	35
Negri Sembilan	119,669	44	44
Pahang	100,000	25	23

Death-rate of Tamil population.

156. The total number of deaths among the Tamil population of all four States in 1908 is given as 7,750, which on an estimated population of 123,000, gives an average of 63 per thousand.

157. The death-rates among the indentured immigrants are unfortunately still higher. According to the Report of the Immigration Department for 1908, the deaths for that year in an average population of 8,415 in all the four States were 511, giving an average of 79·6 per 1,000. In the State of Perak, where the majority (4,883) of these indentured labourers were employed, the mortality was as high as 84·8 per 1,000. Among the free labourers in that State, numbering 7,384, the death-rate was lower, 49·9 per 1,000.

Anderson, 1018.

158. The Resident-General in his Report for 1908 observes:—

Hill, 13227.

"In the case of the Indians (Tamils) it would seem that, at all events in this country, they are more susceptible to disease than other classes of labour, and require more in the way of medical treatment and attention."

Swettenham, 12485.

When once acclimatised, however, it would seem that the Indian becomes fairly robust, though he is said to suffer from the quality of the spirits supplied to him, as is the case also in Ceylon.

Hill, 13,139. 13310.

158A. The following extracts from the very careful Report of the Superintendent of Immigrants seem worthy of notice :—

"15. In considering the detailed figures of mortality among Statute Immigrants, which are given in Appendix E, it is instructive to notice the result of dividing the estates into two divisions, the first being composed of those with an average population of Statute Immigrants of over 200, and the second of those with less. The first division consists of eight estates with a total average population of 3,845 and a death-rate of 33 (per cent.). The second division consists of 13 estates, with a total average population of 912 and a death-rate of 14·47 (per cent.).

"16 In the first division the death-rate has been very considerably increased by the ill-health on two estates, namely, Gedong and Kamuning. Without these two, the rate on the other six estates is 9·53 (per cent.) on an average population of 2,929

* * * * *

"19. Of the 13 smaller estates, with a combined death-rate of 14·47 per cent., Chenderiang was far the worst. Out of 56 Statute Immigrants resident at the beginning of the year, 25 died. All the deaths except five occurred between March and July, and a considerable improvement was shown at the end of the year after arrangements had been made to provide the labourers with water from the Government pipe supply. I regret to have to record my opinion, however, that the immigrants on this estate were neglected, and that the high death-rate might have been in some extent avoided by better management.

* * * * *

"23. The death-rate among the 227 Statute Immigrants employed by the Public Works Department was 3·96 (per cent.) which may be considered satisfactory.

"24 The records of the past year would appear to show, first, that Statute Immigrants do not, as a rule, do well on small estates; and secondly, that estate hospitals are of little benefit unless they are under thoroughly competent supervision. On the other hand, there can not be the smallest doubt that wherever the estate hospital is properly looked after by competent officers the effect on the health of the coolies is excellent.

"25 With reference to the employment of Statute Immigrants on small estates, the figures given in paragraph 16 speak for themselves. An estate which has appeared fairly healthy so long as free coolies only were employed, not infrequently shows itself to be exceedingly unhealthy after Statute Immigrants have been on the estate for a short time. This may perhaps be explained by the fact that free coolies naturally leave when they find that the place does not suit them. In such cases the estate becomes short of labour and consequently applies for Statute Immigrants. I do not think there is any reason for objecting to the engagement of Statute Immigrants on old established estates that have employed Statute Immigrants in years past, but in the majority of cases when an estate that has not previously employed this class of labour applies to do so, it is because of its unpopularity with free coolies. It is, I think, advisable that estates in Perak, and more especially small and newly-opened ones, should be encouraged to employ free labour rather than Statute Immigrants.

* * * * *

"31. The average Tamil population employed on estates in Selangor during the year was, according to the returns 27,851, and the number of deaths 1,799 giving a death-rate of

4·45 per cent. The rate for 1907 was given in last year's annual report as 4·8 per cent., but the returns received in that and previous years were defective, and I do not think that there has been any actual increase in the death-rate.

"32. In Negri Sambilan the average number of unindentured Tamil labourers on estates, according to the returns received, was 3,862, and the number of deaths 454, giving a death-rate of 11·71 per cent. as against 11·8 as given in the last year's report. Here again the returns for this year are considerably fuller than in previous years, and I am of opinion that there has actually been an improvement. The beneficial effects of the hospitals are clearly shown in the substantial reductions in the death-rates of Seremban (9·77 as against 12·4) and Tampin (13·9 as against 35·8). The remarks made in paragraphs 24 and 25 as to the effect of an unsatisfactory hospital on an estate would appear to apply to Ayer Angat Estate.

"33. It should be particularly noticed that an outbreak of illness on an estate generally, and very naturally results in a large number of the healthy coolies deserting. This brings down the average population, and consequently sends up the death-rate, as the more weakly coolies are not so likely to have the energy to abscond. On Senawang Estate, for instance, there were 101 coolies at the beginning of the year and 87 deserters during the year, so that although there were 72 arrivals from India the 12 deaths gave a death-rate of 29·26 per cent. on the average population. The apparent death-rates of several other estates have been affected in the same manner.

"34. The number of Statute Immigrants employed by the Public Works Department in Selangor and Negri Sembilan, respectively, is 684 and 258 respectively, with death-rates of 7·01 and 2·43 per cent. respectively, while the death-rates among the 66 who are employed by the Sanitary Board, Kuala Lumpur, as scavengers is 3·03 per cent."

159. In a memorandum by the Superintendent of Immigrants (printed in the Appendix, pages 111–112) the causes of the high mortality among the indentured immigrants are examined, and it is pointed out that in many cases it is due to attacks of dysentery and diarrhœa, prevailing only for a short time. The inference is drawn that these are caused by a temporary pollution of the water-supply. The Superintendent of Immigrants adds that the labourers are for the most part Indians of a class not accustomed to sanitary precautions, and several witnesses gave evidence as to the great difficulty of securing observance of regulations for this purpose.

Prosperi Indian Immigra

160. Of the material prosperity of the Indian labouring population in the Federated States satisfactory evidence is given by the deposits made by them in the Post Office savings banks. The number of depositors of this class has increased from 369 in 1907 to 506 in 1908, and the amount deposited from $30,857 to $56,137. The number of money orders issued by the Postal Department for payment in India was 34,873, the amount remitted being Rs. 22,64,230 (£150,949), giving an average amount of £4 6s. 8d. for each order.*

Desertio

161. Notwithstanding the provisions of the law with regard to arrest of labourers absent without leave, which appear to us to incline to excessive stringency, desertions are very common among the indentured labourers, both the temptations and the facilities being very great. They have, however, decreased in frequency, the percentage in the Straits Settlements having fallen from 9·5 in 1907 to 6·75 in 1908, and in the Federated States from 15·46 in 1904 to 8·92 in 1907.

Educatio facilities

162. The provisions made for education of the children seem to be better than those existing in the Straits Settlements Colony, but can scarcely be regarded as adequate. There are 18 Tamil vernacular schools in the four States, 12 of which are Government schools, the other six receiving grants-in-aid. The number of scholars enrolled was 930, the average attendance 813. Of these schools 15 are in Perak, 1 in Selangor, 2 in Negri Sembilan, none apparently in Pahang, where, however, only a small number of Indians are employed. Many Tamil children are said also to attend the English schools which have been established in these States. Such schools as exist on the estates are said not to be satisfactory.

163. In these conditions the Indian immigration to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States continues to show a natural and rapid development, and we are assured that it excites no jealousy on the part of the Malay population. It is impossible, however, to study the statistics of the high death rates prevailing on many estates without grave concern; and an earnest hope that it may be possible to remedy so serious an evil. From the latest accounts there seems to be a prospect of improvement, and the death-rate, though still high, shows a material reduction. The reports of the Superintendent of Immigrants afford satisfactory evidence of the active intervention of his Department to assure that sufficient provision shall be made by the owners and managers of estates for the prevention and treatment of the diseases to which the immigrants are subject; and these efforts are supported by the refusal of applications for further supplies of indentured labourers when the circumstances justify that course.†

164. The following suggestions, made by a witness who some years ago held the post of Protector of Labour, seem to us worthy of consideration as likely to contribute to the object in view:—

(1) That the office of Superintendent of Indian Immigrants should be placed on a higher footing, somewhat similar to that which is given to it in Trinidad and British Guiana, and that the holder of the office should be selected for special knowledge of Indian habits and character.

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* These remittances are from all classes, there are no means of distinguishing those which come from the agricultural immigrants.

† *See* Despatch from the Governor, printed in Appendix, page 110.

Hill, 12287, 12291, 12292 & 29 Hill, 13316-8.

(2) That as long as the system of indentured immigration is maintained, care should be taken as to distribute the indentured immigrants that they may find themselves among companions coming from the same villages or districts.

(3) That thoroughly effective measures should be taken, similar to those which are under consideration in Ceylon, to prevent the sale of adulterated or deleterious spirituous liquors.

165. The best method of dealing with the present unsatisfactory state of things can, however, only be decided by careful investigation on the spot. We have read with much satisfaction the despatch from the Governor of January 7th, 1910, which is printed in the Appendix, page 110, and to which, with its enclosures, we would call special attention. We learn from the latter that during the past three years, out of about 30 applications for permission to engage indentured labourers on estates where they had not previously been employed, only six were granted, and non of these during the past year; that during the same period of three years permission to engage indentured labourers was temporarily withheld from 10 estates where the conditions were unsatisfactory; that recruiting of indentured labourers from Madras has been discontinued, and that it has been decided that it shall not be resumed. Further, the Superintendent of immigrants recommends that no estates not now employing indentured labour should in the future be allowed to take such labour; that in the case of all estates now employing it recruiting should be continued till the end of the present year only, and that no undertaking should be given that it will be permitted after that date. The Resident General expresses himself in favour of an even earlier discontinuance of recruiting, and the question of putting an end to the system is to be considered as soon as a report has been received from a gentleman who has been commissioned to enquire into it. That report is expected before June and we may therefore express a confident hope that before long immigration to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States will, as in the case of Ceylon, be entirely unindentured.

166. The other points to which we wish to draw attention are the necessity of better provisions for education, and of encouraging the increased immigration of women of good character, the numbers of whom seem at present very insufficient.

EFFECT ON THE SUGAR-PRODUCING COLONIES OF THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES.

EFFECT OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION ON THE SUGAR-PRODUCING COLONIES.

167. Before reviewing the conditions of Indian immigration in those Colonies where it was introduced to supply the deficiency of labour resulting from the emancipation of the slaves, it will be instructive to quote the reports of two Select Committees of the House of Commons appointed, respectively, in 1842 and 1848 to inquire into the condition of the sugar industry.

168. The first of these was moved for by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby), on the 22nd March, 1842. In his speech introducing the resolution Lord Stanley stated that very gratifying reports had been received from the West Indian Colonies as to the effect of the emancipation on the negro population, but that the owners of sugar-estates were suffering severely from the exorbitant wages demanded by the emancipated labourers. A Select Committee of fifteen members was appointed to inquire into the state of the different West Indian Colonies in reference to the existing relations between employers and labourers, the rate of wages, the supply of labour, the system and expense of cultivation, and the general state of their rural and agricultural economy.

169. This Committee, of which Lord Stanley was Chairman, and which numbered among its members Mr. Pakington (afterwards Lord Hampton), Mr. Vernon Smith (afterwards Lord Lyveden), and Mr (afterwards Sir J.) Emerson Tennent, collected a large mass of evidence, and on July 26, 1842, adopted the following Report*:—

That the great act of emancipating the slaves in the West Indian Colonies has been productive, as regards the character and condition of the negro population, of the most favourable and gratifying results.

(2) That the improvement in the character of the negro in every colony into the state of which this Committee has had time to extend inquiry is proved by abundant testimony of an increased and increasing desire for religious and general instruction, a growing disposition to take upon themselves the obligations of marriage and to fulfil the duties of domestic life; improved morals; rapid advance of civilisation, and increased sense of the value of property and independent station.

(3) That, unhappily, there has occurred, simultaneously with this amendment in the condition of the negroes, a very great diminution in the staple productions of the West Indies, to such an extent as to have caused serious and, in some cases, ruinous injury to the proprietors of estates in those colonies.

(4) That while this distress has been felt to a much less extent in some of the smaller and more populous islands, it has been so great in the larger colonies of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad as to have caused many estates hitherto prosperous and productive to be cultivated for the last two or three years at considerable loss, and others to be abandoned.

(5) That the principal causes of this diminished production and consequent distress are the great difficulty which has been experienced by the planters in obtaining steady and continuous labour and the high rate of remuneration which they give for the broken and indifferent work which they are able to procure.

(6) That the diminished supply of labour is caused partly by the fact that some of the former slaves have betaken themselves to other occupations more profitable than field-labour; but

* The Report with the Evidence, forming a volume of 850 pages, was printed by order of the House of Commons, 28th July, 1842 (No. 479).

the more general cause is that the labourers are enabled to live in comfort and to acquire wealth without, for the most part, labouring on the estates of the planters for more than three or four days in a week, and from five to seven hours in a day; so that they have no sufficient stimulus to perform an adequate amount of work.

(7) That this state of things arises partly from the high wages which the insufficiency of the supply of labour, and their competition with each other, naturally compel the planters to pay; but is principally to be attributed to the easy terms upon which the use of land has been obtainable by negroes.

(8) That many of the former slaves have been enabled to purchase land, and the labourers generally are allowed to occupy provision grounds, subject to no rent, or to a very low one; and in these fertile countries the land they thus hold as owners or occupiers not only yields them an ample supply of food, but in many cases a considerable overplus in money, altogether independent of, and in addition to, the high money wages which they receive.

(9) That the cheapness of land has thus been the main cause of the difficulties which have been experienced; and that this cheapness is the natural result of the excess of fertile land beyond the wants of the existing population.

(10) That in considering the anxious question of what practical remedies are best calculated to check the increasing depreciation of West Indian property, it therefore appears that much might be effected by judicious arrangements on the part of the planters themselves for their own general advantage, and by moderate and prudent changes in the system which they have hitherto adopted.

(11) That one obvious and most desirable mode of endeavouring to compensate for this diminished supply of labour is to promote the immigration of a fresh labouring population to such an extent as to create competition for employment.

(12) That for the better attainment of that object, as well as to secure the full rights and comforts of the immigrants as freemen, it is desirable that such immigration should be conducted under the authority, inspection, and control of responsible public officers.

(13) That it is also a serious question, whether it is not required by a due regard for the just rights and interests of the West Indian proprietors, and the ultimate welfare of the negroes themselves, more especially in consideration of the large addition to the labouring population, which it is hoped may soon be effected by immigration, that the laws which regulate the relations between employers and labourers in the different colonies, should undergo early and careful revision by their respective legislatures.

170. The second Committee was moved for by Lord George Bentinck on the 3rd February 1848, which the object of inquiring into the effects of the Act of August 1846, by which the duties on foreign and colonial sugar were equalised, and sugar produced by slave labour in Cuba and Brazil was admitted into the United Kingdom on equal terms with that grown and manufactured by free labour in the British Colonies. In the course of his speech on the subject Lord George Bentinck stated that the losses which had ensued had entailed the failure of 25 firms in London, 16 in Liverpool, and 6 elsewhere, with aggregate liabilities of £6,300,000.

171. Among the members of this Committee under the chairmanship of Lord George Bentinck were Mr. Labouchere (the President of the Board of Trade, and afterwards Lord Taunton), Mr. Goulburn (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Milner Gibson (afterwards President of the Board of Trade), Mr (afterwards Viscount) Cardwell, Lord George Manners, Sir John Pakington (Lord Hampton), the Hon'ble Charles Villiers, and Sir E. Buxton. The Committee published eight volumes of evidence, the last of which was prefaced by the following Report:—

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the present condition and prospects of the interests connected with, and dependent on, sugar and coffee planting in Her Majesty's East and West Indian Possessions and the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what measures can be adopted by Parliament for their relief, and who were empowered to report the minutes of evidence taken before them, from time to time, to the House; and also their opinion thereupon; have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee have taken into consideration the subjects referred to them, and have agreed to the following resolutions:—

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee,—

(1) That great distress undoubtedly prevails amongst all who are interested in the production of sugar in the British Colonies.

(2) That this distress has partially existed for several years: and though it has been much more severely experienced within the last twelve months, it cannot be exclusively attributed to causes of only recent operation.

(3) That slave emancipation was carried into effect without sufficient provision having been made for providing many of the Colonies with an adequate command of free labour, and the rate of wages therein has consequently been very high, and the cost of production unduly enhanced.

(4) That the late fall in the price of sugar has led to a considerable diminution in the wages of labour in many of the British tropical colonies, which has been submitted to, except on the part of the Creoles of British Guiana, who, it may be hoped, will speedily follow the example already set them by the African and Portuguese immigrants of that Colony. And with respect to Jamaica, there is an absence of official reports, as to any present reduction of wages, and the evidence is limited to partial success on particular estates.

(5) That the British Possessions have capabilities for the supply of sugar far exceeding the probable consumption of the United Kingdom, and that their ultimate prosperity must therefore depend upon the means of successful competition with foreign producers rather than upon any permanent protection of their produce in the British market

(6) That the change made in the sugar duties by the Act of 1846, without any accompanying remedy for the difficulties of production by free labour in the British Colonies, has precipitated the ruin of these possessions by aggravating the pressure under which they laboured from the foregoing causes,

(7) That many estates in the British Colonies have been already abandoned, that many more are now in course of abandonment, and that from this cause a very serious diminution is to be apprehended in the total amount of production. That the first effect of this diminution will be an increase in the price of sugar, and the ultimate effect a greater extension to the growth of sugar in slave countries, and a greater impetus to slavery and the slave trade.

(8) That if such diminution of production takes place, the richer estates remaining in cultivation will have the several advantages of a larger command of labour, of lower wages, of a lessened entire cost of production; and, if such exists, of a higher price That a share of the advantages of a higher price in this market by the foreign producer is a consequence inseparable from the policy of reduced protection established by the changes in the Sugar Duties by the Acts of 1844, 1845, and 1846.

(9) That the greatest necessity exists for an immediate application of relief

(10) That from the evidence taken by the Committee, it appears clear that the present mode of levying the duties on sugar imposes a great practical disadvantage upon many of the producers in the British Colonies

(11) That whereas considerable time must elapse before any measures proposed for securing an ample supply of labour, or laws to be enacted against vagrancy and squatting, can be carried into effect, and the success of those measures will depend mainly upon the co-operation and assistance of the resident planters and agents, and the state of distress to which the planters are now reduced is such as to preclude the possibility of any outlay on their parts for the reception, still more for the payment or maintenance, however short the contracts, of any immigrants placed by the Government within their reach; and whereas they are unable at present to bear any portion of the expense of enforcing laws for the suppression of vagrancy, and the removal of persons from lands of which they may have illegally taken possession, but on the contrary, they have in many instances, in order to prevent further loss, already determined upon abandoning their own properties. To meet these difficulties, your Committee recommend a differential duty of 10s in favour of sugar the produce of British Possessions, for a period of six years; being of opinion that this temporary encouragement would have the effect of preventing the immediate and otherwise inevitable abandonment of the majority of the estates, and secure time for bringing into operation the intended measures of relief.

(12) That your Committee are of opinion that in any system of immigration which may be adopted, great care must be taken by Her Majesty's Government to prevent any renewal of African slave dealing.

29th *May* 1848.

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS. 172. In regard to Indian immigration Mauritius separated from Calcutta by a sea passage of some 16 to 18 days, occupies an intermediate position as to distance between Ceylon and the Straits Settlements on the one hand, and the more remote colonies, Fiji, the West Indies, and British Guiana on the other. Like the latter it obtains its agricultural labourers under a five years' indenture, but it does not give, as they do, any promise of a free or assisted return passage. The Government, however, expends a sum of between Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 20,000 in granting free or assisted passages to destitute immigrants and their families who desire to return to India. Mauritius differs from the other colonies in two important respects. In the first place, the Indian immigrants who have remained in the colony and their descendants have increased to such an extent as to form a majority (about 72 per cent.) of the total population Secondly, the European element of the population is mainly of French, not of British, extraction, the non-Indian portion of the inhabitants being in great number descendants of the original French planters and of their admixture with the African races introduced during the prevalence of slavery. The statistics with which we have been supplied show for 1907 an estimated population of 376,635, of whom 263,983 were of Indian origin. Of the remaining 112,652, Sir C. Bruce computes that not more than 5,000 are now of pure European descent, and he adds that since 1830, when the white population was approximately 8,500, including a considerable number of English residents, the English element has almost disappeared, and that apart from the military and shipping it can scarcely number more than 200, the greater part of the posts in the Civil Service and the management of the large estates being now held by natives of the colony. (See Sir C. Bruce's remarks on the Debate in the House of Lords, Appendix 16 (*f*), p. 186.) The popular language of the island is a corrupt form of French. While in French possession, and

Treaties, 1[1]04-6.

since it was finally acquired by Great Britain at the close of the Continental wars, the island has been dependent for its prosperity on the production of sugar. Until 1834 the labour force consisted entirely of slaves, Malagassy and African; in that year they were all liberated, to the number of some 69,000 in all, of whom about 13,000 were classed as farm labourers. The freed slaves refused to devote themselves to estate labour, and the sugar planters resorted to the importation of labour from India to extricate them from their difficulties. Immigration on a considerable scale was first commenced in 1834. It was prohibited in 1837 in consequence of the agitation against it in the House of Commons, but was again sanctioned under regulations and restrictions in 1842; in 1844 it was again suspended, but was resumed in 1849. In 1874, owing to complaints of the hardships and injustice suffered by the Indian immigrants, a Commission of Enquiry was instituted by the Home Government, which after a lengthy investigation issued a report of 4,162 paragraphs occupying 592 pages of folio print*. The general result of the enquiry was to show the existence of serious abuses affecting both the indentured and time expired immigrants, and an absence of proper legislative and administrative measures for their protection. The Commissioners made various proposals for the purpose of remedying these evils, and after full discussion a new Labour Ordinance was enacted in 1878 introducing a large number of reforms, since which time the system has been generally satisfactory in its operation. In 1884 Mr. Muir Mackenzie, an officer of the Indian Government, visited the island on his return from an enquiry into the condition of the Indian immigrants in the neighbouring French colony of Réunion and furnished an elaborate report in which he testified to the general contentment of the Indian population and the satisfactory character, as a whole, of the administrative arrangement for their welfare and protection. He made however, various criticisms and suggestions on points of detail, and these have formed the subject of discussion between the Home Government and the Governments of India and of the Colony, and have resulted in measures of reform, the most recent of which are now being put into execution.

173. The system under which the importation of indentured labour is conducted is in most respects similar to that which obtains in the West Indian Colonies and Fiji. The proprietors of estates who require labourers send in their requisitions to the Protector of Immigrants by certain date. The Protector has power,† subject to the control of the Governor, to refuse to forward any requisitions if he sees reasonable grounds for so doing, but is bound in such case to communicate the grounds of refusal to the requisitionist and to the Governor. It is also the duty of the Protector ‡ to report in January of each year to the Governor cases in which the employer on any estate has during the past two years been convicted more than four times of offences against the Labour Law in the treatment of his servants and in such cases the Governor has power, among other penalties to order that for a specified period all requisitions on account of the estate shall be withheld. We were, however, informed by the Protector of Immigrants that he had never in any case felt justified in exercising the power of withholding a requisition § as no cases of persistent illegal ill-treatment had come to his notice, and the mismanagement which existed on some estates consisted rather in an undue recourse to legal penalties when milder methods would have been more successful. The total demand for immigrants is forwarded to the Emigration Agent of the colony in India, and the recruiting is conducted by him in the manner described in a previous section of our Report. On the arrival of a ship-load of immigrants at Port Louis they are received in the Government depôt and after examination of their physical condition are distributed to the various estates which have applied for them. Members of the same family and neighbours from the same village may not be separated from each other. This provision is in practice extended to keeping together as far as possible those who have made friendships on the passage from India. The cost of the introduction of the coolie, averaging about 150 rupees (£10), is recovered from the employer. If the coolie on examination is found not to be a fully able-bodied adult a reduction is made in the payment claimed. The coolies come over from India sufficiently provided as regards clothing, and on arrival at the estate they are supplied with cooking utensils and housed in lines of dwellings, the dimensions, arrangements and drainage of which are all regulated by law and subject to inspection by the Protector of Immigrants and his officers. Any estate employing 20 indentured labourers is bound by law to provide a hospital for them and to employ a properly qualified medical man to attend to it.

Present system of immigration.

Trotter, 11070-1. Trotter, 11068. Ibbetz, 218. Trotter, 11073.

174. The law provides that no indentured immigrant shall receive a less wage than four rupees per month. The scale for new immigrants is fixed by regulation and has recently been raised from five to six rupees per month, rising by annual increments of half a rupee to eight rupees in the fifth year. In addition, the labourer is provided with rations, a minimum scale of which is fixed by law, throughout the whole term of employment (in which respect the practice differs from that of other colonies except Fiji). During the first three months the rations are issued daily; during the rest of the term they are to be delivered in advance once a week. Wages must be paid monthly, not later than three weeks after they have been earned.

175. On the expiration of his first term of employment, the labourer may contract for a second term not exceeding five years. A considerable proportion of coolies do re-engage themselves in this manner, though ordinarily for terms of one or two years only, receiving a bounty in money from the employer. The wages usually vary between four and nine rupees per month with a bounty varying between five and ten rupees for each year of engagement. Such contracts must not be entered into during the currency of the previous indenture, and any contracts for periods exceeding a month must be made in writing before the Protector of Immigrants or a stipendiary magistrate.

Trotter, 11103 *et. seq.*

* It was laid before Parliament in 1875 (C. 1141). There is an additional volume of equal size containing appendices.

† Sec. 40 of Law of 1878. ‡ Sec. 284. § See Mr. Trotter's evidence, 11204—11211, 11276—11280

Scudder, 22116.

176. There is no restriction on the indentured labourer's freedom of movement outside of working hours, but up to the present date a labourer absenting himself from work without lawful excuse has been liable to what is termed the "double cut," a deduction of two days' wages from each day of absence, or an extension of his period of contract for the period lost by absence, as the employer might choose. This penalty of the "double cut" does not exist in any other colony, and was adversely commented on in Mr. Muir Mackenzie's report. The Government of India did not go further than insisting that this condition of service should be clearly explained to intending emigrants before their departure from India. But after prolonged discussion, in which the abandonment of the penalty was urged by successive Secretaries of State, an Ordinance has at last been passed, and was to come into operation at the beginning of this year, by which the penalty is abolished, and illegal absence will subject the labourer to loss of wages and rations for each day of absence and for the Sunday of the week, with prolongation of the contract for the period of absence. By the same Ordinance, a labourer unlawfully absent from work for 10 or more days in a month is to be deemed an habitual idler, and will be liable to a fine of five rupees or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, with extension of the contract for the period lost. Unlawful absence from work for more than three days, exclusive of Sundays and public holidays, in addition to absconding from dwelling-place without justifiable excuse, constitutes desertion, and is punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, and by extension of the contract of service for the period lost by the desertion and imprisonment.

Trotter 11114; 12310

177. Such being the main features of the system, we have to enquire what benefits the colony has reaped from it in the past and is likely to derive from it in future.

Advantage to the Colony.

178. On the first of these questions we apprehend that there can be little doubt, and that a consideration of the facts will show conclusively that Mauritius owes to the importation of Indian labour her escape from impending financial ruin and in subsequent years whatever measure of prosperity she has enjoyed notwithstanding repeated visitations of cyclones, droughts and epidemics, and the depreciation of the commodity on which her commerce is mainly dependant. In proof of this conclusion, we would call attention to the following statistics :—From 1815 to 1830 the annual export of sugar rose from 1,207 to 32,750 tons; in 1834 it has risen to 34,361. The liberation of the slaves took place in 1834, and immigration from India was commenced, 24,335 coolies being introduced between 1834 and 1839. The export of sugar dropped to 31,279 tons in 1835, and to 30,535 tons in 1836, after which it again gradually increased to 36,074 tons in 1841. The immigration from India was suspended between 1839 and 1842, and the years 1842 and 1843 show a greatly diminished export. In 1842 immigration recommenced, and from 1844 we notice a rapid increase in the exports of sugar, which rose in 1846 and 1849 to over 64,000 tons. In 1855 the export rose still further to 127,324 tons, and between that year and 1890, with the exception of certain lean seasons, it generally ranged between 110,000 and 130,000 tons per annum. Since 1890 the increase has continued, and in 1906 the export was about 170,000 tons. It may be said, therefore, that during the period of 65 years since the first considerable introduction of Indian indentured labour, the production of the staple export of the colony has increased nearly fivefold. The acreage of land under sugar cultivation increased from 58,000 acres in 1846—45 to 122,000 in 1856—65 and now stands at 133,238, showing that the larger production is due in part to improved methods of cultivation and manufacture. Let us now turn to the statistics of population. At the census of 1830 the island contained 97,000 inhabitants, of whom 87,400 were returned as Affiems, 69,400 being slaves and 18,000 free. In 1846 the total population was estimated at 158,000, the non-Indian population being given as 102,000, the Indian population as 52,000. Between 1834 and 1890 the number of Indian immigrants introduced into Mauritius is estimated at 451,441, while the number of departures was 159,134, leaving a balance of 281,407 who had settled or died in the island. In 1901 the total population was found to be 378,300, of which the Indians numbered 261,000 against 112,300 non-Indians. Of these latter, 5,000 were of pure European descent, 103,400 Creoles of mixed origin, 3,500 Chinese and 400 Africans. Of the Indian population, 62,000, rather more than 25 per cent., were actual immigrants, the remaining three-quarters having been born on the island, and more than one-third of the whole number (95,000) were employed on the sugar plantations. From 1901 to 1907 the resident population has remained almost stationary, increasing only by 3,300 of which the Indian population counts for 2,000, the non-Indian for 1,300. But the arrivals from India in the years 1902 to 1907 inclusive number 7,070, against 3,296 departures, leaving a balance of 3,764, so that but for immigration the Indian population would appear to have actually diminished during this period by predominance of deaths over births. The Indian population on the estates has, on the other hand, increased from 95,000 to 99,946, showing that the decrease has been in those otherwise employed. These figures are, in our opinion, conclusive proof that there is no foundation for the allegation sometimes made that the Indian immigrants have pushed out the Creole population; firstly, because the Creole population has not, as a matter of fact, diminished, though it has increased very slowly and for considerable periods remained almost stationary; secondly, because it seems clear that without fresh arrivals the Indian population would itself have remained stationary or diminished. The population of pure European descent has no doubt decreased, but this may reasonably be attributed to the fact that the island has, according to all accounts, become increasingly unhealthy of late years; but that there is little to attract fresh British or French settlers, and that those already in the island must be frequently disposed to contract alliances with the coloured population. There remains the fact that while the population during the last 70 years has increased nearly fourfold, its exports have risen in a somewhat higher proportion.

178-a. The values of the total imports and exports for the years 1907 and 1908, as given in the Annual Report for the latter year, are, in round numbers: for 1907, imports, £2,080,000;

exports, £3,090,000.; for 1908, imports, £2,015,000; exports, £2,409,000.; giving an average of £5 4s. imports and £7 2s 6d. exports per head of the resident population

179. The island has suffered from a series of calamities which have done much to check progress. It has been visited by appalling cyclones,* by recurrent droughts, and by severe epidemics. It is alleged that some of these latter have been the result of diseases introduced by the immigrants themselves. But there seems little doubt that the general unhealthiness of Mauritius, which has become noticeable of late years, is mainly attributable to neglect of the sanitary precautions which were demanded by the rapid increase of population, particularly in the towns. Another calamity was the occurrence of a disease called "surra," which caused great mortality among animals of transport; and throughout later years the colony has suffered seriously from the depreciation in the market value of sugar. Stanmore, 10758 et seq.

180. In further elucidation of the advantages which have been derived from Indian immigration, it will be interesting to draw a comparison between the course of events in Mauritius and the corresponding stages of population and industry in the neighbouring French colony of Reunion. That island is somewhat larger in extent than Mauritius, having an area of 721,814 acres, or 1,127 square miles. Like Mauritius it is mainly dependent on the production of sugar, though a certain return is obtained from the cultivation of vanilla. In 1848, at the time of the emancipation of the slaves, the population numbered 103,491. As soon as the slaves were freed, the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of labour for the sugar plantations was at once felt. In the words of the British Consul, "the freed" slave or his son would not work on the soil, being deeply imbued with the idea "that it is only a slave who will handle a pick or a shovel." Endeavours were made to procure labourers from India, amongst other places, the emigration being conducted through the French Indian possessions, and in 1856 the number of Indians resident in the island had risen to 37,694. In 1860 a convention between France and Great Britain was signed, by which Indian immigration was for the first time legalised and brought under control. A considerable proportion of the emigrants availed themselves of their right to a return passage at the end of their first years' indenture, but the number of British Indians in the island rose to 53,000 in 1866, from which time it slowly decreased to about 41,000 in 1882. In 1883, owing to numerous complaints of the ill-treatment of the coolies by the planters recruitment in India was prohibited, and has not since been permitted. The total population had in the meanwhile risen from 167,000 in 1858 to 209,787 in 1868, after which there was a rapid decrease to 185,174 in 1872; and 170,734 in 1882. In 1892 there had been a slight increase to 171,731; in 1900 a further increase to 173,912. In 1905 there was again a decrease to 173,200. The census taken in 1907 showed an increase to 177,677†. But Consul Maxse remarks:— Comparison with Reunion

"This increase is mainly, if not entirely, due to the immigration of Chinese, Arabs (so-called), and natives of Madagascar and the Comoro Islands. The native-born population, according to medical opinion, is on the decrease."

181. These fluctuations are clearly due in the main to causes other than the influx of the Indian immigrant. It cannot be argued that the Creole population is diminishing on account of the competition of the Indian. In some degree its diminution may be due to the habit of absenteeism among the proprietors, which is mentioned in the British Consul's report for 1892 as having grown up in consequence of the improved means of communication with Europe. But in the main it must be the result of sanitary conditions. In his report for 1901 Consul Maxse observes:—

"Up to some 30 or 40 years ago contagious or malignant diseases were practically unknown in Reunion, but little by little, whether imported by immigrants, as some maintain or whether by want of proper sanitation in towns and villages, as others say, this idyllic state of affairs ceased, and now the littoral of the colony is the seat of a bad form of low fever, besides malaria, beri-beri, leprosy, and other tropical diseases."

182. While the general population of Reunion has thus diminished in a far greater ratio than the non-Asiatic population of Mauritius, notwithstanding the absence of any preponderating amount of Indian labourers, there has been on the other hand no sign of continued industrial development or prosperity similar to that which has attended the growth of the Indian population in the British colony.

183. The average annual export of sugar in the ten years 1851–1860 is estimated at 44,000 metric tons. In 1860 the highest known output of 68,000 tons (exports about 57,000 tons) is recorded. In the years 1861—1870 the average exports rose to 47,000. Since that date the average has varied between 32,000 and 40,000 tons, and exports of sugar sank in 1905 to 18,793 tons, only in one year, 1913, did they rise as high as 48,928 tons. In fact the sugar industry may be said to have remained stationary.

184. The returns of total imports and exports tell the same tale, those for 1905 and 1906 showing a somewhat discouraging decrease. The total imports and exports of Reunion in 1907 are estimated at Rs. 8,700,000 and Rs. 8,300,000 respectively, while those of Mauritius, the smaller island, were Rs. 31,000,000 and Rs. 46,850,000.

185. The French colony requires yearly grants-in-aid from the central government to provide for the expenses of administration. Throughout the annual trade reports of the British Consuls

* The great cyclone of 1892 killed 1,200 people, wounded 4,000, rendered 60,000 homeless, and overthrew many churches and public buildings. On the sugar estates it destroyed many mills and reduced a promising crop by one half. An account of this and other misfortunes is given by Sir D. Bruce in a lecture printed in the Scottish Geographical Magazine for February 1908.

† Similarly in Mauritius the non-Indian population increased from 192,827 in 1851 to 117,416 in 1861 and then fell to 99,784 in 1871. It then increased to 114,568 in 1891, fell to 111,987 in 1901, and rose to 118,646 in 1905.

attention is drawn to the urgent need of some solution of the labour question, and to the apparent impossibility of obtaining the necessary supply from the Creole population. To quote from Mr. Masse's report for the years 1899 and 1900:—

"The great and increasing want in this colony is a regular supply of labour. All planters I have spoken with tell me that the native Creole does not make a dependable labourer. He is not fond of hard work, and has no desire to better his position. His wants are but few, and all locally supplied. A small plot of land of his own and a small hut on it represent about the limit of the average native's ambition, and this modest desire can be gratified with but a day or two's work a week. The natural richness and extraordinary productiveness of the soil of this colony, its good climate, and the lack of competition all tend to render the life of the free native an easy one, and do not tend to develop the qualities of hard work, thrift and energy for which the French peasantry are so remarkable. Since the cessation of labour immigration from British India, attempts have been made to import labourers from Portuguese East Africa, Madagascar, the Comoro Islands, China, Tonkin, and Java, but so far without much success. For the future of this colony it is earnestly to be hoped that some solution of the labour question may be arrived at in the future."

186. These facts point irresistibly to the conclusion that while both islands have suffered during the last 50 years from natural and economic causes, the rapid introduction and increase of the Indian population in the British colony has done important service towards its relief by the development of its staple industry and a consequent increase of its resources.

Character of Indian population of Mauritius.

187. We have only to add in regard to this side of the question that according to universal testimony the Indian immigrants when justly treated are a singularly quiet, law-abiding and easily managed class, and that neither they nor their descendants born in the island have up to the present occasioned any political trouble. It is recorded to their credit that at the time of the crisis produced by the great cyclone of 1892 the indentured labourers not only accepted uncomplainingly the discontinuance of the gratuities of extra rice given for good and regular work, but that those who had entered into fresh contracts after the expiry of their first indenture, agreed voluntarily to a reduction of wages below the terms stipulated in the current contracts.

Advantages enjoyed by the Indian immigrant.

188. We have now to consider the advantages which Mauritius offers to the Indian immigrant. On this point the testimony is generally favourable.

189. The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Muir Mackenzie during his visit of investigation in 1894 are thus stated in his report to the Government of India:—

"From what has been recorded above, it will be gathered that, despite the existence of defects, such as would probably present themselves in any system of administration which might be subjected to special critical injury, the Indian coolie in Mauritius enjoys a very substantial degree of prosperity. This is demonstrated by the numerical development of the Indian population, and the amount of their accumulations in cash and land. It has also been shown that notwithstanding some disadvantage in political status and representation, the Indian enjoys, on the whole equal justice and undisturbed freedom after the completion of his first indenture. The above conclusions, supported by such evidence as I could collect in the course of my inquiry, are fully confirmed by the impressions made upon me but what I saw and heard. The general appearance of the coolies was most satisfactory. In the fields the gangs showed cheerfulness and activity, and the men, allowing for the occasional effects of fever, appeared, if not of large and robust physique, yet hale and vigorous. The children and wives, as seen mostly in the camps, seemed generally well nourished, well clothed, and, for their class, clean. On the roads, especially on Sundays and holidays, Indians are to be seen in large numbers, as also in the busy little railway stations and trains, clad in bright colours, the women well supplied with ornaments. Numerous carts and mules are also met, driven by their Indian proprietors, who carry on a thriving trade in carrying and hawking. The Indians also testify to their happiness by their independent, while civil, demeanour, and their cheerful and ready answers when addressed. On the whole, I feel no doubt that, considering the class from which they are derived, the immigrants settled in Mauritius, and much more their offspring, have made a decided advance in civilisation and material comfort."

190. Similarly the present Governor, in a paper which he was good enough to drew up for the use of the Committee before his departure from England, states that during the consideration of the new Ordinance for the amendment of the Labour Law he found but little evidence that the conditions of the Indian immigrant's service, whether under indenture or as a free labourer, were prejudicial to his interests. "I believe," he adds, "that in no place in His Majesty's dominions are these conditions of greater advantage to the person employed."*

191. We will proceed to examine the various facts which tend to support or to qualify this generally favourable view.

Health statistics.

192. First among these we will take the question of the condition of the colony as regards health. The death-rate is subject to great fluctuations on account of recurrent epidemics of malaria and influenza, but is undoubtedly high, rising in unfavourable years to as much as 40 per thousand for the general population, and never falling (during recent years at least) below 30. On the other hand it may be said that while the death-rate among the Indian population has at times somewhat exceeded, at others been somewhat less than that of the whole population, the general death-rate among the Indians on the estates has invariably been from 3 to 10 per thousand less. This is no doubt due to the fact not only that a large proportion of them are

* See Appendix, p. 87.

adults in the prime of life, but that the sanitary regulations to which they are subjected ensure a more healthy condition It is further to be observed that the general death-rate of the colony does not compare unfavourably with that of the districts of India from which the immigrants are drawn. The death-rate of the Province of Bengal for instance, in 1905 is given as 38·53, that of the United Provinces as 44, per 1,000. We were informed that the tendency of the Indian population is to diminish somewhat in size, but that they do not lose in vigour. Ebbles, 103 Trotter, 11218-51

193. The colony has, however, certainly deteriorated from the condition in which, as stated by Mr. Muir Mackenzie, it was formerly looked upon as a health resort from India, and we can only trust that the measures which are now being taken at the suggestion of Major Ross may do something towards substantial improvement in this respect.

194. As regards the material prosperity of the Indian population as a whole the statistics obtainable are as follows:—In 1900 Sir C. Bruce, the then Governor, stated that the value of the real property acquired by the Indians since 1864 was estimated at Rs. 2,41,59,945 (£1,610,663)* and that they held deposits in the Savings Banks to the amount of Rs. 13,63,708 (£90,914)* Since then there has apparently been some diminution owing to the various calamities that have afflicted the island. In 1905 the total value of landed property in the possession of the Indian population was estimated at Rs. 1,80,00,000 (£1,200,000). It is now given as Rs. 1,92,74,205 (£1,284,947). The total amount standing to the credit of the Indian population in the Savings Banks in 1907 was Rs. 11,87,915 (£79,195) Condition of Indian community.

195. The sums remitted to India yearly have recently decreased. In both 1905 and 1906 about Rs. 98,000 (£6,500.) were sent in about 2,800 postal orders. In 1907 and 1908 the remittances dropped to 1,840 and 1,360 and the amounts were Rs. 1,00,309 (£67,000.). and Rs. 69,662 (£4,600) respectively.

196. Small as is the wage of the indentured labourer, he is apparently able to save from it sufficient to acquire goats and other live-stock which he is allowed to keep on the estate on which he is employed. From this he progresses to the acquisition of land, of which there is always a certain amount in the market. The acquisition of small plots of land both by Indians and Creoles has been facilitated of late years by a system which has been adopted on many estates, of parcelling out of the remoter portions among small cultivators, who are allowed to pay the purchase money instalments as the price of the canes which they bring to the factory. Scanlon, 18 19. 120. Lesliè, 11334. Beuhon, 126 Ebbels, 202

197. So far as regards the condition of the Indian community in general. As to the treatment of the indentured immigrant we may again permit ourselves to quote the observations of Mr. Muir Mackenzie in 1894. He says:— Condition of indentured immigrants

"I saw a good many gangs in the field, and was struck by the orderly and cheerful aspect of the labourers, who when spoken to had rarely, if ever, any complaint to make. There were no manifestations of discontent as in Reunion. * * *

"Out of a working population of 52,250, only 5,500, or a little over 10 per cent., are 'new' immigrants, who, with rare exceptions, are the only labourers engaged for long terms. Thus of the engagements entered into before the stipendiary magistrates, that is all engagements entered into in Mauritius, as distinguished from India, over 95 per cent are for periods of one year and under. This shows that the old immigrant, or Indo-Mauritian coolie, is perfectly capable of taking care of himself. He engages for short terms, where he finds the remuneration and other conditions that suit him. Thus a healthy estate will have its labourers on substantially lower wages than one that is unhealthy. Doubtless also many other things tell, such as kind and just management, liberality in the matter of leave and the like."

198 Further on in his report he states:—

"But, although the old immigrant and Indo-Mauritian is in a fairly independent position, the new immigrant, who is engaged in India for five years, is very much at the mercy of his employer, for good treatment from whom he has to rely entirely upon the special laws and agency devised for his protection. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the new immigrants appear to be no less well treated than the other coolies, and show no disposition to complain. On the other hand, they are frequently unprofitable to their employer for a long time after their importation owing to their want of skill, weak health during acclimatisation, and unsteady habits.

"They no doubt find the discipline severe, but there is nothing to show that it is unwholesome or oppressive. On the contrary the prosperity and self-reliance of the old immigrants and the Indian born in the island show that its general effects are good"

199. The evidence of the witnesses who came before us was to the same purport. But it was stated both by the Protector of Immigrants and by a gentleman who had for two years held the office of stipendiary magistrate in the colony that there were some few estates where a less satisfactory condition of thing existed, and where the indentured labourer suffered hardship, not in the way of illegal treatment, but from an unnecessary and excessive recourse to the penal provisions of the labour law in cases which could have been dealt with much more effectively by milder methods. The latter of these two witnesses also recorded his experience that Indian labourer suffered when he appeared in court, whether as a defendant or as a complainant of ill-treatment, from inability to state his case or obtain evidence. Mr. Bateson, † the witness in question, complained that it was difficult for him to elicit the truth without cross-questioning the opposing witnesses in the interest of the Indian labourer, and assuming too great an attitude of advocacy. The position of the magistrate in such cases may no doubt at times become difficult and even invidious. But in conditions such as Mr Bateson described, where one party is without the means of effectively stating his case, it seems to us to be the duty of the magistrate Scanlon, 4 Ebbels 242 248. Trotter, 11208

* Report on Mauritius and Rodrigues, 1909. † Bateson, 11433.

Trotter, 12339.

himself to take whatever course may be necessary for eliciting the truth. We gathered that Mr. Bateson took that view of his duties, and the Protector of Immigrants seemed to think that other magistrates would as a rule follow the same course. The occurrence of such cases cannot be altogether avoided, but it seemed to us very necessary that the stipendiary magistrates chosen to deal with offences under the Labour Ordinance should be gentlemen acquainted with the habits and disposition of the Indian immigrants and possessing, if possible, some knowledge of their languages.

Southon, 46. Ebbels, 210.

200. As regards complaints by the labourers against their employers or overseers we can easily understand that, even in cases of real ill-treatment, there may be difficulty in obtaining corroborative evidence. The only remedy lies in constant vigilance on the part of the Protector and his officers. We noticed that in both Mauritius and other colonies the witnesses whom we examined all seemed to think that it was to the Protector's office rather than to any magistrate that the aggrieved Indian would naturally apply for redress. It is the business of the Protector to conduct personally, or by his inspectors, an investigation on the spot, and to direct a prosecution before the magistrate. The present Protector* stated to us that he receives on an average two or three complaints every day, making an average of some 900 a year from a body of some 50,000 indentured servants. It would seem, therefore, that there can be no great difficulty in preferring such complaints. The number of complaints in which prosecutions against employers were instituted in 1904 was 37, of which 24 were for non-payment of wages; and eight for assault. There were only 10 convictions, nine of which were for non-payment of wages; none of the cases of assault were proved. In 1905 there were nine prosecutions, all of them for non-payment of wages, insufficient rations, or detention of papers; of these four resulted in convictions. In 1906 there were only six prosecutions and one conviction. In 1907 there were nine convictions, all for non-payment of wages. We see no reason to question the statement of the Protector in his report that cases of assault are rare, and that the majority of the complaints are made on frivolous grounds, nor do we doubt the soundness of his inference that the paucity of cases in which prosecution has been resorted to against employers testifies to satisfactory relations in general between the labourers and the estates. But it is admitted by him that in cases of ill-treatment the sufferer would have great difficulty in producing evidence in support of his complaint, on account of the reluctance of witnesses to come forward. †

Trotter, 11313-6, 11287.

Trotter, 11113, 12336. Southon, 46. Ebbels, 226.

201. The number of prosecutions and convictions for offences under the Labour Law is a more perplexing subject. It is satisfactory to notice at all events that they are steadily diminishing and that the percentage is considerably less than in some other colonies. Mr. Muir Mackenzie called attention in his report to the high proportion of convictions (4,101) as compared with the total number of indentured labourers employed (52,247), giving an average of 7·8 per cent., and contrasted it with the condition of things in Assam, 1,349 convictions to 122,209 adult male labourers. In 1904 the number of convictions had fallen to 1,916, in 1905 it rose again to 2,610, principally, it is stated, on account of complaints against new immigrants, in 1906 the number was 1,795, and in 1907 it decreased further to 1,492, which may be taken as an average of a little more than 3 per cent.

Trotter, 11204, 12340 *et seq.*

202. It is possible that the amendments of the Labour Law about to be put in force may produce a further improvement. But the matter is one which should have the constant attention of the Protector of Immigrants and his officers. We were informed by the witnesses that the principal trouble lies with some few estates only ‡ and it appears to us that persistence in a faulty system of management notwithstanding repeated remonstrances may properly be classed among the reasonable grounds for rejecting a requisition for fresh indentured immigrants, and that the Protector takes too narrow and formal a view of his powers and duties in arguing that in order to justify such rejection he must bring proof of persistent illegal ill-treatment. We think, also, that the power given to the Protector by the Labour Ordinance (Section 62) to transfer indentured immigrants from an estate where they are not receiving proper treatment should be unhesitatingly exercised in cases where ill-usage is proved.

Trotter, 11213.

203. The fact, however, that in 1905 25,865, and in 1907 as many as 30,831, contracts of re-engagement were signed before the magistrates may be considered as affording some evidence that, on the whole, the labourer under contract is well contented with his treatment. It must, of course, be borne in mind that for the labourer who, on the expiration of his contract, has not saved sufficient money either to earn an independent living or to take his passage back to India the offer of an immediate bonus on renewal of contract must have considerable attractions. But it would scarcely be sufficient to induce him to bind himself to thoroughly distasteful conditions when it is open to him to work as a free labourer.

204. The present economic condition of the Colony makes it desirable to act with great caution in regard to any material change in the law relating to agricultural labour, but we think it is a matter for serious consideration whether, after the expiration of the first five years' indenture, any further contracts entered into by Indian immigrants should not be, in British Guiana, be made under the same legal conditions as those which apply to other classes of the population.§ As a first step, renewed indentures might be, at all events, limited to a term not exceeding twelve months.

Educational facilities.

205. Educational opportunities for the children of immigrants are not wanting, but might be more used.

206. Primary education in the Colony is free, and there were in 1907, 67 Government schools, 67 Roman Catholic, 20 Church of England, 3 Presbyterian—156 in all, with an annual average

* Trotter, 12287. † Trotter, 12346, 12348. ‡ Trotter, 11203. Bateson, 11416.
§ See Mr. Bateson's evidence, 11442 *et seq.*

of 19,212 pupils on the roll, and an average attendance of 12,469. But in the Annual Report of the Colony for 1908 it is stated that only 7,000 of these are children of Indian parents, although the number of Indian children of school age is between 50,000 and 60,000. It would, no doubt, be desirable, as suggested by Sir F. Swettenham, that schools should be started on the estates, but the present time of financial pressure is scarcely suitable for instituting such a reform. Q. 12646

207. The age at which minors can enter into contract to labour is raised by the new Ordinance from 10 years to 13 with the consent of the parent or guardian, and from 15 to 16 years without such consent. It is hoped that this legislation may tend to increase school attendance.

208. Mr. Muir Mackenzie drew attention in his report to two points, improvements in which have since been made. The registration of marriages which are regarded among the Indians themselves as binding has been facilitated and promoted, and the Vagrancy Law, which, even after the reforms instituted on the recommendations of the Commission of 1874, still pressed with undue harshness on the Indian population, has been amended in several important respects by an Ordinance passed in 1907. The number of immigrants annually convicted as vagrants, which in 1891 and 1892 was over 500, now varies between 130 and 200. The immigrant imprisoned for vagrancy is, on release from prison, sent to the Protector of Immigrants, who endeavours to find employment for him, and if he is unfit for work has the power of directing that he shall be maintained at the public expense or of sending him back to India.

209. We were told by some of the witnesses who had experience of recruiting in India that a prejudice existed against Mauritius, as compared with other colonies. The Protector of Immigrants attributes this entirely to the comparatively low rate of money wages which is offered by the colony. The fact that rations are provided gratis makes, in his opinion, little or no impression on the intending emigrant. Traditions of the past, when the immigrant certainly suffered from harsh treatment, may also have some influence in this respect, and the effect of the annual arrival in India of a certain number of necessitous persons, returned at the expense of the colony, can scarcely make a favourable impression. But the fact that there are resident on the estates in the islands some 1,200 Indians who have come over at their own expense affords evidence that the colony is not universally unpopular. Trotter, 11138

210. As we have already stated, there is no assurance of a free or assisted passage back to India for the immigrant who has served his term of contract, but in practice any immigrant who applies to the Protector for such a passage and shows that he is in necessitous circumstances and has no means of paying for a passage himself is granted a free passage. Under this arrangement some 300 or 400 Indians leave Mauritius annually at the Government expense. The cost of a passage on some of the steamers is, moreover, very small, not exceeding 30 rupees (2l.). Of immigrants leaving at their own expense there are annually about 150 to 200. The total amount of savings carried away by those who pay their own passages can only be ascertained when they make use of the vessels chartered by the Government. The sum taken by 25 persons thus leaving in 1907, according to their declarations, was Rs. 15,883 (£1,026.). In 1908, 55 persons took away only Rs. 9,302 (£620.).

211. So far we have dealt only with the results of past immigration. As regards its continuance in the future other considerations must be taken into account. As to continuance of indentured immigration.

The island is no more than 705 square miles in extent (about the size of the country of survey). The estimated civil population in 1907 was 376,335, giving a density of nearly 559 to the square mile. In the opinion of the Protector of Immigrants* there is a sufficient Indian population to supply all the necessary labour if they were disposed to work, and a condition of things seems to be approaching in which the pressure of existence will compel them to do so. The average demand for fresh immigrants during the last few years has not exceeded 600 per annum. In 1908 and 1909 there were no applications from the estates. The Protector of Immigrants anticipates that in the next two or three years small bodies of men to the amount of 500 at a time may be required, but that then the demand will cease altogether. The present Governor of the Colony, in the paper already alluded to, expresses a similar opinion. He states that—

"Though the planter regards, and I think not unreasonably, the maintenance of the system as a safeguard against his being left in the midst of his crop operations without the necessary number of hands to continue his work, as the years go by the annual demand for new labourers has steadily decreased, and the necessity for recruiting on any large scale no longer exists".

212. It must further be borne in mind that as the Indian population increases, and the amount of land still undeveloped diminishes by the steady growth of peasant proprietorship, the openings for the immigrants whose term of indenture has expired will constantly diminish, with the result that the free labour market would become overstocked.

213. A still more serious consideration is the general growth of poverty in the island, which can only be enhanced by additions to the labouring class. On this subject the following extract from the annual report for 1908 [Cd. 4448-33] seems to us conclusive:—

Poverty is increasing in Mauritius. There has been a steady increase for years past, but the financial crisis through which the island has passed has produced an unusually large increase in poverty and crime. There is another notable feature. Hitherto pauperism has been mainly limited to the Creole population, whose thriftless habits have rendered them without resource at times of unemployment. But during 1908 there was a marked increase of pauperism in the Indian population.

* Trotter, 11918, 11987.

The following table, giving the proportion relieved per thousand of each section of the population, is instructive :—

Year.	General population.	Indian population.
1899	26·4	4·4
1900	24·6	4·1
1901	23·4	4·6
1902	25·7	4·5
1903	26·4	5·7
1904	29·6	5·1
1905	28·3	6·2
1906	24·6	5·9
1907	26·2	6·2
1908	35·2	8·9

The caste feelings of the Indians are so strong that they are reluctant to go to hospital when ill, and they are, as a body, so frugal and thrifty that nothing but genuine and poignant distress can reduce them to the condition of paupers. This is proved by the death-rate—for the death-rate in 1907 amongst the Indian population was 34·6 per mille, and in 1908 the death-rate amongst the Indian population rose to 41·7 per mille.

These figures, taken in connection with the figures given for poor law relief, indicate clearly enough the social and economic conditions produced by financial stringency.

Should these figures increase the Government will be in presence of serious social and economic problems, for not the least of the evils of poor law relief is the tendency to sap the self-reliance of the recipients. Hitherto the Indians, exclusive of the professional beggars—a quasi-religious profession—have always been self-reliant and self-helpful.

The total number of paupers of every description maintained and relieved by the Poor Law Department throughout the Colony in 1908 amounted to 83,995 against 70,066 in 1907, a very alarming increase in figures that were sufficiently serious.

For it must be remembered that apart from the official Poor Law Department there are numerous private and religious charities working in the island. Amongst these may be mentioned the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Society daSt. Marthe, the Société de Bienfaisance, the Sisterhood of Bon Secours, besides numerous minor societies organised by charitable ladies. The Muhammadan community distribute food to the poor of all religions at the Mosque every Friday. Private donations are also common, and, indeed, there is probably no country in the world where public and private charity is proportionally so profuse as in Mauritius. Unfortunately, it is needed. Unfortunately, too, it is most needed when public and private finances are least able to meet the calls on them. But the conclusion is inevitable, with so much poverty and unemployment the island must be overpopulated.

214. In the circumstances thus set forth we are unable to recommend a continuation of the system of importing labour.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Position of British Guiana.

215. This Colony, though included in the West Indies, has from its position on the mainland of South America very different characteristics from those of the neighbouring West Indian Islands. The following description is taken from the report of the Royal Commission of 1897 (Subsidiary Report by Sir D. Morris, p. 83, paras 15, 16)

Description of Colony and past history of the immigration movement.

"It is at once the largest and most valuable of the West Indian colonies, and its capabilities of development are practically unlimited.

"The surface of British Guiana may be described as a gentle slope from the frontier of Brazil down to the coast. The mountainous parts are at the back, while the coast lands are low and swampy, and are continually being extended by mud brought down by the rivers. What was the old coast line of Guiana is marked by a line of sand-hills about 20 to 30 miles inland. The rich heavy soils of the coast were first drained by the Dutch, who, with characteristic energy, converted what was once a mangrove swamp into a rich and fertile country. This land has since been maintained in cultivation by the English by an elaborate and costly system of canals and pumping engines. Immediately behind the mud flats are swamps of oozy peat called "pegass" with here and there elevated spots along the river banks supporting a forest vegetation. Then come the long stretches of white sand reefs rising to a hundred feet or more. Further back is the primeval forest region, with outcrops of primary and metamorphic rocks forming in the river beds formidable barriers which impede the navigation. Above the rapids the vast extent of forest and savannah lands are practically untraversed except by a few Indians, or here and there by scattered parties of gold seekers. Along the remote Brazilian frontier are long ranges of picturesque and fantastic mountains, for the most part covered with grass and scrub. More than three-fourths of the Colony are covered with forest. The climate of British Guiana is tropical but on the whole, pleasant and healthy. The temperature is equable, and ranges from 76° to 86° Fahr. The climate in the interior is said to be cool and agreeable, especially on the open savannahs. On the coast the sea breezes are constant and refreshing. The rainfall is usually very heavy; in some years it may be as much as 130 inches, and in others as low as 70 inches. Vegetation seldom suffers from prolonged drought. Unlike the West India islands, no hurricanes are experienced and floods are seldom injurious to life and property."

216. The total area is 109,000 square miles, and the population some 300,000 of whom 133,000 are of East Indian origin. It resembles some of the islands in the fact that its prosperity depends at present very largely on sugar production, which is responsible for 73 per cent.

of the total exports. It has been indeed from very early times one of the chief seats of the industry. In 1829 the sugar exports amounted to 46,000 tons. There were also in that year 174 coffee and cotton estates, which produced nine millions of pounds of coffee and one and a half millions of pounds of cotton.

217. Upon the total emancipation of the slaves in 1838 the negroes, as in other colonies, where ample land for squatting was available, refused to work on the estates except in a most irregular manner and at a prohibitive rate of wages. The coffee and cotton estates disappeared altogether, and a number of the sugar estates were also abandoned.

218. The result is thus described in a report drawn up by the United States Consul in Demerara about the year 1880 for the information of his Government.

"The decade between 1840 and 1850 witnessed the downfall of the old proprietary body. Plantations were abandoned on every hand, while almost all that remained in cultivation fell into the hands of English capitalists, who, holding mortgages, kept them in order in hopes of better times. The few industrious coloured men, who had gleaned a rich harvest in the competition for their services, now bought a fair number of the plantations which they divided among themselves, and which form the villages now to be found along the coast alternating with the sugar estates. This, of course, tended more and more to reduce the amount of labour at command, so that estates became almost valueless."*

219. In these circumstances it was obvious that only by a large scheme of immigration could the industry be saved from extinction. It was first attempted to meet the want by the introduction of negroes from the other West Indian colonies, and various other sources of supply were also drawn upon. Between 1835 and 1893, besides East Indians and Chinese the following numbers of immigrants were introduced partly by private enterprise and partly by State-paid bounty†:—

Negroes	From West India islands	40,656
	" Africa	13,335
Portuguese and Spanish	From Madeira	30,686
	" Cape Verd	819
	" Azores	164

But all efforts to provide from these sources a steady and reliable labour force for the estates have proved unavailing.

220. Immigration from India began in 1838, in which year 400 coolies arrived. It was then suspended for a time pending the discussion in Parliament, but in 1844 the regulations made for the treatment of immigrant labourers were approved by the Government of India, and between that year and 1848 some 12,000 East Indians were introduced. Great mortality broke out, the ranks of the immigrants being literally decimated in the process of acclimatization, and immigration was for a time stopped, partly on this account and partly as the result of a conflict waging between the colonist and the Colonial Office on financial questions, including those connected with the supply of labour. In 1851 immigration was re-opened, and has continued without a break up to the present time. The number of coolies introduced has averaged some 3,500 yearly, and the number of departures some 1,500. During the last five years, the number introduced has averaged only 2,200, but as the right to an assisted return passage does not take effect till after ten years' residence in the Colony, there has as yet been no sensible diminution in the average number of departures.

221. As an illustration of the results achieved by this importation of labour, it may be mentioned that the yearly output of sugar now exceeds 100,000 tons, and counts for about £1,200,000 in the total value of about £1,800,000 of annual exports. The Indians have, moreover, within the last sixteen years created a new industry, that of growing rice, so that the Colony, which used to import this article of food mainly for their consumption, has now not only become self-supporting in this respect, but has begun to export some 7,000,000 lbs. annually, valued at about £60,000. The goldfields, which are mainly worked by African Creole labour, produce exports to the amount of about £230,000 per annum.

222. The Indian immigrants first arriving in the Colony were under no obligation beyond the statutory hiring of one month, and it was found so necessary for their own sake as well as for that of their employers that they should be under control for a longer period that the system of indenture was resorted to. The term of contract was at first limited to six months, but in 1848 three years' indentures were introduced, the immigrant being entitled to repatriation after five years‡. In 1854 the term of residence was extended to 10 years, the period of the original indenture being still for three years, but the coolie being bound to no indenture under an employer of his own choosing for two years more. In 1862 the term of first indenture was fixed at five years and in the following year any number of subsequent five years' indentures were made legal. In 1870 Mr. Des Voeux, who had recently been in the service of the Colony as a stipendiary magistrate, addressed a letter to the Colonial Office alleging the existence of grave abuses in the immigration law of the Colony and its administration, and a Commission was appointed to inquire into the truth of the allegations. The Commission found that the more serious of these charges were not substantiated, but they

Past history of labour in Labbook, 2434.

* Report of Consul Carrol to the United States Government, quoted in Surgeon-Major Comrie's Report on Indian Emigration to British Guiana, page 8.

† Despatch from Sir J. A. Swettenham to Secretary of State, dated July 14th, 1910 (Appendix, p. 26).

‡ Report of Commissioners of Inquiry into the Treatment of Immigrants in British Guiana, 1871 [C. 393]. It contains a very interesting account of the endeavours made to supply the dearth of labour by Portuguese, Chinese, and Indian immigration, of the necessity that was experienced for the establishment of a period of indenture, for the protection both of the planter and the immigrant, and of the various stages in the development of the system.

pointed out various defects in the existing system. In particular they called attention to the Act of 1863, already alluded to, by which, after the expiry of the first indenture of five years, any number of further indentures for five years certain were made legal. On this subject they remark (para. 249 of their Report):—

"The effect of later legislation has been to keep the immigrant population as a whole out of the labour market. It is true that no man is bound to indenture a second time, but care has been taken so to arrange the facilities of the system as to supply him with a very strong inducement to re-indenture. For this purpose the supervising duties of the Immigration Agent have been postponed to the offering of greater facilities for re-indenture. A harsh system of law has been kept up, not so much for use as that condonation for offences under it should be bartered against re-indenture.

"The position of a free immigrant disposed to remain in the Colony has not received consideration, and the bounty, always a questionable means of inducement when employed to persuade those in a dependent position to refrain from claiming their independence, has been kept at a high rate in order that the inducement might be sufficient.

"An indenture, as it seems to us, is justifiable, however contrary to English ideas, to insure payment by the immigrant for services rendered, that is for his passage out, which payment, it seems, can be issued in no other way. It may be also defended on the ground of his helplessness on arrival in a new country; for if a man must necessarily be dependent on others for the preservation of his health, there is no harm in recognising the fact by law.

"It would seem that immigration, as far as the coolies are concerned, has failed to fulfil its purpose, if after being acclimatised, after learning their work and paying for their passage out, they must still be brought under indenture after indenture and not encouraged to take their station in the country as free labourers."

223. The Commissioners pointed out that of 25,000 immigrants who had served their five years 17,000 had re-indentured, and called attention to the large number of charges made against the labourers under the Immigration Law. These amounted in the preceding five years to 81,900, of which 10,222 ended in conviction and most of the remainder in withdrawal on payment of the cost of the summons. Among the recommendations of the Commissioners were the limitation of terms of re-indenture to one year, the visiting of newly-arrived immigrants, provision for judicial estimate of wages in case of dispute and the payment by the State of the Immigration and Medical Staff. A new Immigration Ordinance was drafted by Sir George Young, one of the Commissioners, and was afterwards passed with amendments as No. 7 of 1878. By Ordinance No. 4 of 1876, the provisions relating to the duration of the term of indenture were amended. The original period was made subject to extension equivalent to the duration of the immigrant's absence from his estate on account of imprisonment, desertion, and ordinary absence from work, and a register to record these absences was provided for. One important step recommended by the Commission was taken about this time, namely, the grant to the Immigration Agent-General of a seat on the Court of Policy. Ordinance No. 9 of 1886 provided for the appointment of District Medical Officers and established a Government Medical Service.

Provisions of the existing law. Bruce, 443 et seq.

224. Ordinance No. 25 of 1891 was prepared by Sir Charles Bruce when Governor of the Colony, but was not brought into force until 1894, in order that advantage might be taken of the suggestions made by Dr. Comins, the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, who had been sent by the Government of India to report on the treatment of immigrants in the West Indian Colonies. It consolidated and re-arranged the existing law and introduced several changes, such as the abolition of the "livret" (in which the tasks performed by labourers were written up), the system being found to be unworkable and oppressive; the sub-division of immigrants on arrival into able-bodied and non-able-bodied and the allotment to domestic service of such immigrants as are suited to the work. It is still the principal Immigration Ordinance of the Colony, but it has been considerably modified by subsequent legislation: for instance, in 1894 the term of indenture of female immigrants for purposes of labour was altered from five to three years. It is not necessary to follow these successive changes in detail, but it may be noted that immigrants introduced subsequently to 1893 are bound to pay a contribution to the cost of their return passage of one-fourth in the case of males and one-sixth in the case of females, and that these proportions have been raised to one-half and one-third respectively in the case of persons who entered the Colony after 1897.

225. Re-indentures under the Immigration Law ceased in 1875,* in consequence of the largely increased fees made payable to the Immigration Fund on each contract. By the Ordinance of 1891 (section 117) it is enacted that the hiring, whether verbal or in writing, of any immigrant who had served his term of indenture should be subject only to the ordinary law of the Colony with regard to such service.

French conditions of indentured labour.—The obligations of the employer.

226. The main provisions of the law as it now stands are as follows:—

The employer is bound to provide a suitable dwelling-house and properly to drain the surrounding land and elaborate regulations are laid down for the construction of estate hospitals on all plantations where coolies are employed and for their medical attendance. Rations have to be supplied to new immigrants for the first three months of their term of indenture and a deduction of 8 cents (4d.) per head is made on this account from the wages of adult immigrants—children, however, receive their rations free. The employer is bound to provide regular work for all days except Sundays and authorised holidays and to pay wages regularly every week. If work is not available on working days wages have still to be paid. The minimum daily wage for time work is 24 cents (one shilling) for a working day of seven hours, but work is generally

* See Dr. Comin's Report, page 80.

by the task. The rate of wages for task work is to be not less than that given to unindentured labourers and cannot be less than 24 cents for a task, and the task must be such as can be performed by the immigrant in seven hours without extraordinary exertion. In cases of dispute the exact amount of the task is settled by the Agent-General and his officers. The labourer has a right to have the rate of wages determined by a magistrate and all stoppages from wages due for work done are illegal. The immigrant after a fortnight's steady work during which he has earned one and a half dollars each week has a claim to one day and one night's leave and can accumulate his leave up to a maximum of seven days. He can also go with a pass, or, if refused a pass, without one, to the magistrate or the Immigration Department at any time to make complaint against his employer or manager. Penalties are provided in the law to enforce these rights of the immigrant against his employer. Part II. Review. Guiana.

On the other hand the indentured immigrant is bound to reside on the plantation, not to absent himself therefrom without leave, and to perform in full the task appointed for him. As the provisions of the law enforcing these obligations have attracted some attention they are here set forth in the same detail as found in the Ordinance of 1891. They have not since been altered. Under section 118 an indentured immigrant is bound to reside on the plantation, and under section 119, if he absents himself from the plantation (*a*) during work time (*b*) in such manner or for such a time as to constitute a breach of the obligation of residence, he is liable to a fine of ten dollars. Under section 127, an immigrant suspected of being absent without leave may be stopped without warrant by a police constable and required to show his certificate of exemption from labour, or a pass signed by the employer. If he is unable to produce either of these documents he may be taken into custody and carried either to the Immigration Agent or to the police station. If he is absent without leave from the plantation for seven days, he is under section 122, taken to be a deserter and is liable to a fine of 24 dollars, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months. Further, under section 109, absence from work or refusal to begin or finish work is punishable with a fine of ten dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Imprisonment may be either with or without hard labour at the discretion of the magistrate (section 220). Finally, under section 187, in ascertaining the time of expiry of the indenture, all periods of time are excluded during which the immigrant has been absent from work owing to desertion (if he has been subsequently convicted) and owing to imprisonment on conviction for any offence. Obligations of the immigrant.

227. The following are the present arrangements as regards the expenses of the system of indentured immigration:— The cost of immigration.

The salaries and office expenses of the Immigration Department, including the salary of the Emigration Agent in India and amounting to about £6,800 a year, are paid from the general revenue of the Colony, and medical attendance on the estates is provided by the Government Medical Service at the public cost. The estates, however, maintain their own hospitals and pay the charges of indenture immigrants who are treated in the Government hospitals. The other expenses connected with immigration, including all expenses of recruitment in India (except the Agent's salary), and all expenses connected with the introduction and repatriation of immigrants, are defrayed from the Immigration Fund, which is fed by the indenture fees paid on the allotment of immigrants, and by an acreage tax on all sugar estates. This tax is now at the rate of one-and-a-half dollars per acre on land under cane cultivation, and of two cents per acre on empoldered land included in the area of estates, but not under cane cultivation.* In 1907–08 the expense of introducing 1,766 statute adults was $138,243, and of back passages $65,848, making a total charge on the Immigration Fund of $204,086. To meet this expenditure there were received in indenture fees $99,350, from the acreage tax $113,186 and from miscellaneous sources $922, making total receipts of $213,468. Thus the Fund was increased during the year by a sum of $9,382, which, added to the balances of former years, give a total balance to its credit of $56,706 (11,802*l.*).†

228. Dr. Comins, who, as we have stated, visited the West Indies in 1891 for the purpose of reporting upon the condition of the Indian immigrants, writes as follows concerning this Colony: "British Guiana, in consequence of the long-continued efforts of legislators and planters, has brought its system for the beneficial control of indentured labour to a higher pitch of perfection than any other Colony," and we have heard from gentlemen who have experience of recruiting in India‡ that among such persons in the recruiting districts as are able to discriminate, British Guiana is a popular colony. That this reputation is well deserved is the unanimous testimony of the independent witnesses—Sir Charles Bruce, Sir Robert Boyce, Rev. John Lindsay, and Mr. Alleyne Ireland, who have observed the system actually at work. These gentlemen speak in high terms of the kindness and consideration with which the labourers on estates are, as a general rule, treated by their employers. Actual condition of the labourers on estates. Bruce, 445–8. Morrison, 2431. Campbell, 3012. Hodgson, 3039, 3040. Morris, 779. Ritchie, 2080, 2088–9. Boyce, 7914. Lindsay, 8343 *et seq.* Ireland, 10,960 *et seq.*

229. In spite of the heavy rainfall the climate is not generally unhealthy. The death-rate of 1908 (a bad year) was 33 per thousand for all East Indians resident on estates and 19½ per thousand for those under indenture.§ In the same year the birth rate on estates was 23 per thousand, but it should be noted that the percentage of females to males on estates is only 71. Conditions of health.

* Land leased to farmers for cane cultivation is not liable to this tax.
† The dollar of 100 cents is equal to about 4*s.* 2*d.*
‡ Morrison, 4818.
§ See note as regards statistics of health, the evidence of Sir C. Bruce (446 *et seq.*).

The average birth and death rates for the last nine years are as follows :—

	Birth rate.	Death rate.
Whole population	32·1	28·5
Indian population	30·9	27·5
Indians on estates	33·4	26·6

Earnings of immigrants. Dawson, 2318.

230. An immigrant who works steadily begins to save money very soon and in the course of a few months frequently purchases a cow, for which the estate provides grazing at a low charge; on many plantations the indentured labourers are allowed a plot of rice land free of rent. According to section 97 (2) of the Principal Ordinance employers have to keep up pay lists which are, we learn from Mr. Duff, the Immigration Agent-General, regularly inspected by him and his staff, though the duty of examining the wages book on visiting estates is not definitely imposed on them by law as it is in Trinidad. The commission of 1872 found that the average earnings of a male able-bodied immigrant were 28 cents a day for every fair day's work he did and that the average number of days worked in the week was between four and five. The average weekly wage works out therefore at 126 cents or rather over 5s. The Commission, however, also found that some 40 per cent. of the males earned less than 5s. weekly. The reports of the Immigration Department are lacking in statistics as to the average wages actually earned by the immigrants, but we have been supplied with a return for the years 1906, 1907, and 1908 of the total amount of wages earned by the whole body of male immigrants, from which it appears that the weekly earnings of those who are actually at work during any portion of each week average 1·22 dols. (5s.). The average earnings for the whole number of adult male immigrants throughout the year is about 4s. a week.* It is found that not more than 80 per cent. of the total number of male indentured immigrants are actually at work in any one week, and that some of these are at work for only a portion of it.

Restrictions on liberty.

231. The provisions of section 127 of the Ordinance already referred to, which render a man suspected of absence without leave liable to summary arrest if found away from his plantation, appear at first sight unduly to restrict his freedom of action out of working hours, but we were assured by all the witnesses who have actual experience of life on an estate, that the law is not so worked in practice as to prevent a man visiting a neighbouring plantation, provided he is at work next day.† The general ground for exercising a somewhat strict control on the movement of the indentured labourers is that the employer is responsible for the welfare of those allotted to him. He is to provide them with regular work and wages and with a sanitary dwelling place. As we have already stated, the absence of control over the movements of the immigrants before they had become acclimatised and had acquired experience led, in the early years of immigration, to frightful mortality. If there were no obligation of residence it would be impossible to hold the planter responsible for the coolies staying away, and at times when work is slack there is some inducement to him to allow them to do so. It is for this reason that estate managers are bound by law to report and prosecute deserters. In the case of women their absence at night would naturally lead to trouble, and in case of epidemics, it is necessary to restrict the movements of the coolies. But in actual practice considerable freedom of action is allowed, and that the powers given to the police are exercised with discretion is proved by the fact that, according to the Police Report of the Colony for 1908, only two persons were arrested without warrant by the police under the provisions of the Immigration Law. We are not, therefore, prepared with the information at our disposal, to recommend the withdrawal of these powers, though we think that it is matter for consideration whether the wording of the law might not be altered so as to correspond more closely with the manner in which it is actually now enforced, and whether power to arrest without warrant should not be limited to cases where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the immigrant is a deserter or contemplates desertion. It should be obligatory in all cases that persons so arrested should, in the first instance, be brought before an officer of the Immigration Department or a magistrate.

Lubbock, 2459.

See also Ritchie, 2388 Hodgson, 3343.

Frequency of prosecutions under the Labour Ordinance.

232. There is, however, one unsatisfactory feature of indentured immigration, which is at least as prominent in this as in any of the other colonies, and that is the extent to which the employers resort to the Criminal Courts in order to enforce the fulfilment by the immigrants of their statutory obligations. In 1907–08, with an indentured population of 9,784, there were no less than 3,835 complaints by employers against immigrants of which 1,499 were withdrawn, 201 struck off, 116 dismissed, and 2,019 resulted in convictions. The percentage of complaints to the indentured population was 39·2 and of convictions 20·6. In contrast to these figures there is recorded only one complaint by an immigrant against his employer which ended in conviction. Many such complaints were no doubt made informally to the Immigration Agent-General and his staff and settled by them without reference to the Courts and we are informed by Mr. Duff that the immigrants are accustomed to come to his office "for almost anything that occurs in their lives in connection with private business and in connection with estate matters." In these circumstances it should, in our opinion, be possible to devise some system by which a large proportion of the very numerous complaints brought by the employers against their indentured labourers should be decided without the intervention of the Criminal Courts. There are no statistics in the Report of the Immigration Department to show in how many cases imprisonment followed on conviction, but from the Returns of the Prisons Department for the same year it appears that 1,694 persons were imprisoned for offences under the Masters and Servants Ordinances, including

Q. 6931

* According to one witness the earnings at the present time are usually 1s. for each day worked, any for the better class men in the "Shovel gang" 2s. 4d. (Dawson, 3023).

† See Dawson, 2327 et seq., Morison, 2824, Campbell, 3046—9; Hodgson, 3340; Finnegan, 7813; Duff, 9940; Murray, 11,729; Abel, 12,733. See also Dr. Comins' Report, p. 56.

the Immigration Ordinance. It may be presumed that most, if not all, of these offences were committed by indentured immigrants. Mr. Duff complained of the quality of a proportion of recent immigrants, and one of the most experienced estate managers* told the Committee that there were a small number of persistent idlers. Such persons no doubt come before the Courts again and again.' This is a fact that we recognise, and in that portion of our Report which deals with the system of recruitment in India we have made certain suggestions which we hope will effect an improvement in this respect. The law is no doubt so framed that no fine, or other similar disciplinary penalty, can be inflicted without reference to the Courts. But this is hardly a sufficient explanation of the large number of prosecutions. It seems clear that on the best managed estates prosecutions are rarely resorted to, and as the general tenor of the evidence † is to show that the mass of the immigrants is contented and easy to manage, we cannot resist the conclusion that many trivial cases must be brought before the Courts, and that many of the estate managers must be too ready to adopt this means of enforcing their strict legal claims against the immigrants, and not sufficiently patient in attempting to attain their object by milder and more humane methods.‡ During the year 500 warrants were issued to apprehend deserters who, if convicted, are no doubt included in the total of 2,019. Both imprisonment (even before trial if the prisoner is subsequently convicted) and desertion involve the extension of the term of indenture by the days lost thereby to the employer, but the Immigration Report is silent as to the extent to which this power is exercised. We are of opinion that the circumstances which lead to so many desertions, and to so many prosecutions and convictions demand special attention, and should be the subject of an inquiry in the colony. Mr. Duff admits that the present position in this respect is unsatisfactory but cannot indicate any remedy.

Q. 9839, Q. 10076.

Q. 12169—1

233. The term of indenture for a man is five years, and for a woman three, and on the expiry of their term the immigrants are free to dispose of their labour as they will. A considerable number stay on the sugar plantations, which endeavour to attract them by free housing and by grants of small plots of land for rice cultivation and of grazing land for their cattle. Many of the smaller estates have no indentured labourers at all. The rice land is sometimes given free, but generally pays a rent of $1 to $5 per acre. Agreements with free labourers are legal up to a limit of one year, but with workers in the factory the agreement is usually terminable at one month's notice, and with field labourers there is generally no agreement at all, in which case the arrangement is legally taken as an engagement for a month certain and thereafter terminable with fourteen days' notice. But it would seem that these conditions are rarely insisted on, and that the labourers in such cases come and go as they please. The number of free immigrants residing on plantations on 31st March 1908 was 59,355, and there were some 64,000 residing elsewhere. There is little information in the reports of the Immigration Department as to the occupations of the free immigrants who do not live on estates. Dr. Comins, however, gives a list of occupations which includes shopkeepers, pedlars, agriculturists, grooms, cabmen, carmen, fishermen, boatmen, domestic servants, &c. He estimated that at the time of his visit the indentured immigrants were possessed of 4,067 cattle and 2,088 sheep, and the free immigrants of 16,554 cattle and 3,238 sheep. They have also acquired small holdings to a considerable extent for the purpose of cultivation §. Mr. Duff writes in his report for 1907–08 :—

Condition of free immigrants. Morson, 2467.

Dawson, 2321.

Fleming, 7540.

"These immigrants and their descendants have gradually spread themselves over the country, reclaiming places formerly lying waste and opening up new tracts of land on the creeks and rivers from the Corentyne to the North-West district. With their thrifty, industrious habits and unfaltering perseverance in the face of loss by drought and flood, they form the very best ideal of settlers for a tropical country like this."

234. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Fowler, Government Surveyor in British Guiana, that the Colony has of late years endeavoured to provide facilities for the establishment of Indians on the land. Some abandoned sugar estates were first bought up and divided into small lots of one or two acres, and a special set of regulations was brought in for the management of these "Indian Settlements." There have, however, been difficulties in their administration, and the immigrants seem to prefer, as a rule, to take up Crown lands which are available some 25 to 30 miles up the rivers, and which require no drainage works but only the clearing of the bush to make them ready for occupation. On these lands suitable 5-acre homesteads have now been laid out, and are sold to the immigrants and negroes at the low price of 2s. 1d. per acre, including the cost of title and of survey. Larger lots of 25 acres are available at an inclusive price of 4s. 2d. Suggestions have been made for the introduction of agricultural banks to further the economic working of the smaller holdings. Mr. Duff is of opinion that the facilities offered for the acquisition of suitable land are not yet sufficient, and that Government should adopt a more active policy of land settlement. The area of land hitherto acquired by the immigrants is not accurately known.

Q. 12724 et seq.

235. The savings of the British Guiana immigrants are returned in 1907 as £204,432, giving an average of about £2 per head of the whole Indian community. This sum includes the value of land and other property held by them, the amount at their credit in the Government

* Fleming, 7617. † Dawson, 2316; Morson, 2831; Duff, 10,020.

‡ Murray, 11,734, 11,826. Fleming, 7617. We are glad to learn from the report of the Immigration Agent-General for the year 1908–09, that there has been an appreciable decrease in the numbers of complaints of employers against immigrants. The total for an indentured population of 8,873 is 2,705, giving an average of 31·1 per cent. Of these 822 were withdrawn, and 1,540 resulted in convictions, the percentage of convictions to the population being thus reduced to 17·4. The number of warrants for apprehension of deserters also decreased to 395. There were no complaints of immigrants against employers.

§ In the Annual Report on the Colony for 1908–09 just laid before Parliament [Cd. 4984-8], it is stated that there are on the various estates some 13,136 cattle and 3,047 sheep and goats owned by East Indian immigrants, and that real property to the value of £14,021 had passed during the year into their hands.

Savings Bank and other banks, and the amount remitted by them during the year to their friends in India, which last averages some £1,800. Eight hundred return immigrants brought back with them to India on average sum of £10 per head.

Education. Morison, 2834.

236. Education in British Guiana is by law compulsory, if there is a school situated within two miles of the child's home, but the provisions of this law have not been strictly enforced owing, it is said, to its unpopularity with many of the parents. In 1908 there were 4,382 East Indian children on the roll. Out of 383 Indian boys who left school during the year it is satisfactory to find that no fewer than 290 took to agricultural work.

237. Dr. Comins was evidently greatly impressed by the physical improvement which he noticed in the descendants of the Indian immigrants born in the Colony. His remarks on the subject are sufficiently interesting to be textually quoted:—

Bruce, 441.

"No one" he says, "who knows the Indian coolie well can fail to be struck by the great difference between the coolie in India and his children born in the colony. Whatever be the cause, whether the change of climate, better food, easy times, more responsible duties or position, the influence of travel, or freedom from the narrowness of caste prejudice, the result is very apparent. The children born in the colony of Indian parents revert to a higher type of civilisation, and in appearance, manners and intelligence are so much superior to their parents that it is difficult to believe they belong to the same family. The boys and young men are stronger and better looking, and are able to turn their hand to anything at a moment's notice, with a smartness and knowledge of the world which would vastly astonish their grandparents in India, while the girls and young women have a beauty and refinement rarely seen in public in India, many having all the appearance of birth and good breeding usually associated only with families of the best blood."*

Effect of Indian immigration on the Colony— View of the Africans.

238. The Court of Policy, which is the Legislature of the Colony, has, besides the Governor, seven official and eight elected members, and the Combined Court which discusses the Estimates and imposes taxes has, besides all the members of the Court of Policy, six additional elected representatives. The large majority of the electors are of African or mixed African descent, for though many of the East Indians have the property qualification, a majority of them are illiterate and few have registered their names as voters. A section of the electorate is opposed to Indian immigration. Their case has been put before us by the "People's Association of British Guiana" in a memorandum printed in the Appendix, page 18. They complain that immigration is responsible for the slow progress made by the Colony, because the immigrants, owing to their low standard of living, have ousted the negroes from the position which they should hold as the backbone of the labouring population. They contend that section 98 of the Immigration Ordinance, which provides that the rate of wages paid to indentured labourers for a task should not be less than that paid to free labourers, and in any case not less than 1s. for a task to be performed in one day, has in practice had the effect of setting the standard of wages of free labour and reducing them to a point at which they do not afford a fair standard of living to the negroes. The result of these adverse circumstances is, the memorandum states, that there is no place in the Colony's scheme of economic organisation for the population of African race, that the race shows a tendency to die out, as is shown by the report of the Commission appointed in 1905 to inquire into the high rate of mortality, and that there is much unemployment in the Colony, the proof of which is that many of the negroes have to go to work in the interior of Dutch Guiana.

239. Many of the arguments advanced in the memorandum are by no means novel. They will be found stated in a somewhat different form in a memorial addressed in May 1903 to Mr. Chamberlain, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and they were, in our opinion, conclusively answered in a despatch addressed by him to the Governor of the Colony and bearing date September 10 of that year. Copies of the correspondence will be found in the Appendix (pages 26 *sqq.*). We will, however, offer some observations on these portions of the present memorandum which seems to call for notice.

240. The contention of the memorialists that immigration is responsible for the slow development of the Colony appears to us to be quite inconsistent with the facts. Had it not been for immigration the sugar industry would almost certainly have disappeared altogether in the period of severe competition with slave-grown sugar after the equalisation of duties in 1847,† and it is at least in great part owing to this immigration that British Guiana is at the present time more flourishing than French Guiana, and that Mauritius (as has been pointed out in the section of this Report dealing with that Colony) has fared better than Réunion. A large number of negroes are actually employed on the sugar estates, both within the factories where they work well and steadily, and in heavy and well paid work in the fields, such as cutting of canes and digging and clearing drains. Their muscular strength is greater than that of the East Indians, and they can and do perform more tasks in a given time. But the witnesses from this Colony who appeared before us are unanimous in saying that the negroes consider much of the ordinary light agricultural work which is required on plantations and for which the estates cannot afford to pay high wages, such as weeding, measuring, and loading canes on the cane carrier, as

Bruce, 439. Morris, 742.

Morris, 767—781.

* See also Mr. Morison's evidence, 2788. Among the photographs of the Indian immigrant population and their surroundings in British Guiana and Trinidad with which we were furnished was one of three Indian ladies which fully bears out Dr. Comins' commendation, and would afford a very suitable illustration for some tale in the "Arabian Nights."

† Lubbock, 5218.

beneath their dignity, or at all events not worth their while to undertake.* If they cared to work regularly they could make a decent living on the estates, as do the blacks of Barbados and in certain parts of Jamaica, where land is scarce and the pressure of existence severe and wages considerably lower than in British Guiana. But the general experience in British Guiana is that they will not work in the fields with the regularity which is essential for sugar cultivation and they prefer hard muscular work for a few days, and then a few days' holiday. It is for this reason that they go to work in the goldfields of the Colony and the forests of Surinam while the sugar plantations are calling out for labour. A reference to the Report of the Commission on high mortality rates mentioned in the Memorandum shows that these are ascribed to the "absence of adequate measures of sanitation, to overcrowding and carelessness with regard to medical attendance," also to "poverty, which is partially the result of a lack of industry and especially of dislike of continued fixed and steady work, want of thrift, improvidence and love of litigation." The Report, moreover, points out (paragraph 37) that the adult mortality of the blacks is rather less than that of the East Indians, and that the excess in the general mortality rates among the former is due to their higher infantile mortality, which is occasioned principally by neglect of breast-feeding and of a milk diet. These causes have their origin in the habits of the people themselves, and not in poverty brought about by the absence of a demand for labour. It is true that if there were no Indian immigrants and sugar production continued, the Africans could dictate their own terms to the sugar planters and insist on higher wages, as they did in the days immediately succeeding emancipation. But even if regular negro labour were available for the ordinary light agricultural work on estates, which is very doubtful, it is certain that the industry could not afford to pay the high wages demanded and would disappear. The question is discussed, and the conclusion very forcibly put, in paragraphs 11 and 12 of a despatch from the Acting Governor of May 26th, 1909, printed in the Appendix (page 6). There is no lack of land available for negroes who really desire agricultural work, and small holdings are provided for them on the same terms as for East Indians. Few of them, however, take up new land,† and of the land they formerly held much has been sold to the East Indians ‡. The production of coffee, for which agricultural conditions in the Colony are suitable, is in the hands of the blacks, but the Governor reported in 1908 that in spite of an import duty of 4½ cents. per pound a considerable proportion of the coffee consumed had to be imported, "while coffee in full bearing could be found growing neglected inland."§

Lubbock, 2808.

241. In the Annual Report for 1902–03 the following remarks are made as to the growth of rice-planting:—

"A valuable work is being done in the settlement of the East Indian immigrants—time-expired coolies—on the lands of the Colony. They have already built a monument to their worth in the establishment of the rice industry. Twenty years ago we imported 19,543 tons of rice, valued at 205,900*l*; last year the import of this cereal had fallen to 6,600 tons, valued at 64,518*l*, with a larger rice-consuming population. This industrious East Indian is rapidly assuming a very important part in the agricultural development of the Colony.

"It is to be feared that, taken as a whole, the ordinary creole villager has not the same qualities of industry and tenacity of purpose as are possessed by the East Indian coolie who has served his time of indenture and elected to remain in the Colony as a permanent settler. The emigrant from India understands, what a struggle for existence means. The black man of the present class in Guiana does not; more than this, he is in many cases of a dreadfully wasteful and thriftless disposition."

242. In the Annual Report for 1906–07 it is remarked that "owing to the scarcity of labour, the industry has, up to the present, been conducted almost entirely on the tenant-farmer system," and in the Report for 1907–08 the following passage occurs:—

"In most districts of the Colony scarcity of labour prevailed during the year, and although there was a marked advance in the average rate of wages paid, tillage could not always be undertaken at the proper time, and crops could not always be gathered when they should have been."

243. The Colony, with a population of only three to the square mile, is in fact, according to the evidence of the most competent authorities, suffering, not from a superabundance, but from a scarcity of labour, and a resolution was passed in the Court of Policy in December 1908 affirming that the labour supply was insufficient for the development of its resources and for the maintenance of its industries, and requesting that a commission might be appointed to inquire into the means of augmenting it.

Hodgson, 4490.

243A. The policy of the Association is described in the concluding paragraphs of the memorial as follows:—

"The class of the community we represent is not opposed to immigration as such. It is realised that population is needed to secure the development of the rich resources of this large

* Lubbock, 7473; Campbell, 9032, 9087–90; Dawson, 2252–60; Morison, 2808–9; Hodgson, 3418–8; Morris, 747; Murray, 11,708. See also Dr. Comins' Report, page 5, as to the evidence collected by the Labour Commission which sat at Georgetown in 1890. "The main points noted were that no inducement could make them (the negroes) take up contracts, which they associate with slavery, for regular work even for short periods. There are a great number of 'blacks' who do nothing at all, but many of these have lately gone to the goldfields. . . . Many negroes are idlers in the villages, work now and then to earn a bare subsistence, but some do not work at all, but spend their time fishing in the fresh water canals or stealing 'provisions,' raw produce, from the estates. When they can be induced to work they are the best canefarmers in the colony, but they seldom work more than three or three and a half in the week, nor will higher wages make them work harder or longer, though free drink will."

† Fowler, 11,853. ‡ Duff, 10,894

§ Governor Swettenham's despatch to Secretary of State, July 14th, 1908. Appendix, page 10.

Colony, in whose future we have the fullest confidence. Nor can we hope to have determined at once an institution that has so firmly established itself as a feature of our industrial economy. But we plead with confidence for the readjustment of the immigration system on a basis more enlightened and equitable."

244. The Association claims that the whole burden of the cost of immigration should fall on the employers, and in support of this view quotes the following passage from the Report of the Royal Commissioners of 1897 :—

"We are of opinion that if any industry requires immigrants it should pay the whole cost connected with their introduction. It is argued that the introduction of immigrants is a benefit to the whole Colony and that the whole Colony should pay a portion of the cost of introducing them. This view as to the introduction of immigrants being a benefit to the whole Colony is not held by those persons with whom the immigrants compete in the labour market, and if the argument were pushed to its logical conclusion it would follow that every industry should get a bonus from the State, as every industry is a gain to the whole community."

245. We note, however, that the passage occurs in paragraph 362 of the Report and refers to Trinidad, the circumstances of which differ considerably from those of British Guiana. In the latter Colony, as has been already explained, the main charges of immigration, which include the cost of recruitment in India, of passage and return passage, are borne by the planting community, while those which fall on the Government are the cost of the Immigration Department in the Colony, together with the salary of the Emigration Agent in India, and the cost of the Medical Service of the Colony, together with some increased expenditure in connection with judicial, police, and poor law administration. As regards the first item, the Government assumes the charge for the supervision of immigrants because it considers that the independence of the supervising department is better secured if the charge falls on general revenue than if it falls, even ultimately and remotely, on the party of whose action it is to be the judge, and because no small portion of the duties of the department is concerned with persons who are not immigrants under indenture and frequently not immigrants at all. As to the Medical Service it should be remembered that the planters maintain their own hospitals on the estates,* that there are only five Government hospitals, and that estate labourers under treatment therein are supported by the estates. Also that gratuitous medical aid is given by the Government medical officers, not only to indentured immigrants on estates, but also to paupers and persons unable to pay fees throughout the Colony. With regard to increased charges of administration due to immigration it was pointed out in 1903 † that the Indians numbered nearly 50 per cent. of the total population and contributed to the general revenue in proportion to their numbers, while the proportion of Indians to other classes being maintained in public institutions was as follows :—

Government hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	33·32	per cent.
Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	41·20	"
Asylums	...	...	...	...	...	50·90	"

The extra expenditure incurred in these respects is in a smaller proportion than the increased revenue derived from the Indian community. The Acting Governor states that "if the whole Indian population were deported to-morrow, there is no district from which the doctor could be withdrawn without grave possibilities to the remaining inhabitants."

246. The Association, quoting the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies on Asiatic Immigration (presumably to South Africa), asks that the immigrants shall come into the Colony "as potential citizens," and that "if they come in at all they shall come in free." The reply is that they do now come in as potential citizens, and that after the expiry of their indentures they are now perfectly free. It is, of course, true that during the first years of their residence in the Colony their freedom is subject to certain definite restrictions. In the earlier history of immigration there are records of attempts to introduce free immigrants to British Guiana and to other colonies, but they were not successful. The experience of long years has shown that the system of indentures, which imposes duties on the employer as well as on the labourer, is required in the interest of both. Under this system, improved as it has been by successive measures of reform, ignorant men and women who have never before been far from their native villages in a distant portion of India are carefully looked after, provided with fair work and wages, a large proportion of which they can, and often do, save and are trained to habits of regularity, so that when their time is over and they emerge from tutelage, they are prepared to take their place as free and independent citizens among the general population of the Colony. As pointed out by Sir N. Lubbock, the President, and Mr. W. M. Campbell, the Chairman, of the West India Committee, by the Governor and the Acting Governor of the Colony, and by Mr. Alleyne Ireland, who has made a careful study of the system in this and other colonies, such a result could not be obtained under any other system.

Lubbock, 2103. Norris, 2879. Hodgson, 3181.

247. The following extracts from the Report of the Royal Commission of 1871 (sections 926—8) are worth notice as showing that the existing arrangements correspond with their views :—

"First, we cannot think that the limit of possible or probable benefit from immigration to the country-bred population, among whom we must now include not merely negroes but creoles Portuguese, and coolies, has yet been reached. So long as the increase of the supply of labour is fairly kept pace with, as at present, by the extension of cultivation, it would be difficult to affirm that it had been reached, still less that the creoles were being injured by it.

* In 1903 there were 81 private hospitals maintained at a charge of $166,845 per annum.
† Governor Swettenham's despatch to Secretary of State, July 14th, 1903.

The extension of cultivation means the increase of wealth, *i.e.*, of capital, which employs labour, the increase of such labour as the creoles find it worth their while to do, the extension of markets, and multiplication of openings in life. It should be carefully ascertained year by year how far the taking up of new land keeps pace with the introductions of immigrants, and when this is found to lag, the other ought to be checked.

"Next, we by no means desire, under any circumstances, to see the whole burden of immigration thrown upon the planters. We have been advocating more watchful supervision on the part of the Government and increased efficiency implies an increase of expense. We think it best that the community and not the planters should be the paymasters for this increase of supervision. The motive of interest will thus, and thus only, be brought to bear in the right direction, for the community will have a fixed sum to pay, and it will be their interest to see that they get money's worth for their money . . . .

"This principle also covers the case of medical practitioners. If they are to be made Government officers, it is because duties of inspection and supervision are required of them, for the performance of which full independence of position is necessary."

248. We must, therefore, regard the assertions and arguments advanced in the memorandum as unfounded, and the measures advocated by its authors as inexpedient and impolitic if not impracticable.

249. The view of the estate owners, on the other hand, which has been ably put before us by Messrs. Dawson and Parker, is that the development of the Colony is being arrested for want of population, and that the planters are doing a public service by introducing, acclimatising, and training the men, women, and children on whom the future development of British Guiana so largely depends, and that they cannot afford at the present high charges to introduce more labourers, but that if the cost to them were reduced they would be enabled to do so to the great ultimate benefit of the Colony. This view was supported both by the Governor in his oral evidence and by the Acting Governor in the despatch to which we have already alluded and which will be found in the Appendix. View of the planters. Dawson, 7373 sq., 7417. Parker, 7726 Morrison, 1840 *et seq.* Campbell, 3093 *et seq.* Hodgson, 3317 *et seq.* Bruce, 479.

250. The estate owners are now allowed by resolution of the Combined Court to indent for a maximum number of 4,000 immigrants yearly, but the average indent for the last five years has been for 2,200 only. If the cost were reduced more coolies would be brought in and the consequence would be some increase of cultivation on the sugar estates. But it is also contemplated that a certain number of free Indians who are now working on the estates would become available for the general labour market.* The question whether any measures for this object should be taken is one for investigation by the Commission which, as we understand from the Governor, has been appointed in compliance with the Resolution of the Court of Policy. But it seems to us that there is need for great caution in increasing the liabilities of the Colony for return passages of immigrants, in case at any time there should be a serious renewal of difficulties for the sugar industry. Demerara, owing to its backward state of development, does not offer to the time-expired coolie the same choice of occupation as does, for instance, Trinidad or Fiji. No doubt as population increases so will capital be attracted and development be facilitated. But the process should not be hurried or forced. While therefore recognising that the continuance of immigration is essential to the utilisation of the great natural resources of the Colony, we are of opinion that, in the interests of the immigrants no less than in those of the Colony as a whole, well considered schemes of land reclamation, drainage, irrigation, and industrial and agricultural education are needed to keep pace with immigration, and that the latter should not be artificially stimulated by the introduction of large bodies of immigrants mainly at the expense of the State. We need further only say that the present system, by which the cost of immigration falls on the estate owner but the expenses of supervision and of the medical staff are borne by the general revenues of the Colony, seems to us generally fair, but the actual details of the adjustment must be left for the decision of the Government itself. General observations, Morrison, 2851. Murray, 11,743

TRINIDAD.

251. Trinidad is thus described in the Report of the West India Royal Commission of 1897 (page 34):— Trinidad.

"The island of Trinidad is situated close to the Venezuelan Coast of South America. It has an area of about 1,120,000 acres, of which 800,000 acres are held to be cultivable. Of the cultivable land 434,000 acres are in the hands of private owners and 366,000 acres are Crown lands. It is impossible to state the precise extent of land that is under cultivation at the present time, but there is still a large extent of cultivable land in the island unoccupied and uncultivated and much of it is virgin soil.

"The total population may be taken at 245,000, of whom fully two-fifths are immigrants from the East Indies or their descendants.

"The soil is remarkably fertile and varies in its character; some portions of the island are well suited for the production of sugar, others for cocoa, and on certain tracts near the sea cocoanut trees grow freely."

252. Trinidad, at the time of the emancipation of the slaves, was almost entirely dependent for its prosperity on its sugar plantations. There has, of late years, been a steady increase in the cultivation of cocoa, which has now become the most important article of export. According to a return laid before Parliament in 1838, the total number of slaves liberated in the colony was 20,657, of whom 2,246 were children under six years of age, and 372 were classed as aged,

* Dawson, 7413; Hodgson, 3447; Mr. Parker's memorandum (appended to his evidence).

diseased, or otherwise non-effective. For the remaining 17,589 compensation was paid to the amount of 978,444*l.* Of these slaves, those described as "predial" numbered 13,775, and the amount paid in compensation for them was 763,090*l.*

Result of negro emancipation.

253. The state of affairs which followed on the emancipation in the West Indian Colonies is described in the Reports of the Select Committees of the House of Commons which we have already quoted.

254. Trinidad was one of the greatest sufferers, and Lord Stanley mentioned in his speech in the House of Commons on 22nd March 1842 that the loss on 62 sugar estates had amounted to $983,000. It would appear from the account given by Surgeon-Major Comins's Report on his visit to the Colony in 1891 (page 6), that the majority of the emancipated slaves continued to live on the estates, occupying houses and lands free from rent and exacting wages of from 40 to 50 cents (1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*) per measured task for any work they consented to do. According to the evidence of some of the witnesses who came before us, a considerable number squatted in out-of-the-way places, where they were subject to no jurisdiction and paid no rent or taxes. It was not till some 30 years after the emancipation that Sir Arthur Gordon, now Lord Stanmore, during his term of office as Governor of the colony, succeeded in bringing this section of the population under control and compelling them to contribute their proper quota to the revenues of the colony.

Warner, 625, 655-7. David, 5939.

Stanmore, 10,771-3. 10,779

255. In order to supply the pressing need for agricultural labourers, endeavours were made in the first instance to obtain immigrants from neighbouring islands, from Madeira, and from the Kroo Coast. The Africans liberated from captured slavers were also distributed by the Home Government among the West Indian colonies most in need of assistance, Trinidad receiving a considerable share. None of these expedients, however, proved sufficient and recourse was then had to the importation of coolies from India. The first consignment of 237 left Calcutta in 1844, and arrived in Trinidad in May 1845. The number of immigrants introduced between that period and the 30th May 1848 was 5,162. Immigration was then temporarily suspended, but recommenced in 1852 with the following results:—

Commencement and progress of Indian immigration.

Immigrants landed between	1851 and 1861	... ...	14,336
" " "	1861 and 1871	... ...	12,915
" " "	1871 and 1881	... ...	24,048
" " "	1881 and 1891	... ...	25,037
			88,501

256. The numbers returned to India during the same periods were as follows:—

Numbers returned between	1851 and 1861	... ...	2,252
" " "	1861 and 1871	... ...	1,753
" " "	1871 and 1881	... ...	2,686
" " "	1881 and 1891	... ...	5,189
			11,885

showing a balance of 76,616 added to the population of the colony. Of these, 45,577 were still resident in the colony in April 1891, and there had been an addition of 24,641 Indians born there, bringing up the East Indian population to 70,218 out of a total of 200,028.*

257. Between 1891 and 1901 the arrivals numbered 21,603 against 7,410 returns, and from 1901 to 1908 inclusive there were 19,120 arrivals against 6,099 returns, giving a further balance of 27,214 added to the Indian community.

258. In 1901 the total population had increased to 279,822, of which the East Indian portion numbered 87,697. In 1907 it was estimated at 338,992, of which the Indians counted for 102,849.

259. The returns of trade during the period of Indian immigration show a remarkable development, as will be seen by the following table:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1850	476,000	819,394
1860	829,304	714,303
1870	1,042,698	1,227,574
1880	2,382,268	2,186,512
1890	2,248,893	2,179,432
1900	2,500,258	2,584,549
1907–08	3,374,824	3,907,503
1908–09	3,682,702	2,580,195

260. The exports of sugar in 1829, nine years before the abolition of slavery, were estimated at 22,361 tons. In 1839, the year following the emancipation, they fell to 17,214 tons. They now average some 45,000 tons per annum. The development in the cultivation of cocoa is still more remarkable, the export having risen from about 3,000,000 lbs. in 1839 to nearly 50,000,000 lbs. in 1907–08.

The exports of cocoa and sugar in 1907–08 were valued at 1,786,886*l.* and 521,051*l.* respectively. In 1908–09 they declined to 1,152,285*l.* and 462,619*l.* This seems to have been due to a fall in the price of cocoa and other incidental causes (*See* Annual Report laid before Parliament [Cd. 4448-30].)

* Appendix A to Report of Surgeon-Major Comins (printed by the Bengal Secretariat Press, Calcutta, 1893).

Immigration Ordinances.

261. On the first commencement of immigration much loss was suffered from the absence of any sufficient legal restrictions to prevent the labourers from breaking their contracts and wandering off, with the result that they were frequently found in a helpless and destitute and even starving condition. The first regulations issued for the purpose of preventing this evil were disallowed by the Home Government as being open to abuse, but certain heads were sent out by Earl Grey, then Colonial Secretary, in 1847, and on the basis of these a Labour Ordinance was founded which in course of time was subjected to various revisions and modifications.* In 1870 a consolidating and amending Ordinance was passed, and this again was replaced in 1889 by a fresh consolidating Ordinance, resembling in almost all respects the British Guiana Immigration Ordinance of 1891. A further Ordinance was passed in 1902 amending the law in various particulars. Both these Ordinances were laid before Parliament in 1904 [Cd. 1899].

In 1903 the law was again consolidated, and the principal Ordinance is now No. 161 in the general collection of Ordinances made in that year.

262. The main features of the system so closely resemble those which we have recounted in the section relating to British Guiana that it seems unnecessary to repeat them at length. We will, therefore, only mention those provisions which are either peculiar to Trinidad, or to which attention has been specially called in the evidence laid before us with regard to that colony.

Cost of immigration.

263. The fund for defraying the cost of immigration is derived from four separate sources.†

1. Indenture fees of £ 5 for each adult, and £ 2 10s. for each minor, immigrant, payable in five annual instalments by the estate to which such immigrant is allotted.
2. An immigration tax regulated each year by Ordinance according to the amount required, and consisting of an export duty on the principal articles of produce.

For the year 1909 the rates of duty were as follows:—

Sugar	*3s. 6d. per 1,000 lbs.
Molasses	3s. 1d. per 100 gallons.
Rum and Bitters	9s. 4d. per 100 gallons.
Cocoa and Coffee	8d. per 100 lbs.
Cocoanuts	8d. per 1,000 nuts.
Copra	2s. 7d. per 1,000 lbs.

3. One-third of the total cost of immigration is chargeable to the general revenue of the colony, but this sum is diminished by receipts under the following and last heading.
4. Casual receipts consisting of sums received on account of advances, arrears, percentages added for default, sums paid by the coolies in redemption of their contracts, and passage money paid by them.

For the current year the receipts from these various headings are estimated as follows:—

	£
Indenture fees (paid by planters employing indentured coolies)	10,000
Immigration tax paid by all estates	32,496
Vote in aid	16,458
Casual receipts	3,102

Out of the total expenditure, therefore, of £ 62,056, about 21 per cent. is paid by the employers and labourers, about 52 per cent. by all the cultivators whether employing indentured labourers or not, and about 27 per cent. from general revenue. The charge on the general revenue averages rather less than 1s. per each inhabitant of the Colony.

Wages and conditions of service.

264. The minimum daily wage for an indentured labourer is fixed at 25 cents (1s. 0½d.) if able-bodied, and not less than 8d. per day if other than able-bodied. During the first 12 months of his service the immigrant is provided with rations, the cost of which is deducted from his wages. The day's work is fixed at nine hours. A day's task work is not to be more than can be performed by an able-bodied immigrant in seven hours. It is further provided that the rate for task work shall not be less than that usually paid to the Creole or other free labourers on the plantation or in the neighbourhood. No immigrant who has worked 45 hours can be compelled to work again during the week except in crop time, when he may be made to work six days (= 54 hours). Every indentured immigrant who has earned not less than five days' wages during each of two consecutive weeks is entitled to leave of absence for one day and night for each such period, and may demand a free pass for such leave in periods not exceeding seven days at one time. He is, moreover, entitled to absent himself for the purpose of making any reasonable complaint to the Protector of Immigrants, and may demand a pass for this purpose. He is bound to reside on the plantation where he is under indenture, and if absent more than three full days is liable to a fine not exceeding £ 5 or imprisonment for not more than two months as a deserter.

265. An indentured labourer found beyond the limits of his plantation may be stopped unless provided with a pass by the proprietor of the estate on which he is employed, or by his manager or overseer, or by a constable either attached to the estate or specially authorised by the Protector of Immigrants for this duty, and may be taken before a magistrate, who may either order his return to his plantation, or, if he is a deserter, sentence him to imprisonment not exceeding seven days. In the event of arrest without reasonable cause the magistrate may award compensation up to £ 20.

* See Cl. de Verteuil's History of Trinidad, quoted in Dr. Comins's Report, pages 4—6.
† Memorandum on the Law relating to Indian Immigration. Appendix, page 124.

266. Indentures of male adult immigrants are in the first instance for a period of five years, those of female immigrants for three years. After completion of this first term of indenture an immigrant may at his own request, by agreement with his employer and on payment of a bounty settled between them, be re-indentured by the Protector for a further term not exceeding 12 months."

267. It is provided in the Ordinance (§ 70) that when by the returns the Protector is satisfied that 30 per cent. of the adult males indentured to any estate earn during the year a wage averaging less than 6*d.* per diem for the whole 305 days, it shall not be lawful for the Protector to entertain any application for fresh immigrants on behalf of that plantation. Power is, however, given to the Governor to relieve any plantation from the operation of this rule, on good reason being shown for a larger proportion of the immigrants earning a smaller amount of wages than will give such an average.

268. Every indenture is held to be for a term of actual service equal to the number of working days (280 in the year) for which the immigrant is bound to serve under it, and continues in force until such service has been performed. On the other hand whenever an indentured immigrant is shown by the books of the estate to have earned $350 (£72 18*s.* 4*d.*) his indenture ceases, and he is entitled to receive a certificate of exemption from labour free of charge.

Effect of Indian immigration on the Colony. Lubbock, 2463. Morton, 10564 9. Cadman, 4237 et seq., 4272-6. David, 5477, 5483. Richards, 7195.

269. The facts and figures recited at the commencement of this section bear striking testimony to the service which has been rendered to the colony by the supply of Indian labour at a moment of serious crisis, and by the subsequent continuance of the immigration. We do not find that there is any serious attempt to assert an opposite view. But while the great mass of public opinion in the colony appears to favour a continuance of the system, there is a party, represented by two members of the Legislative Council, and by a body calling itself the Trinidad Working Men's Association, and numbering, according to the account of the President, some 1,000 members, which holds that the further importation of indentured labourers is no longer requisite, and is indeed harmful as tending to lower the wages of the unindentured labourer and to produce unemployment. It is further contended by them that the planters who employ indentured labour do not bear a sufficient proportion of the cost of the immigration system; that no portion of it should fall on the general revenues of the colony; and that the export duty on agricultural produce, from which about one-half of the expense is now defrayed, is unjust, as it falls not merely on the estates which benefit by the supply of imported labour, but on all cultivators alike, including those who actually suffer from the competition of the Indian immigrant.

270. In examining these contentions we have had considerable difficulty in ascertaining whether, and to what extent, the wages of agricultural labourers have diminished of recent years. The West India Royal Commission, who visited the colony in 1897, state in section 297 of their Report † the conclusion at which they arrived:—

"The wages of artisans have already been substantially reduced, but no substantial and considerable reduction in the wages of ordinary labour appears to have taken place. Attempts have been made to reduce wages, but owing to the extension of the cocoa cultivation and to the fact that Crown lands and other uncultivated lands were available for peasant proprietors, these attempts to reduce wages have not proved successful."

271. The evidence given before the Royal Commission was revised and further evidence was taken by a Special Committee appointed to enquire into the labour question in 1905. In their report, which will be found in the Appendix (p. 146), they confirmed the conclusion arrived at by the Royal Commission.

271-A. The conflict of testimony among the witnesses who came before us may in part be attributed to the fact that those who object to immigration have little direct knowledge of the conditions prevailing on the estates, and fail to discriminate between the wages of ordinary labour and that which requires more skill, or between the relative earning capacities of the free Indian and the Creole labourer.

David, 5483, 5638—46, 5650, 5929—31. Memo. of the Association, February 5, 1909. Richards 7212—26. Lamont, 9743 Werner, 9843-9.

272. The Hon'ble C. P. David, one of the members of the Legislative Council who is opposed to the continuance of immigration, stated positively that the maximum wage for a day's task when he was a boy was 30 cents; that it is now 25 cents; and that some years ago it had fallen to 20 cents. The Trinidad Working Men's Association, on the other hand, and Mr. Richards, their President, who are also opposed to the continuance of the system, maintained that the present daily wage for the free labourer is from 30 to 36 cents per diem; and that in 1886 the wage averaged from 50 to 60 cents. Memoranda furnished by two other members of the Council and forwarded by the Acting Governor of the Colony, ‡ altogether deny this latter assertion, and state that the wage for ordinary agricultural labour is now from 25 to 30 cents a day, and on cocoa plantations from 35 to 40 cents. Mr. Lamont, M.P., a proprietor of sugar estates, stated that the daily wage was 25 cents. Mr. R. S. A. Werner, Solicitor-General in the Colony, who employs both indentured and unindentured labour for cocoa cultivation, stated that the cost of the former worked out at about 40 to 42 cents and the price offered for the latter was from 40 to 45 cents a day for ordinary work.

273. The conclusion to which we have come after a review of the whole evidence is in accordance with a Memorandum furnished by the Acting Protector of Immigrants which will be found

* We were informed that the practice of re-indenture had fallen into abeyance (*see* Mr. Abel's evidence, 12,919, 12,943); also § 23 of report of the Special Committee on the Labour Question, Appendix, p. 148). It seems unnecessary that this provision of the law should be maintained.

† Presented to Parliament in 1897 [C. 8656].

‡ *See* despatch from Mr. Knaggs, 20th February, 1909 appendix, p. 314. Mr. Knaggs's own evidence (Q. 8575) is to the effect that there has been no decrease in the rate of wages. Mr. Abdel thinks there has been an increase (Qs. 12,901, 12,985).

among the Appendices to our Report.* It is briefly to the effect that during the last 50 years the price of the ordinary task has been 25 cents; that during the first half of this period when the sugar industry was in a flourishing condition, more was paid from time to time for the purpose of obtaining better or quicker work; that during the last 25 years, when the sugar plantations were in a struggling condition, the planters could not afford to do this, and that at the worst period (about 1886) wages to the free labourers were even at times reduced to 20 cents a day, but that recently there has been a certain improvement.

274. The Special Committee which was appointed to enquire into the labour question in 1905 expressed their opinion that the principal cause of the scarcity of labour, which was admitted to exist, was the prosperity of agricultural industries other than sugar.† They recommended that the law prohibiting the payment of higher wages to outside labour than to indentured labour should be altered, on the ground that in addition to the money portion of his wage the indentured labourer has a house and medical treatment, and costs his employer from 35 to 43 cents per day. An ordinance was accordingly passed in 1908 which allows a certain addition (fixed by the Governor at 15 cents per diem) to be made to the free labourer's wage. It seems difficult to argue that the influx of imported labour has reduced the wages of the free labourer when it has been thought equitable to give legal sanction for the payment of an increased rate to the latter in order to place the two classes on an equal footing.

275. It is probably the fact that during a period of severe strain the supply of imported labour at a fixed rate of wage enabled the estates to carry on their operations, when, if exposed to serious fluctuations in the supply and price of labour, they would have collapsed. If this be so, it still further enhances the debt which the Colony owes to the system.‡

276. The assertion of the opponents of Indian immigration that it has led to the prevalence of unemployment and destitution was not, in our opinion, substantiated. On this point it may be interesting to quote the remarks of Mr. Hugh Clifford, the Colonial Secretary, in the Annual Report on the Colony for 1903–04 [Cd. 2238/19].

"In conclusion there remains only to record the fact that Trinidad continues to enjoy a large measure of prosperity; that its trade, in spite of all disadvantageous circumstances, is flourishing and, subject to some fluctuations, is increasing in volume and in value; that the state of its public finances is sound; and that even among the very poor portions of the community, poverty of the cruel and grinding character that is too well known in colder climates, is comparatively rare. That much is due to the fact that cocoa cultivation has long co-existed with that of sugar in this colony, and that the former continued to flourish when the latter fell upon evil days, cannot be denied, and with this lesson before our eyes the necessity for encouraging minor industries—more especially minor agricultural industries—which may serve in the future as additional lines of defence against adversity, forces itself upon the perception as one of the first, most obvious, and most insistent of the duties of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago."

277. The statements by which Mr. Richards, the President of the Trinidad Working Men's Association, endeavoured to support his assertion that as a consequence of the present system destitution prevailed in the island were so directly contrary to the whole weight of other evidence that we are compelled to discard them as altogether untrustworthy. In the course of his examination he affirmed that the majority of the Indian immigrants left the plantations at the expiration of their indenture in a debilitated condition and became paupers, that great distress prevailed in the colony, that in the whole of the county districts there were labourers on the verge of starvation, that to his own personal knowledge six or seven cases of death from starvation had occurred in the previous year in the district of Chaguanas, in which he resides, and that this represented no more than the annual average of such deaths. On his second appearance before us he desired to modify that statement in so far that these deaths were not within his personal knowledge but had been heard of by him as a matter of common report, as to which he had made no inquiries and taken no steps for the purpose of investigation or remedy.

Richards, 7374-84, 7423-58, 7487-93.

Richards, 9-75-89. Richards, 7439-52.

278. In the course of our inquiry we had before us the Coroner of the district in question, who arrived in England shortly afterwards on leave, and we obtained reports through the Governor from the district medical officer, from the Registrar-General and the Acting Inspector of Immigrants for that division of the island. We also addressed questions to other witnesses, both official and unofficial, as to the general conditions of employment and poverty prevailing in the colony.

279. The whole of the evidence thus obtained was in direct contradiction of Mr. Richards's statements. We were assured that there was no such general prevalence of destitution either among the free immigrants or among other classes of the community as Mr. Richards portrayed; that there was no lack of opportunities for employment for those who chose to work; that the wardens of the various districts were provided with funds which they applied to the relief of any cases of real destitution; that there was a certain number of persons who pursued by choice a life of vagrant mendicancy, and that from time to time one of these might succumb to weakness and privation, but that cases of death from starvation were so rare as to be almost unknown in the colony; and that after careful search of the records of the district of Chaguanas only one instance could be found since the beginning of the year 1908 of a death which might be attributed

Cadman, 4265. Bayne, 7630 *et seq.* Kingsley, 8617-8822. Warner, 8732-4, 8799 Lamont, 9347-8. Hodgson, 9775 *et seq.*, 9913 *et seq.* Morton, 10-39-44, 10541-9, 10566-6. Murray, 11781

* Appendix, p. 136.

† *See* par. 13 (Appendix, p. 146), and Mr. Alcazar's separate Report, par. 1 (p. 161).

‡ Mr. Lamont, M.P. (Q. 9332) expressed his opinion that indentured labour with a fixed minimum of pay had had the effect of steadying rather than lessening the rate of wages, and that there had been no change during the last 20 years (Q. 9326).

to privation—it was that of a free Indian who had come from another district and died while begging at a house.*

Lubbock, 9441.

280. Our conclusion is that the colony is largely indebted to the system of Indian immigration not only for its escape from a severe crisis sixty years ago, but for the subsequent increase of its resources, and that the time-expired immigrants have contributed especially in a most important degree to the increased cultivation of cocoa which has now outrivalled sugar as the principal export and source of wealth.

Warner, 8864. Morton, 10,510 et seq.

281. In Trinidad, as in other colonies, the Indian portion of the population is generally admitted to be a quiet, orderly, law-abiding community, and even those who do not attain substantial prosperity are recognised as furnishing a very useful class of labour in a humbler way.

Advantages to the Indian immigrant.

282. We pass to the question of the advantages reaped by the Indian immigrant himself.

On this subject, Surgeon-Major Comins, in his elaborate report to the Government of India, bears very emphatic testimony. He says at the conclusion †:—

"In this colony Indian coolies have already very exceptional advantages, and a still brighter future is before them. Of all the colonies of the West Indies Trinidad is the favoured home of the coolie settler, where he can easily and rapidly attain comfortable independence and even considerable wealth with corresponding social position."

C. W. Warner, 887 8. Cadman, 4260 Payne, 7912-79.

283. The great majority of the witnesses examined by us gave evidence to the effect that the Indian community were generally prosperous and contended, and the statistics with regard to them are equally satisfactory. Dr. Comins cites figures showing that the 12,032 Indians who returned to their own country between 1851 and 1891 took back with them declared savings to the amount of 263,000*l.* The number of East Indian immigrants holding deposits in the Government savings banks rose from 5,550 in 1899 to 6,983 in 1903, and the total balance to their credit from 21,501*l.* to 15,234*l.* The amount of annual deposits has risen from 55,273*l.* to 88,557*l.* The remittances to India in 1899 were 2,910*l.*; in 1903, 3,491*l.* Of the purchases of Crown lands made in each year, about one-third are by East Indians (who also form one-third of the population) as will be seen by the following table;—

Knaggs, 6502 et seq. R. S. Warner, 8013, 8744 et seq. Comins, 9143 et seq. Lamont, 9310. Keens, 9711-9. Clare, 10,295, 10,306-6. Morton, 10,518. Fitzpatrick, 11,883.

	Total Grants	Grants to East Indians.
1904–05 ...	1,839 for 10,207 acres.	646 for 4,898 acres (and 25 village lots).
1905–06 ...	1,446 „ 12,780 „	544 „ 4,102 „ „
1906–07 ...	991 „ 8,004 „	493 „ 3,306 „
1907–08 ...	1,157 „ 9,494 „	475 „ 3,186 „
1908–09 ...	1,369 „ 13,402 „	651 „ 4,802 „

Between the years 1885 and 1908–1909 the grants of Crown lands sold to Indian immigrants amounted to 69,057 acres out of a total of 227,508 acres sold.

284. We have not been supplied with any statement of the total amount of land held by the Indian portion of the population, but it will be clear from the above figures that it must be very considerable. The statistics furnished by Sir Neville Lubbock of the number of holders of small sugar-cane farms show that in 1899 there were 2,822 East Indian and 3,870 West Indian farmers, while in 1908 there were 5,922 East Indians to 5,619 West Indians. The occupation of land under contract for the cultivation of cocoa affords also to the time-expired immigrant great opportunities for a start towards becoming a proprietor.‡

Health conditions.

284A. The statistics of health are favourable, taking into consideration the nature of the climate. The annual death-rates of the total population between 1899 and 1907 varied between a minimum of 23·2 per thousand in 1899 and a maximum of 25·6 per thousand in 1905; those of the whole Indian population between 21·6 in 1904 and 29·4 in 1907. The death-rate among the indentured immigrants was at its maximum of 19·9 in 1907, and in 1908 was as low as 14·5 per thousand. The annual birth-rate of the total population in the same period varied between 33·0 and 36·6; that of the Indian population ranged from 32·6 to 38·7.

C. 3247. Huggins, 9811-3. Morton, 10,523. Dr. Comins' report, p. 51 et seq.

285. Sir H. Johnston gave striking evidence as to the physical improvement which he had noticed in the Indian immigrants after residence in Trinidad. Other witnesses said that the improvement both moral and physical was still more noticeable in the second generation. The educational facilities for their children are stated to be excellent.

Cadman, 4253-8, 4258-7. Hosein, 9735. Clare, 10,284-6.

286. As regards the treatment of the indentured immigrant, the general purport of the evidence is distinctly favourable. Dr. Comins, in his report, quotes a long extract from a paper by Mr. Sacconer, of the Trinidad Mission,§ which contains the following passage:—

"From the above facts it must be seen that so far as legal enactments can go, the indentured labourer is carefully guarded against ill-treatment. It would be extraordinary, under any system of labour, if cases of hardship did not occasionally arise. It is more than we can expect that all parties will be always satisfied. There is the old, yet ever new, struggle between labour and capital. But the treatment of the indentured coolie in Trinidad must be pronounced by any unprejudiced observer to be characterised by humanity. If cases of oppression occur, they are

* See Report of District Medical Officer (Appendix, p. 135). Compare evidence of Dr. Clare, 10,279, which appears to refer to the same case.

† Note on emigration from India to Trinidad, para 80.

‡ See, particularly, the evidence of Mr. R. S. A. Warner, K.C., 8793, and the Rev. J. Morton, 10,488-9.

§ Dr. Comins' report, page 20.

marked exceptions, and they occur in defiance of laws and regulations. The coolie, then, during the period of his indenture, so far as physical comfort goes, seems to be no loser by leaving the land of his birth."

Dr Cumins' own remarks go to confirm this view. After explaining the prevailing system of task work, he observes:—

"In this way the overseer becomes the judge of the price to be paid for the labour done, and I must say that he usually exercises that power in a way which is acknowledged to be entirely just by the immigrants."*

287. The Rev. J. Morton, head of the Presbyterian Mission from Canada, who speaks with an experience of 41 years, and to whose evidence, as that of a disinterested and most intelligent witness, we attach great importance, spoke emphatically of the physical and moral improvement which was observable in the immigrants during their period of indenture, and stated that to his knowledge many of them were able to save, and that some even acquired Crown land before their indenture had expired, though this proceeding was not countenanced. He was also distinctly of opinion that the immigrants were thoroughly acquainted with their rights and opportunities for making complaints, the new arrivals being instructed, if necessary, by the older labourers. We have received testimony to the same effect from some other witnesses. Commander Coombs, the Protector of Immigrants, states in his annual report that pamphlets containing sections of the Labour Ordinance in Hindi and Urdu, are distributed among those of the newly arrived immigrants who are able to read (about 9 per cent.), and in his evidence before us he told us that all the pains and penalties and all the privileges in the Ordinance were read to them in their own language, and that they understood them perfectly well. We had also evidence from various witnesses that the Protector and his subordinate officers were diligent in the performance of their duties and in the investigation of any complaints made to them. On the other hand, it would appear from the evidence of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the witness who attended as representative of the Indian community, that an impression prevails among its members that the indentured immigrants have not sufficient opportunity of making their grievances known, and are not always listened to with sufficient sympathy by the officers whose duty it is to protect them. He was not in a position at the time to mention any specific cases. He subsequently wrote calling attention to what appeared to him the inadequate punishment of an overseer who had struck an Indian woman, causing premature childbirth, and who was sentenced only to a fine of £2 and to payment of £3 in compensation, while four Indian immigrants who were charged with assaulting an overseer were sentenced to three months' hard labour. Copies of this letter, of the newspaper reports of the two trials, and of a despatch from the Governor forwarding the remarks of the Acting Protector of Immigrants, will be found in the Appendix to our report, page 141. Considering that the blow received by the woman was accidentally inflicted in the course of a scuffle with two men, and that by the intervention of the Acting Protector the overseer was, for his conduct on the occasion, dismissed from his situation in a manner that will prevent his re-employment in such a capacity for the future, while the attack made by the labourers on the overseer was vindictive and premeditated, it does not appear to us that the sentences were inadequate in the former or excessive in the latter case.

Q. 10433-6. Q. 10516. See also Warner, 8467; Murray, 13838; Fitzpatrick, 11260-81.

Q. 10508. Warner, 8433; Jarmant, 9314-9; Coombs, 9110 et seq.

Knagge, 8198-8207, 8180. Huggins, 9762 et seq., 9822-30. Fitzpatrick, 11028 et seq.

288. On a review of the information at our disposal we are inclined to think that the impression which appears to prevail in the Indian community is somewhat exaggerated. But the matter is no doubt one to which careful and constant attention should be given. There may be some foundation for the complaint that task-work has increased in severity since the fall in the price of sugar forced the planters to reduce the expenditure of production to the narrowest possible limits, but we see no sufficient ground for supposing that the task is generally in excess of the limits laid down in the Ordinance. The statement which was made by the opponents of immigration, and which appears to have received a certain amount of credence, that the average weekly wage of the indentured labourer had fallen below the minimum of 5s. 2¾d. prescribed by law, and was not more than about 3s., was entirely disproved by the returns produced by the Immigration Department. The law does not stipulate that every labourer shall receive that sum, but that he shall have the opportunity of earning it. The figures showed that the actual earnings of the whole body of able-bodied immigrants averaged during the last three years 4s a week.† As we have already observed, any estate on which one-third of the adult male indentured labourers fail to earn an average of 3s. 6d. per week is reported to the Governor, and without special leave from him is debarred from obtaining any fresh supply. Out of 96 estates employing indentured labourers only 11 were so reported last year, and in all these cases there were special circumstances which in the Governor's opinion justified him in exempting them from the action of the law. Allowing for holidays and absence from illness and other causes, there seems no reason to doubt that the coolies have the opportunity of earning the statutory sum. In addition to what we have already stated as to the evidence that they are able to save during their term of indenture, we may mention that a not inconsiderable number (over 100 in every year) purchase their redemption from indenture during the last year of their service.

See also Hosain, 9380 et seq.

289. Another point on which the representative of the Indian community laid stress was the severity of those portions of the Ordinance which relate to illegal absence, desertion, and neglect or refusal to work. In connection with this subject he drew attention to a fact which had already been noticed by us, the large number of convictions for offences against the Labour Law,

* Dr. Cumins' report, page 9.

† See Returns enclosed in the Governor's despatch of 20th May 1909 and statement by Mr Frontaus (Appendix, pages 127 and 139).

amounting to no less than 1,869 during the year 1907–08 for a total indentured population of 11,500, or about 16 3 per cent. There has been in this respect a decided increase since the year 1901. In that year the number of convictions was 1,010 for a total indentured population of 7,359 giving an average of less than 14 per cent. In 1902–03 the number of convictions rose to 1,73 ' for an indentured population of 8,800, thus approaching an average of 20 per cent. It has since decreased, but has remained at an average not less than 16 per cent.

200. It seems clear that on really well-managed estates no necessity is found for this frequent recourse to legal penalties. The full number of working days in the year for an indentured labourer is 280, allowing for 52 Sundays, 7 public general holidays, and 26 days' leave provided for in the Ordinance, being one day for each fortnight of regular work. According to figures with which Sir Neville Lubbock was good enough to supply us as to the work of the indentured immigrants on the New Colonial Company's estates in Trinidad for the year 1904–08 the average of days worked was 63 2 per cent or about 177 days. Of the remainder 13·3 per cent. (say 37 days) were lost by absence with leave, 12 per cent. (34 days) by absence without leave and desertion, 9·7 per cent. (say 27 days) by sickness, and only 1·7 per cent. (five days) by imprisonment.* The evidence of Mr. Murray, who spoke from a prolonged experience in managing estates both in British Guiana and Trinidad, is very distinct. He considered that it was necessary that penalties including imprisonment should be provided by the law, but that it was a mistake to have frequent recourse to them.

Q. 11618-7.

Murray, 11739.

201. The question is by no means free from perplexity. The employer is held liable for the welfare of his indentured labourers and is bound to provide them with the opportunity of earning their legal wage on every working day in the year. In order that he may not encourage or permit his labourers to abscond when work is slack the employer is bound under penalties to prefer a charge against any deserter within 15 days of the offence. Absence for three full days from the plantation without leave constitutes desertion and therefore necessarily entails prosecution, with a penalty of fine or imprisonment on conviction. But, further, unless two-thirds of the adult male indentured labourers on his estate earn an average of at least 6d. a day for every day in the year, the employer is liable to be refused any further supply of labourers. We understand that though the estates which have become liable to these penalties are reported each year, the penalty has never been enforced, but it is necessary for the employer to show sufficient grounds to justify exemption. In order that the labourer shall earn the stipulated amount at the ordinary scale of wages it is necessary that he should work for 170 days in the year. It appears from the returns contained in the reports of the Protector of Immigrants that the average number of days worked in one year by the whole body of indentured labourers, male and female, does not exceed 159, some 21 days being lost for one cause or another. Part of this loss is due, of course, to illness, and it may be supposed that among the adult able-bodied labourers the average loss is smaller. But it was explained by several witnesses that men not infrequently obtain permission to absent themselves from work on the ground that they do not feel well enough, without actually needing medical treatment. The Committee of 1905 remark in that part of their report which deals with the amount of wasted labour, "It may be added, we think, that a very high standard of industry cannot reasonably be expected from field labour in a tropical country." It may be imagined that a manager afflicted with an unsatisfactory supply of indentured labourers, with little disciplinary power of punishing idlers and having before him the fear that the estate may not attain the prescribed standard of earnings, may at times feel himself compelled to resort to legal procedure against idleness in cases where he would naturally prefer a less severe course, so that he may at least show that the deficiency of earnings is not due to his want of diligence.

Lubbock, 2805. Abel, 12209.

202. We submit that there are grounds for an inquiry on the spot into the working of the provisions of the Ordinances which deal with the penalties imposed on the indentured labourer for breach of contract and absence from work, and also with regard to the further complaint made by Mr. Fitzpatrick that labourers imprisoned for such offences are confined in company with criminals sentenced for offences of a more serious description. Attention was called to this point in Surgeon-Major Comins's Report (page 49).

203. We were assured by several witnesses that the provision of the Ordinance which sanctions the arrest without warrant of any immigrant found without a pass outside the limits of the estate on which he resides is not exercised in any harsh or stringent manner, and is simply used for the purpose for which it is designed, to repress desertion and enticements to the coolie to wander. We have not been able to procure any statistics of the number of arrests made under this enactment, but we think that an enquiry might also be made into its working, and as to whether it is necessary still to maintain it in its present shape, whether the right of arrest without warrant might not be specifically limited to cases where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the immigrant is a deserter or contemplates desertion, and whether the period of absence from work which constitutes desertion, now fixed at three days, might not be extended to seven days, as in British Guiana, or to some intermediate period. As we have already noticed, the power of making these arrests is limited by the Ordinance of 1903 to certain persons specially authorised.

Warner, 8874 *et seq.* Comins, 9101 *et seq.* Morton, 10681-5. Hosain, 9768-7. Murray, 11729.

204. Finally we would say, in leaving the question of the condition of the Indian population, that we view with much sympathy, and would recommend to the consideration of His Majesty's Government, the plea advanced by Mr. Fitzpatrick that they should be allowed some representatives on the Legislative Council in addition to the Protector of Immigrants. It is in our opinion a remarkable testimony to the quiet contentedness of the Indian community and to their natural

* *See* Statement printed in Appendix, page 138. *See also* statement by Mr. Preston, *ibid.*, page 138.

indisposition to take any active part in political controversy, that, although they have come to form so considerable a portion of the population of the colony, there has been no agitation for the purpose of claiming this privilege up to the present time.

295. We have, lastly, to deal with the question whether it is desirable that the system of Indian immigration should be continued under its present conditions. The general burden of local opinion is undoubtedly in favour of its continuance. Resolutions have been passed both by the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Society expressing the conviction that the continuance of East Indian immigration is essential for the prosperity of the colony." Mr. Fitzpatrick, as delegate of the Indian community, stated that they were in favour of immigration and that it was admitted to be for the benefit of the colony. It is worthy of note that notwithstanding the large number of immigrants that has been introduced the complaints of scarcity of labour were so serious in 1905 that a Special Committee was appointed by the Governor in April of that year to investigate the causes and suggest a remedy. The Committee collected much information, and eventually reported in February 1906. They found that there was a general scarcity of agricultural labour, especially noticeable in connection with the sugar industry, and that the chief causes were: (1) the development of agricultural industries; (2) migration of labour owing to depression in the sugar industry; (3) the development of the system of cane farming; and (4) loss of labour through sickness, absconding, etc. Among various remedies they recommended a temporary increase of immigration from 2,400 to 3,000 per annum. This recommendation was practically unanimous, as one member of the Committee who differed on some other points agreed in recommending this increase for a definite period of five years. It appears to us, both from the facts given in the Report and from other evidence, that so long as the system of breaking up a considerable portion of the sugar estates into small farms is in progress, and so long as grants of the Crown lands still undeveloped are made at moderate prices—and both these measures are strongly (and, in our own opinion, wisely) recommended by the West India Commission of 1897 (sections 280, 281, 286, 287, pp. 36, 37)—so long will the need for imported labour be more or less felt. At present we are informed that there is still a large portion of the cultivable lands of the island available for distribution, and if this be gradually alienated on careful and well considered lines we see no reason why the East Indian immigration should not be continued on a corresponding scale, with general benefit to the colony and without injuriously affecting the wages of free labour. The evidence seems to us to prove that the labour primarily imported for the benefit of the planter subserves other purposes which are of direct benefit to the community at large. On the other hand, notwithstanding the opinions expressed to us by the Hon'ble C. P. David, which must necessarily be founded on conjecture,† we apprehend that any attempt to put an end to the immigration either suddenly or within a short terms of years would inevitably have a most serious effect on the sugar industry and on the colony generally, as its prosperity still depends to so considerable an extent on that branch of its products.

Question of continuance of Indian immigration. Morton, 10531, 4905 4-9.

Warner, 6707, 6725-37. Lubbock, 240-6, 48, 249-9, Knaggs 5837, 5852-76. Morton, 10,531. David, 6585-8, 6648, 6650-6, 6903, 6941 et seq. Lamont, 7950. Knaggs, 5877. Lamont, 6121.

296. There has been much discussion in the colony whether the incidence of the expenses consequent on the immigration is justly divided between the planters and other portions of the community, and this question was brought before us by several of the witnesses. It was argued that the export tax on sugar and other products is in part paid by the small cane farmers and cocoa planters who do not employ indentured labour. It seems true that this is the case, but an increased burden on the planter in any other shape would equally affect the price he can afford to give for canes, and it is to be borne in mind that the prosperity of these industries is dependent on the central factories and large proprietors who do require indentured labourers. One witness, Mr. N. Lamont, M.P., who had discontinued the employment of indentured Indians and subsequently broke up his sugar estate entirely into small farms, stated that he had been compelled to give up his factory altogether as he found that the pressure of the tax made it impossible for him to compete on equal terms with other proprietors who employed the indentured coolies. Other witnesses, however, expressed their opinion that this was not the sole cause of loss of profit. The subject was carefully examined by the Special Committee of 1905 who came to the conclusion that the present system was, on the whole, not unjust, and even recommended (with one dissentient voice) that the contribution from general revenue should be raised from one-third to six-fifteenths of the total expenditure. It is to be borne in mind that various articles consumed specially by the Indian population are subjected to customs duties, and that in this way the immigrants make a considerable contribution to the revenue.‡ Mr. Fitzpatrick, on behalf of the Indian community, stated that they considered the contribution from the revenues of the colony to be fair and just, and it must be remembered that the system of State supervision operates for the general benefit of the Colony as well as for that of the labourer.

Lubbock, 181 Richards, 1335 et seq. Knaggs, 5833-4. Murray, 11781-2. Warner, 6714 et seq., 6734 et seq. Lamont, 6231-3, 6325 et seq., 6403 et seq. David, 6605-7017. Murray, 11772, 11778. Murray, 11884-5 Q., 12044

297. On the whole we feel that we have heard no evidence of so convincing a character as to justify our recommending any immediate change in the present arrangements. The efforts of the Government should, however, in our opinion, be directed towards restricting the importation within the limits absolutely required to meet the needs of the estates, and to its gradual reduction as those needs diminish or can be met from other sources of supply.§

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* See Governor's Despatches of 29th May and 18th June 1906 (appendix, pages 131, 132).

† Mr. David was of opinion that if the supply of indentured labour were stopped the wages of agricultural labour on the sugar estates would rise from 24 cents to 36 cents a day, and that no serious results would follow. But the Committee of 1905 estimate that a rise from 25 to 30 cents would increase the cost of sugar by £1 8s. per ton.

‡ See Memorandum from the West India Committee, Appendix, page 138. The average annual revenue received during the past five years from customs duties on ghee, opium, ganja, and rice was £30,460, nearly double the amount contributed from general revenue towards the expenses of immigration.

§ We do not in principle differ from the views expressed on this subject by the West India Royal Commission in paragraph 302 of their Report. But we are impressed by evidence, which possibly was not before them, as to the extent to which Indian imported labour is employed on public works, and contributes to the development of peasant proprietorship (see Sir N. Lubbock's evidence, 9484, 9479; Professor Cadman, 4276-8).

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA. Past history of immigration.

298. The case of Jamaica differs from that of the two colonies (British Guiana and Trinidad) which we have just discussed, in that parts of the island are thickly populated and that in certain districts the sugar-growing estates can command a sufficient supply of Creole labour. Nor is the island so dependent on sugar production as some of the other colonies.* As might be expected in these circumstances, the importation of Indian labour has been far less. The total area of the island is 4,200 square miles, and the population is now estimated at 830 000, of which the Indian population counts for only a small percentage as compared with British Guiana or Trinidad. The introduction of coolies from the West Indies began in 1845, in pursuance of a resolution of the Colonial Legislature to make provision for the importation of 5 000 hill coolies, and the reconveyance of such of them as might, after the termination of five years, wish to return to India. Under this arrangement 4,500 immigrants were introduced in 1845 and the two following years. These people were under no obligations to ensure steady and continuous service. They were at liberty to enter into contracts for any period not exceeding one year, with any planter and, at the expiration of that time, they could renew the contract or find an employer elsewhere. The only penalty on the unemployed immigrant was the payment of a fine to the Government of five shillings for every month he passed out of "industrial contract." Under these circumstances many, we are told, left their employers, the weaker portion fell into ill-health, became vagrants, and went about the country begging. Less than one third of the immigrants remained in the island as agricultural labourers; of the remainder, one-half returned to their native country, the rest died or disappeared. The cost to the Colony was about £80,000. There was no further immigration till the year 1860, when legislative sanction was obtained for a loan of £150,000, to be raised in three instalments of £50,000 each, for expenses of immigration, the interest and sinking fund being secured by a tax on exports and by the payment by the employer of £ 5, in five yearly instalments, for each immigrant allotted to him. Provision was also made for indentures for two years, with further contracts of not less than one year's duration up to the total amount of five years, and power was given to the Governor to impose stringent regulations on the employers with regard to the lodging, food, clothing and medical care of the immigrants. Under this arrangement about 4,600 immigrants were introduced in the years 1860 to 1863. Immigration was then again suspended principally on account of complaints of the unsuitability of the immigrants sent out. The conditions prevailing on the estates continued unsatisfactory, and in 1867 the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, appointed a Commission to suggest improvements. The result was the introduction of the Immigration Law of 1869. This was the first law promulgated in any colony which put the relation between employers and their indentured labourers on a satisfactory footing. The planter was bound to provide regular work, the wages for an adult male being fixed at one shilling for a nine hours' day. Rations were to be provided on a scale and at a price fixed by Government, and proper arrangements were to be made for housing and medical attendance. The term of indenture was fixed at five years, and after that period the immigrants were free to dispose of their labour as they pleased, whether in the service of employers by the day, week, month, or year, or by setting up for themselves in independent occupations. Under this law immigration continued briskly up to 1876, 9,000 East Indians being admitted.

299. In that year the financial arrangements for the introduction of East Indians broke down, the borrowing powers under the legislation of 1858–1860 having been exhausted, and fresh loans being necessary to cover increasing deficits. Further importation was suspended pending readjustment; a Select Committee of the Legislative Council was appointed to consider the question, and a prolonged and heated controversy ensued as to the precise extent to which Government aid should be given to importers of labour. As there has been little change since then in the numbers of the Indian immigrant population, which has actually decreased from 14,889 in 1879 to 13,821 in 1902, or in the economic position of the island, except the development of banana cultivation, it is worth while to review at some length the conclusions then arrived at. They are set forth, together with many pages of correspondence, in a Blue Book presented to Parliament in 1879.† The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, in his despatch of July 6th, 1878, in discussing the former financial arrangements, states that for the years 1874 to 1876—

"less than one-third of the gross expenditure was paid by actual employers of coolies, nearly one-fourth was paid from other sources, whilst five-twelfths constituted a debt for which the planters were responsible, but from which it has now been proposed to relieve them."

300. The Governor, Sir A. Musgrave, described the state of feeling in the Colony as follows in a despatch to the Secretary of State, March 8, 1878:—

"Even among the proprietary body and the more educated classes of the community there are three different grades of opinion to be encountered. There is an intelligent and influential section, who are altogether opposed to Indian immigration as hitherto conducted, and to any expenditure from the public purse for this purpose. Another, and thus a division of the agricultural body, are not opposed to immigration on the same grounds, but they regard the system as expensive; they do not themselves want immigrant labour, and object to being taxed to furnish it to other people. A third, and this is the one which manages to make itself most loudly

* Bananas are now the chief export of the Colony, and were valued in 1907–8 at no less than £1,033,731. Sugar and rum come next with £275,000, then cocoa (£151,953) and coffee (£141,610). All these products are grown on a considerable scale on plantations, but it appears to be only for the banana and sugar estates that the services of Indian indentured immigrants are required. As regards the districts which can rely wholly on native labour for the sugar plantations, see Sir S. Oliver's evidence, 5028 *et seq.*, 9061 *et seq.*

† Correspondence relative to the Financial Arrangements for Indian Coolie Immigration to Jamaica, 1879.

heard, is ready to have immigration at any price, provided that someone else pays the whole or the larger part of that price."

301. The decision ultimately arrived at was that the Colony should relieve the planters of the existing debt charge (amounting to some £140,000) and should undertake all hospital and medical expenses and the payment of bounty granted to such immigrants as agreed to remain in the island in lieu of the return passages guaranteed to them by their contract. The salaries of the officers of the Immigration Department in the Colony and in India, and the cost of return passages of former immigrants, were to be paid from the Immigration Fund constituted from the sugar and rum duties which fell on the general body of planters, while the entire expense of recruiting in India, exclusive of the salaries mentioned above, together with passage money and the cost of the return passages of new immigrants, were to be defrayed by the employers. Law 18 of 1879 was passed to give effect to this settlement. Few immigrants, however, came in under these arrangements, the total number of arrivals in the years 1878 to 1885 being only 3,200, and immigration was discontinued altogether in the latter year. Its subsequent history is told in the Note on the alleged competition between coolie and Creole labour in Jamaica prepared by the Protector of Immigrants in 1908, which is printed in the Appendix to our Report, page 78. The note shows that the planters had great difficulty in obtaining labour in 1889 and 1890, and a Select Committee was appointed to make an inquiry. It was then decided, before importing East Indians, to make an effort to obtain the necessary supply of labour in the Colony. Employment under contract for one year with all the rights and privileges secured to East Indian immigrants, excepting, of course, such as related to return passage, etc., together with a bonus of £2 on the expiration of the year's contract, were offered to the native labourer and the offer was widely published, but there was no response. Immigration was accordingly reopened in 1891 and continued till 1897, when it was stopped owing to plague in India, and another attempt to get the native population to engage was made without success. In 1899 and 1900 coolies were again imported from India, but in 1902 a third effort to attract native labourers was entered upon. On this occasion it was decided that they should not be asked to sign any contract, but should be given the opportunity of removing from the more crowded parts of the island to places where remunerative work on the estates awaited them. This attempt too met with little success and the scheme was ultimately abandoned. Indian immigration was recommenced, and during the last five years some 3,000 coolies have come in, while about half that number have left the island. Meanwhile the financial arrangements were altered by Law 14 of 1891, which abolished the sugar and rum duties, made the general revenue liable for the salaries of the Protector and his staff, and of the Recruiting Agent in India, and fixed an indenture fee of £17-10-0 to be paid in instalments spread over five years by the employer for every immigrant allotted him. Under Law 20 of 1891 the employer also pays a fee of 1s. weekly for each immigrant employed by him who has completed five years' industrial service but not ten years' residence. The fees payable under both these laws are credited to an Immigration Fund, on which falls all expenses connected with immigration except salaries above mentioned and the medical charges. If there is a deficiency or a surplus in the Fund the indenture fee of £17-10-0 may be raised or lowered accordingly. In connection with the question of the extent to which the cost of immigration is paid by the colony, it may be noted that there is a somewhat heavy duty on rice, the staple food of the immigrant, viz., 3s per 100 lbs, and that this duty in 1908 contributed the sum of £17,720 to the general revenues. On the other hand, the charge on Colonial Funds* has since 1891 averaged only £3,000 annually in addition to a share of the general medical expenditure of the colony and tends to diminish.

Olivier 804 9053

302. The result of the introduction of measures by which the cost of importation of Indian labourers falls almost entirely on the planters and on the Indians themselves seems to be that the feeling of opposition in the Colony has to a great extent died away. There is still, however, a section of opinion greatly opposed to further State-aided immigration. This view was put before us by Mr Josiah Edwards, a coloured doctor of medicine, resident in Jamaica, who has many supporters among his compatriots. It is also strongly held by the Jamaica Baptist Union, which contends that there is more than a sufficient supply of labour in Jamaica to meet all demands, and that the employers who require imported labour should make their own arrangements without any aid from Government. The observations of the present Governor, Sir Sydney Olivier (who also gave oral evidence before the Committee), in his despatch of 6th April 1909, and 7th February 1910, printed in the Appendix (pages 84–85), seem to us to convey a complete reply to this contention. His published views lend great weight to his authority on a question of this nature, and his conclusion, with which we find ourselves in full agreement, is that there is indeed ample labour available in the island, but that the labourers, except in certain districts where land is scarce and the people comparatively poor, do not care to work on estates for the wages or under the conditions on which alone the cultivation of the crops can succeed. Planters would prefer that the industries should if possible be carried on solely with the aid of Creole labour, but, as this is not available in many places, it appears to them, and to the Government of the Colony, expedient in the interests of the island "that estate industries should not be allowed to collapse so long as Indian immigrants can be obtained for them on terms advantageous both to themselves and their employers." The arrangement does not operate to the disadvantage of the Creole labourer. We are therefore of opinion that a clear case has been made out for the continuation of the immigration system on its present lines.

Opposition to the system

Olivier, 80 et seq., 904

Edwards 10109, 10110.

* See Statement attached to the Governor's despatch of 4th December 1908. (Appendix, p. 18.) In the Annual Report for Jamaica for 1903–1904, the charge for immigration in 1897–1904 is put at £1,410 as 1903–1904 at £1,084

303. The principal Immigration Ordinance, which defines the respective rights and duties of employers and their indentured labourers, is Law 23 of 1879, which consolidated and amplified the previous law, and has been but little altered by subsequent amendments. It differs from that of other colonies in that the term "immigrants" is restricted to persons who have not completed ten years' residence in the island and their children. In 1891, however, the law already referred to was passed to induce natives, as well as those East Indians who had resided ten years to indenture themselves for one year, and to apply to them most of the provisions of the Law of 1879 which govern the relations between employers and indentured labourers. The general purport of the immigration law as contained in the Laws of 1879 and 1891 and subsequent amendments does not differ very much from that of the law of other colonies, but there are certain points to which attention was called by Dr. Comins, who visited the island immediately after the passing of the Law of 1891, and on which we have been furnished with a report from the Governor as our attention was unfortunately not drawn to them in time to admit of our making inquiries concerning them when he attended for the purpose of giving evidence.

304. The provisions of the Ordinance to which we refer are the following:—

"Section 48. Every adult in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary . . . shall be bound to work . . . for nine hours of each day except on Sunday, Good Friday, New Year's Day, and Christmas Day, and such other days to be observed as festivals, according to the national custom of the class of immigrants to which such immigrant is registered as belonging, as the Governor from time to time sanctions and appoints."

On this Dr. Comins observed that as the employer (section 39) can claim "lost days" and extend the indenture for the number of days on which a full day's work was not given, nine hours every day in the week except Sunday for five years in succession was more than could be reasonably expected of any man.

"Section 49. Every adult being a male of the age of 16 years or upwards shall be paid by day wages at the rate for each working day of not less than 1s. per day. . . . Every such immigrant shall be bound to do every working day a fair day's work of nine hours a day, having regard to his or her age and strength."

Dr. Comins suggested that after the words "one shilling a day" the words "of 7½ hours" should be inserted and referred to the British Guiana Ordinance of 1891 section 95 of which fixes a seven hours' day.

305. Dr. Comins' Report, when received, was forwarded to the Governor of the Colony, and his recommendations were commented upon by the Protector of Immigrants, who pointed out that several of them had already been carried out. He gave reasons for not making any change in the sections of the Ordinance which we have quoted, and after consideration of his observations it was decided that no action was required. It appears from the Governor's despatch now received that these reasons are still held to be sufficient. As regards extension of indenture for lost days, it is pointed out that the only lost days which immigrants are required to make good are days spent in prison or desertions. In addition to the three holidays provided by the Law of 1879, the immigrants are allowed two days' leave for the great celebration of the Taziyah (Muharram) festival. But in practice although the law requires six days' work in the week, it is the universal custom for all indentured immigrants to get a half-day's leave on Saturday (whether in or out of crop time). Moreover, after the first three months of residence in the colony, the immigrants may claim to work by task and not by day labour, and it is stated that they invariably do so. All rates of task must be approved by the Protector, and no rate is approved unless it is sufficient to afford to a male of 16 years of age and upwards at least 1s. a day with no more than ordinary exertion. The present Protector of Immigrants reports that as a rule the labourer can complete his task in much less than nine hours, and it is optional to him to take up another task the same day or not. Mr. Doorly gives it as his opinion that the immigrant would gain nothing, and would probably lose a great deal, if the law was amended as suggested by Dr. Comins. This was also the view expressed by the previous Protector of Immigrants, Mr. Cork, in his elaborate memoranda of December 1893 and September 1894, in the former of which he explained that the nature of the soil in British Guiana necessitated more severe effort and consequently a shorter period of work than was required in Trinidad or Jamaica.

306. Dr. Comins also objected to the provisions of sections 11 and 13 of Law 20 of 1891, which impose a payment of one shilling weekly on the employer who engages a free immigrant, and compel him by a heavy penalty to give notice to the Protector that he has engaged him. By section 2 of Law 13 of 1905 these free immigrants have now to report their places of residence quarterly to the police or the Protector, and last year several were summoned for not doing so. Dr. Comins argued with considerable force that these provisions, which are not in force in other colonies, must have a tendency to restrict the employment of the free immigrant, and so to limit his prospects on the expiry of his five years' indenture. They were introduced in order to ensure that all persons employing East Indian immigrants during their first ten years' residence in the island should contribute something to the cost of their importation and return passage. The same object is attained in some other colonies by the export duties on sugar, rum, and other products for which indentured labour is employed, or by acreage taxes on land cultivated by such labour, which are credited to the Immigration Fund, but it is very probably the case that a similar arrangement would not work fairly in the very different circumstances of Jamaica.

307. When Dr. Comins wrote the system was being introduced, and the Inspector of Immigrants, in his comments on Dr. Comins' Report, frankly admitted that there were objections to it, though he thought that Dr. Comins exaggerated the ill-effects which were likely to result.

He thought that planters might possibly be deterred from employing any but the most satisfactory and efficient Indian labourers, as they became liable to the tax for the whole period during which they accepted service from the coolie, while they had no remedy for irregular or unsatisfactory work except dismissal. The Governor doubted where there was much ground for apprehension, as labour was scarce in many parts of the island, and the usual mode of employment was by the task and not by time wages. Now, after 13 years of experience, the present Governor reports that although he is not satisfied that it is altogether a desirable method of raising revenue, he does not think it would be prudent to disturb the existing arrangement until some more acceptable means of maintaining the stability of Immigration finance can be devised. He adds that he does not think that any hardship has in practice been occasioned to the immigrant by the working of the law, and he observes that free hospital treatment is given to all second-term immigrants, while cases of destitution are maintained at the expense of the Immigration Fund until an opportunity offers for their repatriation. The fact that out of the 7,500 Indians who are employed or resident on the estates only 2,200 are under indenture, the remaining 5,300 being free labourers, seems to show that the demand for coolie labour is considerable, and it may very well be that the contribution which the employer has to pay to the Government while employing the second-term immigrants has no sensible effect to their detriment. This seemed certainly to be the impression of Mr. Edwards, who himself employs them. The question must be decided by observation on the spot, and we can only say that it is one which should not be neglected, because any regulation which would place the immigrant at a serious disadvantage during the second five years of his residence in the island would in effect be a breach of the contract on the faith of which he has been induced to leave India. Q. 10127, 10131—5.

308. According to the Immigration Laws, 1879 91, the employer has, as in other colonies, to provide a suitable dwelling, but there is no provision for fuel and water. The regulations, however, require inspection by medical officers of stores and water-supply.

309. Estate hospitals were abolished in 1879, and sick coolies are now sent by the employer to the public hospitals established at central places, where they are treated at the expense of the colony. Dr. Comins preferred the system of plantation hospitals, which is in force in all the other colonies, and also complains that according to section 65 of Law 23 of 1879 the district medical officer has only to pay quarterly visits to estates; but the Protector of Immigrants gave sufficient reasons for these changes pointing out that in view of the comparatively small number of coolies employed on any one estate the new system was preferable. Dr. Clare, who gave evidence before us, and who had considerable experience both in Jamaica and Trinidad, expressed a strong preference for the Jamaica system of central hospitals, and we are not disposed to make any recommendation in the matter. Q. 10138 et seq.

310. Absence from work and similar offences against the labour law are punishable with fine, imprisonment being inflicted only in case of non-payment, except that a deserter, i.e., a person under indenture, who is found during the ordinary hours of work, on any day except Sundays or holidays, at a distance of more than two miles from the estate on which he is indentured without a pass, is liable to be arrested and brought before the Protector of Immigrants or a magistrate, who may sentence him to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days.*

311. There have been constant alterations in the law concerning the immigrant's right to a return passage. By the original law he was entitled after ten years' residence to a free passage, which could be commuted for a grant of 10 acres of land, or for a bounty of £10, subsequently raised to £12, but the bounty was abolished in 1879. The grant of land was also abolished in 1897, and two other changes made after consultation with the Indian Government. One-fourth of the passage money in the case of males and one-sixth in the case of females was to be payable by the immigrants themselves and the right to an assisted passage was to be lost unless claimed before the ten years of residence had expired. In 1899 the proportion payable by the coolies themselves was raised to one-half for males and one-third for females, and in 1903 it was decided that claims for an assisted back passage must be made within two years of the completion of ten years' residence, and this is the law at the present time. The right to a grant of 10 acres of land was revived in 1893, but in 1900 it was again cancelled. The Protector of Immigrants recently reported that the experiment of making such grants entailed much expenditure for surveying, allotment, and road-making which was not justified by results, and Sir H. Blake mentioned in his evidence that the Indians were generally well enough off to purchase land, which they could choose for themselves. It does not appear that there is any difficulty in obtaining small parcels of land, and the West India Royal Commission mention in their report (section 493) the growth of small holdings. Blake, 2468. Appendix, page 68.

312. According to the most recent returns about 7,500 of the East Indians are rather more than half of the total number live or are employed on estates. Of the remainder a considerable number are cultivators and 8,415 acres of land valued at £47,160 are owned by 1,547 persons. There are 330 shopkeepers who paid last year £192 for their trade licenses, and 82 dealers in spirits who paid license duty amounting to £635; 868 persons had at their credit in the Government Savings Bank £14,542, and 119 remittances, totalling £369, were made to India during the year. The figures all show an appreciable increase on those of past years and are evidence of the general prosperity of the immigrants. We are, however, deeply sensible of the benefit Morris, 761. Edwards, 10181—3. See also Blake, 2468, 2468.

* We have found in statistical returns of the number of arrests effected under this provision of the law, but they are apparently very inconsiderable. In the yearly reports of the Inspector-General of Police it is mentioned that in 1908 two coolie deserters were apprehended through the means of the *Police Gazette*. In the year 1909 the number so apprehended was six. In the reports of the Protector of Immigrants it is stated that on the 31st of March 1909 one immigrant was undergoing imprisonment for desertion. On the same date in the previous year there was no prisoner detained on this charge.

which they derive in some colonies from a definite scheme of land settlement, and would urge that any favourable opportunity should be taken to encourage those East Indians to stay in Jamaica and acquire agricultural holdings in preference to claiming return passages to India after their ten years' period of residence has expired.

313. No statement of the earnings of indentured immigrants is included in the Protector's annual report, but he states that while "many of the coolies make exceedingly good wages, the general average is reduced by the poorer earnings of those who are sick or lazy and there is nearly always a fair proportion of the latter." Complaints against indentured immigrants for breaches of the labour law can be heard either by the Protector (or Inspector) of Immigrants or by a Resident Magistrate. They numbered in 1907–08 239, of which all but two ended in convictions. The percentage of convictions to the indentured population was 8·43, an improvement on previous years. It would appear that the offences were mostly of a trivial character, punishable with fine only.

Olivier, 9067 Edwards, 10179. Johnston, 9983. Edwards, 10114. Clare, 10261.

314. In Jamaica, as in other colonies, the Indian community is said to be a valuable element of the population, industrious, contented, and orderly.

315. No mortality figures are available for the East Indian population as a whole, but among indentured immigrants and their children the death-rate was 24·1 per mille and the birth-rate 36·7. The physical improvement of the immigrant after some years' residence in the island, though not so marked as in British Guiana and Trinidad, is still said to be sufficiently evident.

316. These statistics afford reliable evidence that the general condition of the Indian immigrants in Jamaica is satisfactory both during their term of industrial service and when, after the expiry of the period of residence which entitles them to an assisted passage, they are no longer "immigrants" in the technical sense, but become merged in the general population of the colony. We have, therefore, only to repeat our recommendations that every care should be taken to secure for them full opportunities of employment during the intermediate five years after the expiration of their indentures, and that the Government should offer them such facilities and inducements as are possible for the acquisition of land.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

WINDWARD ISLANDS. History of immigration in the Windward Islands.

317. The immigration of East Indians to the Windward Islands is now a matter of history, for the study of which, it may be added, at least as regards the latter stages, the materials have been somewhat difficult to collect. The earlier stages, from the commencement, dating in Grenada from 1856, in St. Lucia from 1858, in St. Vincent from 1861, down to 1870, are described in detail in Mr Geoghegan's report on Coolie Emigration from India, to which allusion has been made in a previous portion of our report. For the later period we have had mainly to rely on Dr Comins's valuable note on his visit to St. Lucia, and such information as can be drawn from the different Colonial Ordinances with regard to immigration, from the reports of the Immigration Departments, and from the references to the subject in Appendix C, Volume III, to the report of the West Indian Royal Commission of 1897. We have also consulted the reports of the Special Commissioners who visited Grenada in 1879 and St. Vincent in 1882. The former of these reports, with the correspondence leading up to it, is contained in two Parliamentary papers (C. 2249 and C. 2602); the latter does not appear to have been published.

318. In all three Colonies immigration was of an intermittent character. It continued, however, at longer or shorter intervals, in St. Lucia down to 1893, in Grenada to 1885, and in St. Vincent to 1880. The total numbers of immigrants introduced within these periods were in St. Lucia 4,437, in Grenada 3,792 (approximately), and in St. Vincent 2,507. The East Indian populations in St. Lucia and Grenada at the last census (1901) were 2,523 and 2,262 respectively. For St. Vincent no figures are available.

Provisions of the Immigration Law.

319. The immigration machinery, during the last years of its operation, did not greatly differ, in essentials, from that adopted in Trinidad and British Guiana. It is unnecessary to analyse it in detail throughout; but there are a few minor variations, especially as regards the method of defraying the cost of immigration, which it may be of interest to note.

320. In each case the cost of introduction, supervision, and repatriation of the immigrants was met from a general Immigration Fund, maintained partly by means of indenture fees payable by employers and partly by export duties on produce. In St Lucia and St. Vincent provision was also made for raising loans to meet the immediate necessities of the fund, a system which eventually occasioned considerable discontent, as the liability for repayment of the loans remained to be met after immigration, with its countervailing advantages, had ceased.

St. Lucia.

321. In St. Lucia, the indenture fee was fixed at £16 for each immigrant, or such smaller sum as might be decided by the Governor in Council. One-fifth of this amount was payable before allotment, and one-fifth at the beginning of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years of the immigrant's service. The export duties were fixed at 4d. per 100 lb. of sugar, 1s. 6d. a bag on cocoa, and 1s. a puncheon on molasses. They were supplemented by an import duty of 4d per lb. on tobacco, and fees of 8d. per diem, payable by the employer, for each immigrant admitted to a general or District Hospital, or poor or other asylum. The maintenance of separate estate hospitals was not required by law.

322. The wages of an adult male immigrant were fixed at 1s. for a full day's work of nine hours, similar to that which obtains in Jamaica, but noted by Dr. Comins as a longer period than constitutes a task in British Guiana. For task-work the wage was not to fall below this limit in any event; otherwise it was governed by the ordinary market rates. Rations were issuable by the employer for the first nine months of indenture or more, the value being deducted from the immigrant's wages.

323. After ten years' industrial service, or on disablement, the immigrant was entitled to a free return passage to India. If he preferred to remain in the Colony he was allowed to commute his right to a passage for a grant of money or land, a privilege of which, as regards the grant of land, advantage appears never to have been taken. Four years after the arrival of the last shipment of coolies an ordinance was passed, without prejudice to existing rights, requiring contributions from the immigrants themselves to the cost of the return passage, to the extent of one-fourth in the case of males and one-sixth in the case of females.

Grenada.

324. In Grenada, the employer's direct contribution to the Immigration Fund was £10 in respect of each adult immigrant, payable as regards one-tenth part only in cash down, and as regards the balance by promissory notes. On re-indenture, the period of which, as in St. Lucia and St. Vincent, was limited to 12 months, a bounty of £2 was paid to the immigrant by the employer, through the medium of the Immigration Fund.

325. A central hospital was required to be erected in each parish at the charges of the Immigration Fund, with the proviso that in any parish where there were less than 100 immigrants the employer should erect a private hospital at his own cost.

326. The rules as to wages, rations, and return passages were similar to those in St. Lucia, with the exception that the period for which rations were to be issued by the employer to a newly indentured immigrant was fixed at three months instead of nine.

St. Vincent.

327. In St. Vincent the direct contribution of the employer to the cost of immigration was limited to one-fourth of the cost of introduction. The remainder was paid through the medium of export duties, supplemented by occasional loans, for which, in the last report, the general revenues of the Colony were liable. On re-indenture the immigrant received a bounty at a rate agreed upon between him and his employer.

328. Wages were fixed by law at the low rate of 10d per diem for an adult labourer. On the other hand the employer was bound to provide rations for the first month of indenture, at his own charges, and each estate was required to provide a separate hospital. The immigrant was entitled to claim a free return passage to India, or a corresponding bounty, after ten years' industrial service; but the right was forfeited if not claimed within 18 months after the expiration of the qualifying period.

Effects of the system.

329. We have no criticisms to make upon this legislation. The machinery set up, if properly worked, and not disorganised by causes beyond the control of the legislators, appears to have been adequate to ensure the well-being of the immigrants and the fulfilment of the contract between them and their employers. As a matter of fact this result appears from Dr. Comins's report on St. Lucia, and from the other evidence available, to have been generally achieved in that island down to the collapse of the sugar industry in the last decade of the 19th century. The immigrants were industrious and law-abiding, and earned a fair rate of wages, and the rate of mortality among them was exceptionally low. But the standard, owing to faulty inspection or other causes, was not by any means invariably maintained in the other islands of the group. In St. Vincent, to judge from the report of the Commissioner sent by the Governor of the Windwards in 1882 to investigate the system, the condition of the immigrants at that time was far from satisfactory. The actual rate of mortality among them, in consequence of the remarkable healthiness of the climate, was not excessive, indeed surprisingly low, and the wages paid for tasks actually performed were not inadequate. But the complete neglect of all sanitary precautions, and the absence of medical arrangements, which characterised the majority of the estates, had produced a general condition of debility among the immigrants which was reflected in the irregularity of the tasks performed and the small total of the wages earned. The state of affairs in Grenada, which resulted in the despatch of a Special Commissioner in 1879, appears to have been very similar, although through the energy of the Administrator the worst abuses had been remedied before the Commissioner's arrival.

330. As the cultivation of sugar ceased to be profitable, a considerable part of the male population of the islands was driven to emigrate to Trinidad, Colon, Cayenne, and Venezuela. The condition of those remaining is illustrated by the following extract from a memorandum by the Protector of Immigrants in St. Lucia, laid before the Royal Commission of 1897.

"I should say very positively that the supply of immigrant labour should not be continued or increased. The planters cannot afford to pay the immigrants sufficient wages. Some time ago when I complained to a planter that the tasks given were increased and were excessive, he honestly replied that, if I insisted on smaller tasks, I must take away the indentured immigrants."

331. In Grenada the distress among the labouring population was less acute; in St. Vincent, if anything, it appears to have been worse. We recognise that the depression then existing in the West Indian Colonies was exceptional; but its effects on employment appear to have been more severely felt in the smaller than in the larger Colonies, and it must not be forgotten that a very similar state of things had occurred in Grenada in 1806, long before the causes leading to the general depression in the sugar industry had become operative. On that occasion great difficulty was experienced, owing to the poverty of the planters, in finding employment for the immigrants, and it was found necessary to remove some of them to British Guiana*.

No sufficient grounds for revival of immigration.

332. In these circumstances we feel that a strong demand supported by clear evidence of the scarcity of labour in the islands, would be required to justify us in recommending the revival of immigration. This demand and evidence we have not been able to discover.

* See Mr. Geoghegan's Report, page 82.

333. The population of St. Lucia is approximately 236 to the square mile; that of Grenada 537; that of St. Vincent 370. The export of sugar and its products, of which the cultivation, as compared with other West Indian staples, demands the most ample and continuous supply of labour, has fallen between 1882 and 1907, in St. Lucia from £207,711 to £54,511 in Grenada from £20,688 to *nil*, and in St. Vincent from £113,511 to £4,160. *Prima facie*, therefore, there is no argument to be drawn, either from the inadequacy of the population for the proper cultivation or development of the islands or from the nature of the staple industries, in favour of introducing fresh supplies of labour from external sources.

334. The evidence which we have received as to the labour requirements of the three Colonies is somewhat conflicting. Sir D. Morris (pages 33, 34 of the Notes of Evidence) thought that, while the present labour supply in Grenada was sufficient both for present and future needs, in St. Lucia and St. Vincent any extension of existing, or the introduction of fresh, industries would be impossible without immigrant labour. Mr. De Freitas on the other hand (pages 60 and 61 of the Notes of Evidence), was of opinion that Grenada, though possessing sufficient labour to meet her immediate needs, was debarred from extending her present industries by the absence of what he described as an industrial reserve. St. Vincent, he stated, was not in want of labour at all.

335. The despatches from the Governor and Acting Governor of the Windward Islands, printed in the Appendix (pages 155—161), are equally inconclusive. The requests which they convey for imported labour emanate mainly from St. Vincent, in which the rates of wages are described by the Governor as miserably low; and as regards both St. Lucia and St. Vincent the request is conditional upon the cheapness of the supply. The idea which appears to have animated the proprietors at the meeting in St. Vincent on the 15th of March, that the greater part of the cost of passage should be borne by India, must be at once dismissed as chimerical; and, although it is possible that the system of separate hospitals in so small a colony as St. Vincent was unnecessarily extravagant, we are unable to see that there is room in any other direction for a reduction in the cost of immigration as conducted before its cessation, a cost described by Mr. De Freitas, in connection with the richer colony of Grenada, as hopelessly expensive. In St. Lucia, where the maintenance of separate estate hospitals was not required by law, even this slight opening for economy does not exist.

336. We do not suppose that, if this fact were realised, the applications for the fresh introduction of indentured labourers to St. Lucia and St. Vincent would be further pressed; but in any case we are not prepared to recommend the re-establishment either there or in Grenada of the elaborate and costly machinery without which the fresh importation of indentured labourers could not take place, and the consequent revival of obligations which in the past have proved extremely difficult to meet.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

337. In entering upon that part of our report which deals with British Honduras, we desire to call attention to the memorandum by Mr. Collet, Colonial Secretary of the Colony, which will be found in the Appendix (page 39). For the purposes of our inquiry Mr. Collet's account of the general conditions obtaining in the Colony may be regarded as practically exhaustive, and with respect to matters of fact there is little that we consider it necessary to add to it. It will, however, be convenient to recapitulate briefly the main features of which account must be taken in forming an opinion on the suitability of the Colony as a field for immigration.

Description of the Colony.

338. The area of British Honduras is 7,5 2 square miles (about the size of Wales), of which it is estimated that 80 square miles only are under cultivation. The population (estimated) in 1907 is given in the annual report for that year, which appears to be the latest available, as 42,405, or less than six to the square mile. Of this number about 500 are whites. There is usually a considerable preponderance of births over deaths, as will be seen from the following table, though the rates of both are liable to rather sudden variations; but the natural increase of population, in the most favourable event, is not likely to be rapid without influx from outside.

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1897	40·5	29 5
1898	42 2	32 9
1899	43·3	33 8
1900	39·9	24 0
1901	39 5	28 3
1902	38 2	27 6
1903	38 8	26 7
1904	37 8	24 9
1905	34·7	32 9
1906	32 9	22 9
1907	36·62	22·19

339. On the other hand there is no room for doubt that, apart from the sparseness of population, the possibilities of rapid and profitable development are very considerable.

340. The value of the principal exports in 1907 was, in round numbers, as follows:—Mahogany, £110,000; cedar, £4,600; logwood, £26,000; bananas, £32,000; cocoanuts, £16,500; rubber, £4,000; chicle gum, £96,000. Cocoa and sugar were exported to the extent of 46,000 lbs. and 93,000 lbs. respectively. Besides these products of proved commercial value, experiment has shown that rice, Indian corn, tobacco, and cotton of good quality can be grown in the Colony; and we are assured, by witnesses who have good opportunities of judging, that the necessary capital will be forthcoming if an adequate and regular supply of labour can be obtained.

Collet, 1243. Farrer, 5132.

Insufficiency of population.

841. We think it is clear that a population of 42,000, however industrious, could not hope to satisfy the demand for labour which the initiation or extension of the agricultural industries above enumerated would entail. But, as a matter of fact, the Carib and Indian sections of the population, besides being, even relatively, few in number, are not to be relied on for the purposes of agricultural labour, and the negroes, though excellent wood-cutters and willing to indenture themselves for work in the mahogany forests for periods of a year or more at a time under a labour law of almost unexampled stringency, appear to share the contempt and dislike for agricultural pursuits and objection to steady labour on the land of which we have had evidence in connection with several of the West Indian Colonies. As the Governor, Colonel Swayne, remarked in a despatch written in June 1907, "Those who work mahogany remain at the same number every year and a falling off in the mahogany industry, instead of driving them into agriculture, sends them out of the Colony."

Collet, 4257. Methada, 8470.

Locking, 3128. Furness, 6245. Price, 6279.

842. Attempts have been made to supplement the indigenous labour supply by engaging labourers in Jamaica and the Bahamas, and we have had it stated in evidence that an American fruit company intends to make the experiment of introducing negroes from the United States. If this last project be carried out the result will deserve to be watched with interest. The previous attempts to which we have alluded, appear to have been prejudiced by lack of system, and in the case of the Jamaican negroes, by misrepresentation of the conditions of their engagement. No positive inference can be drawn from the fact of their failure, but we doubt whether any striking result can be expected from the introduction of negro labour. Once relieved from the pressure of economic necessity, even the Barbadian, in his own colony the most industrious of negro labourers, appears rapidly to lose his inclination for continuous agricultural work.

Morris, 789.

Demand for Indian immigration.

843. If, therefore, the industries of British Honduras are to receive the impetus which only an adequate supply of labour can give, there appears to be no alternative to the importation of indentured labourers from India. All the evidence we have had, official and un-official, points to this conclusion. The demand for East Indian labour is insistent and unanimous. It is true that we have had no opportunity of ascertaining the views of the labouring population at first hand. The most popular body whose views we have had before us, the People's Association, does not include the labouring class. But we are satisfied that there is no danger of the creole labourer being ousted from his occupation by the East Indian. He need fear no competition from the physically weaker immigrant in his principal employment of mahogany cutting, and if the introduction of East Indians results, as it appears certain to result, not only in meeting the existing demand for agricultural labour, but in creating opportunities for an extension of industrial enterprise, the present openings for the employment of the creole labourer are likely to be widened rather than restricted. Nor, on the other hand, is there any likelihood that the East Indian, after the expiry of his indenture, will usurp positions which might otherwise be filled by whites. A tropical colony, within fifteen degrees of the equator, lying low, and possessing a moist climate, is not fitted to be even a temporary home for the white labourer or petty trader.

Furness, 6159.

Prospects of the Indian immigrant.

844. The economic position is, therefore, clearly in favour of Indian immigration into British Honduras. It remains to be considered whether the probable condition of the immigrant, and the terms which could be offered to him, are such as to justify us in recommending his introduction.

845. In the first place it will be seen from the table given on the previous page that the death-rate in the Colony, for a tropical country, is not, on the average, unusually high. The most noxious disease prevalent is malaria, the deaths from which have fallen, by an almost continuous decline, from 10·8 *per mille* in 1898 to 7·0 *per mille* in 1907. But these figures are stated by Mr. Collet in his memorandum to be exaggerated, owing to the practice in the out-districts of attributing all deaths from fever to malaria. Generally speaking, the evidence is in favour of the view that the climate is not unhealthy, and it is probable that with proper precautions for the destruction of the mosquito the mortality from malaria might be still further reduced. The copious rainfall, however, amounting to 90 inches or more per annum, makes it imperative that the sites for the coolies' dwellings should be carefully chosen and the sills—a point on which Mr Muir Mackenzie laid considerable stress in his report on Mauritius—properly raised above the ground. Especial care should also be taken to ensure proper sanitation, as moisture is favourable to the propagation of the ankylostomiasis worm, from which so much trouble has been experienced among immigrants in other Colonies.

Cadman, 4212.

Locking, 3179. Furness, 6179 sqq. Collet, 1282.

846. In other respects also it may confidently be anticipated that the condition of Indian immigrants would be satisfactory. It does not appear that there is any likelihood of friction between them and the creole population; the unindentured Indians already in the Colony, some 180 in number, are said to be prosperous and contented; and, not least in importance, abundant land, estimated at half a million acres, is available for the immigrant to settle on after his indenture has expired.

Terms which should be secured.

847. The terms which employers would be disposed to offer to immigrants are not quite clear, partly because there is a conflict of evidence with regard to the current rates of wages, and partly because much of the evidence given on the subject is coloured by the feeling that the greater part, if not the whole, of the cost of introducing and repatriating the immigrant should be borne by general revenue. The precise apportionment of the total cost of immigration between the Colony and the employer we conceive to be a matter for consideration and settlement in accordance with local circumstances; but, as we have indicated elsewhere, we consider that, in principle, the cost of recruitment, importation, and eventual contribution to return passage should fall upon the employer, although any direct benefit derived from immigration by the community may justify the assumption of part of the burden by the State.

348. The cost of rations in British Honduras is estimated by Mr. Collet and other witnesses at about 5d a day, some 2d. more than in British Guiana or Trinidad. It is probable that with the increase of cultivation resultant upon immigration this difference would disappear, but in the meantime it would be necessary to compensate the immigrant for his higher cost of living by paying him a higher wage. Mr Collet's estimate, in paragraph 47 of his memorandum, takes 30 cents, or 1s. 3d, per day of nine hours as the basis of calculation. Assuming this period of nine hours to include intervals for meals and to be equivalent, as in British Guiana and Trinidad, to a seven hours' task, we should see no objection to it; but we are of opinion that the minimum wage for a day's work by an adult male should not fall below Mr. Collet's estimate, at least until a decline in the price of food has been established. Whether, upon this basis, and bearing a fair proportion of the costs incidental to immigration, employers in British Honduras will still desire to introduce indentured labour from India is a matter for their decision. We would only remark that if, as stated by some witnesses, the current rate of wages (inclusive of rations) for agricultural labourers is from 11 to 14 dollars a month, the margin over the wage of 28 or 30 cents a day to the coolie would appear to be sufficient; though it is otherwise if the estimate of Mr. Malbado, of 30 cents per day inclusive of everything, should really be the correct one. It may be added that we are not disposed to recommend the adoption of the ingenious plan suggested by one witness, whereby the coolie should pay the costs of his introduction by monthly deductions from his wages. The difficulties in the way of carrying such a plan into effect, if for any reason the immigrant failed to earn sufficient wages during the month to meet the deductions, are too obvious to require elaboration.

Lesking, 3148. Price, 6297. Malbado, 6433.

Price, 6289.

349. The conditions which should in our opinion be insisted on in any scheme for the importation of labourers indentured to private employers have been sufficiently indicated in the course of our Report. They include adequate precautions for the health and good treatment of the immigrant, a sufficient wage, moderate hours of work and all reasonable freedom out of working hours, subject of course to such restrictions as are found necessary for the preservation of health, the prevention of immorality, and the detection and punishment of desertion. Further we consider that on the expiration of his term of indenture the immigrant should be placed on an equality with other inhabitants of the colony, with complete liberty to choose his future avocation, and with facilities for acquiring land and settling down as a peasant proprietor. Finally in a distant colony, such as British Honduras, he should at the end of ten years' residence have the option of claiming an assisted passage back to India with his family, on terms such as are now accorded in the West Indian Colonies.

350. If, with unreserved acceptance of these terms, application is made for indentured Indian labour for British Honduras, we strongly recommend that it should be entertained by the Government of India. The necessities and prospects of the territory, its abundant land reserves, and the presence of firms of standing and substantial resources, are all in favour of immigration, and the experience of British Guiana, with which the Colony has much in common, will afford a basis on which the rules for its conduct can be framed with every prospect of success. We desire, however, to record the opinion that indenture should be restricted, at least at the outset, to employers whose reputation and financial position are such as to guarantee not only the fair treatment of the labourers in normal times, but also the proper discharge of the obligations of the contract in times of temporary depression. It is of the essence of the system of indenture that the employer, besides possessing a due sense of his responsibilities, should be in a position to fulfil them continuously, even though the labour of his employés may have temporarily ceased to be remunerative.

FIJI.

Fiji

351. The colony of Fiji consists of a group of mountainous yet fertile islands, no less than 155 in number, just within the tropical zone. It was annexed to the Empire in 1874, and Indian immigration began in 1882. Like Mauritius and British Guiana it depends largely for its prosperity on the production of sugar, the export value of which far exceeds that of all other commodities combined*; and it is entirely for work on the sugar plantations that Indian indentured labour has been introduced into the islands. The native population shows a marked tendency to decrease, as the following figures show:—

Native population by census of 1881	...	...	111,924
" " " 1891	...	...	105,800
" " " 1911	...	...	94,397
" " (estimated) 1907	...	...	87,029
" " (estimated) 1908	...	...	87,114

This tendency was the subject of inquiry by a Commission which sat in 1893. Their report attributed the diminution principally to neglect of children to ignorance of the elementary laws of sanitation and entire absence of all precautions against the spread of infectious or contagious diseases. The European population bears a very small proportion to the whole, being estimated in 1907 at 3,319 out of a total of 128,404. Since the total area is 8,045 square miles, it is obvious that the country is very thinly populated, while the abundance of fertile land and the communistic system under which they live render it unnecessary for the Fijians to seek work on the sugar estates. The measures at first advocated by the planters to induce them to do so did not meet with the approval of the Government, and the attempts made from time to time to make up

Booth, 1628 in Thorn, 2411 Jones, 3981.

* Out of exports of a total of £981,304 in 1907, sugar stood for £602,320; the two articles of next importance were copra (products of the coconut), £1-2,748, and fruit £11,250. The figures for 1908 are as follows. Total exports, £978,393; sugar, £647,364; copra, £101,868; fruit, £12,317.

the deficiency of labour by the introduction of Polynesians from the South Pacific Islands have not been successful in obtaining a sufficient supply. It was proposed by Lord Stanmore, who was Governor of Fiji from 1875 to 1880, to import indentured labour from India. The proposal, he tells us, was opposed by the planters at the time, but they agreed to it a year or two later and are now fully convinced by experience of the benefits to be derived from Indian immigration. During the last five years some 8,000 persons have come from India under indenture, while 2,290 have returned to India. On 31st December 1907 the number of Indians resident in the colony was estimated at 30,920. Of these, 11,689 were under indenture on the sugar estates, and the remainder were free settlers. Introduction of immigration. Q. 10813 Swayne, 2736.

352. Since immigration began at a comparatively recent date the colony was enabled to profit by the experience of other colonies and to avoid the abuses connected with the earlier attempts to introduce indentured labour from India. The law relating to Indian immigration is contained in Ordinance No. 1 of 1891, which clearly lays down the relations between Government, the employers, and the immigrants. The expenses of introduction are defrayed from a fund called the Indian Immigrants Introduction Fund, which is supplied by a contribution paid by the employer and varying during the last few years between £13 and £18 for each indentured immigrant allotted to him. The fund had at the close of 1907 a balance to its credit of £8,545. From it are paid all expenses incurred in connection with the recruitment of the immigrant, his passage to the colony, and the maintenance of the immigration depots. On the individual planter falls the expense of maintaining the estate hospitals, but the cost of the Immigration Department, including the salary and allowances of the Immigration Agent-General and his staff, as well as of medical inspection and attendance, which is provided by the general medical service of the colony, is borne by the general revenues. The return passages of immigrants have been a charge on the colony since 1905, when the return passages fund, formed from contributions by the employers, was abolished, and the large balance standing to its credit was transferred to general revenue. The expenditure of the Immigration Department was for 1907, £7,045, for 1908, £7,782. The conditions of service are a five-years' industrial residence (i.e., work under indenture) in the colony, on the expiry of which an immigrant may return at his own expense; after ten years' total residence he is entitled to a free return passage for himself and his family. In 1898 the colony, being naturally anxious to reduce its liability for return passages, invited the Indian Government to agree to the payment by the immigrant himself of part of the cost of the passage, as in the West Indies, but the request was refused on the grounds that the difficulties of recruitment, already great, would be much enhanced; that a large proportion of the return immigrants landed with little or no savings, and would not have been able to pay the cost of the passage: that there were a large number of prosecutions for offences against the labour law, and generally that the relations between the planters and the immigrants were less satisfactory than in the West Indies. It was recommended that the colony should provide grants of land on easy terms as an attraction to the immigrants to remain there. In 1906, however, the Government of India agreed to the passing of an Ordinance by which an immigrant forfeits his right to a free return passage unless he claims it within two years of completing his ten years' residence while the claim for free passage can only be made by or on behalf of children who have been introduced with an immigrant and who have not completed the age of 24 years, and on behalf of children born in the colony who are under 12 years of age. Immigration Law

353. Work on the estates may be by time or by task, the latter being more usual. In the case of time work the daily hours are limited to nine and in the case of task work the task is so fixed that an ordinary able-bodied man can complete it in six hours' steady work. The wages for a full day's work or a full task are one shilling, and a woman's task and wage are three-fourths of those of a man. During the first six months, while the immigrants are new to the country, they are supplied with rations at a daily cost of four pence, which is deducted from the wages earned. A man is bound to complete 50 hours' work or 5½ daily tasks in the week, and having done so is entitled to demand of his employer leave of absence for the remainder of the week. The employer is bound by penalties to provide the immigrant with regular work and wages, with a suitable dwelling, firewood and pure water, and with medical treatment in the plantation or public hospitals. On the other hand the immigrant is liable to penalties for absence from or neglect of work, and if he leaves the plantation for three whole working days, he is considered a deserter and may be arrested without warrant by his employer or by any police constable who is sure of his identity. He may, however, go, without his employer's leave, to complain to the Immigration Department or to lay a charge before a magistrate, though it is illegal to go in a body for this purpose. On the conviction of an indentured immigrant for absence from work or desertion the magistrate is bound to make an order for an extension of the period of indenture proportionate to the period lost to the employer by reason of the proceedings and sentence, and the Immigration Agent-General may make a similar order in the case of an immigrant who passes any portion of his term of indenture in prison for any offence. Booth, 1859. ten Thorn, 2231. Booth, 1884.

354. On the expiry of their indentures, a few (not more than 10 per cent.) re-engage themselves to the sugar estates for periods of one to three years on the receipt of a substantial bonus, and are then subject to the labour law as during their original indenture, but the large majority leave the plantation and are merged in the general population of the colony. Many settle down as cultivators and cattle breeders and at the close of 1907 they occupied 17,204 acres. The chief crops grown were sugar-cane (5,586 acres), which they supply to the neighbouring factories, and rice (9,347 acres). They rent land either from the native owners or direct from the Government, which in 1898 instituted, from the surplus at the credit of the Colony, the Indian Settlements Fund with the object of securing and preparing land for the occupancy of Indian settlers. The land so acquired is let at moderate rents, which are credited to the fund to provide for Condition of immigrants. Booch, 1643 et seq. ten Thorn, 2229 et seq. Swayne, 2743, 2788.

Fiji. future development. The Immigration Report for 1907 states that the most prosperous settlers are those who reside on those Government estates, but many seem to prefer to take up holdings from the natives in isolated localities. Others find work as domestic servants or labourers in the towns and on Public Works, while a considerable number take to retail trading. It is stated that the climate suits them thoroughly.

Swayne, 2762

355. Deposits to the amount of some £15,000 yearly are made in the local banks through the medium of the Immigration Department, and £2,000 to £3,000 are remitted yearly to India, in addition to £10,000 to £12,000 in cash and jewellery which the return emigrants take back with them.

Vital statistics.

356. The natural increase of the Indian population is considerable. Thus in 1907 there were 1,195 births among the immigrants and 649 deaths. The birth rate was high (38·6 per mille), and the death rate was low both for free (11·23 per mille) and for indentured adults (14·33). The same was the case with the death rate of the children of the free immigrants (44·32), but there seems room for improvement in the number of deaths of children on the plantations, which was last year 139·35 per thousand, the large proportion of deaths being of infants under one year of age.

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Im Thurn, 2220, 2242.

357. The report of the Immigration Department makes no mention of Education. It appears from the annual report of the colony that there is a large number of missionary schools scattered among the islands at which over 19,000 children attend, but we were informed by the Governor of the Colony that the provisions for education of the children of immigrants are at present altogether insufficient. They neither work nor are they sent to school. The question of education is under consideration by a Committee, whose attention has been specially invited by Sir E. im Thurn to the needs of the Indians.

Advantage to the Colony.

358. From the point of view of the Colony, with its abundance of fertile land and its declining native population, there can be no doubt of the substantial advantages derived from Indian immigration. The planters have a regular and efficient supply of labour, without which they would find it difficult, if not impossible, to carry on the sugar industry. And on the flourishing condition of its chief industry the prosperity of the Colony very largely depends. The Colony also gains by the addition to its population of a large body of hard-working and thrifty colonists, who settle down quietly on the expiry of their term of service to engage in agriculture and other occupations, and whose descendants will increase and multiply. And the total annual expense chargeable to colonial revenues is, on an average, less than £3 per head of the immigrants introduced in the year. The native Fijians are directly benefited by the demand which arises for their land and do not in any way object to the presence of the Indian. On the other hand it would seem that a section of the white population, imbued with the prejudice of the young nations of the Empire against the coloured man, while recognising the utility of the Indian for the purpose of sugar cultivation, does not welcome his competition in trade and is inclined to resent his settling down as a free citizen. But in this tropical colony there is little probability of such an influx of white population as would give racial troubles. The present Administration itself fully recognises the value of rise to the Indians as permanent settlers, and is willing to concede them the enjoyment of equal civil rights. The whole tenour of the correspondence between India and the Colony shows that it was on this condition that indentured emigration to Fiji has been allowed in the past, and any measures directed towards lowering the political status of the immigrants or reducing their economic freedom would, in our opinion, involve a breach of faith with those affected.

Swayne, 2760 Im Thurn, 2272 et seq. Swayne, 2743, Yoke, 2910.

359. From the immigrant's point of view the fact that after his first period of indenture he does settle down in this way to make himself a new home and attains a far better position than would have been within his reach in his native land sufficiently compensates for the hard work which he has to undertake and the discipline which he has to undergo during his period of probation. The provisions of the law for his control and protection during that period are all that can be desired, but it will be interesting to see from the figures appended to the very complete report of the Immigration Department how these provisions are in practice worked.

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Condition of the indentured labourer.

360. The percentage of working days on which the male labourers actually attended work was 88·63, and the corresponding figure for females was 76·32. The average amount of wages earned by each male labourer per working day was 11·57 pence and by each female labourer 5·93 pence. The average amount, however, earned by a man for each day he actually worked is 13·05 pence, so it is plain that a steady worker can do more than his allotted daily task, and earn more than one shilling per diem. These average results appear satisfactory enough and it is evident that the strong and willing man is justly treated and earns good wages, but it is somewhat disconcerting to find from the Report above referred to that the power of extension of indentured service was exercised in the case of 33·64 per cent., or more than one-third of the total number of men and women who entered the colony under indenture in 1902, and that the average number of days by which the time was extended was 62. Again, in the year 1907 there were no less than 2,291 charges brought by employers for breach of the Labour Law, of which over 90 per cent resulted in convictions, and these charges involved 1,461 different persons. The large number of prosecutions and convictions, and the extension of the term of indenture which they involve, are no doubt in part due to the unsatisfactory character of some of the newly arrived emigrants, drawn, as we have been told by several witnesses from the colony, from a class unused to agricultural or indeed to any regular labour, a defect for which we have endeavoured in that portion of our Report which deals with recruiting to indicate a suitable remedy: but we cannot entirely escape the conclusion that a more considerate and sympathetic management of the labour force would result in the more willing and regular performance of tasks and render such constant recourse to the courts unnecessary. Sir Everard im Thurn told us

Im Thurn, 2264

that the planters, though they treat their coo
pathy and friendly consideration which is gen
ment in 1899, as we have seen above, were
conclusion by the return of work, absence, an
General's report for 1907, which gives the cau
we find (Appendix C of the Report) that on
Sugar Refining Company, Limited, the ave
respectively 1·02, 1·11, 1·75, and 2·82 for suc
sugar company it rose to 4·50 days. This ex
the prosecution of idlers; but we cannot suppo
and more tact in management, prosecution co
conviction that a more considerate attitude of
who respond willingly to kind treatment woul
ter and labourer.

es justly, do not exercise towards them that sym- Im Thurn, 2221, 2225, 2265—8.
al in the West Indies; and the Indian Govern- Carmy, 4399, 4409, 4448—90.
the same opinion. We are strengthened in our
d wages appended to the Immigration Agent-
e of non-attendance on separate estates. There
he four large estates belonging to the Colonial
e number of days lost in court and in jail was
immigrant, while in the case of the other large
sive number is ascribed by the Agent-General to
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has male should never be necessary, and it is our
he part of the employers towards a body of men
d secure results more satisfactory both to the plan-

361. While there appears to us to be rea
to doubt that the indentured labourers are, a
respects, and that the colony is disposed to w
indenture and to accord them equal rights of
of recruiting in India are unanimous in ascri
emigrants.

m for improvement in this respect, we see no reason Booth, 1642, 1672, 1690, et seq. Swayne, 2757, 2773, et seq. Jenks, 6021, 3850.
as a whole, fairly and justly treated in all material
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362. We would, therefore, suggest that
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Colony to pay the whole cost of return pas
owing to some special reason, a very serio

enquiry should be made whether something cannot
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regard of the Colony, and discuss the terms on which
to the return passage. Recruiting for the West Indies
lains that one-fourth and later one-half of the return
and there appears to be no reason why recruitment
ture. On the other hand the mere fact that a passage
ses immigrants to return to India and dissipate their
interestedly in the Colony; while the liability on the
wages would be, in case of a general movement to return
ts tax on its resources.

SEYCHELLES.

363. This Colony consists of several
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Colony has a total area of 156 square mile
may be compared in size to the Isle of W
latina of that island. It was formerly a
Governor was appointed, and in 1903 i
passed in India in 1863 to allow emigr
time, but on a very small scale. The
under indenture for Seychelles, of who
prepared by the Immigration Departm
and the condition of the immigrants
of 1878, the duties of the Protector b
amending law of 1902 makes some alt
gration is borne by the employer, and
expenditure of the Colony. The clim
being only 16·84 per thousand. The
from which copra, oil, and soap are
Another important product is vanilla,
tions have been recently started. T
an increased labour supply is requir
were born in India, but the census fi
and the number of persons of East I
imply. We find from the report of
remittances were made to India by

Groups of small islands, 900 miles due north of Mauritius, Streeeeeeg.
Of the 89 islands which form the archipelago, the
none of the others exceed 15 square miles in extent. The
and a population of about 22,000. Roughly speaking, it
ight be broken into fragments, with one quarter of the popu-
inistered by the Government of Mauritius, but in 1897 a
was completely separated from Mauritius. An Act was
ation to the Colony, and it has continued from time to
at emigration was in 1904, when 155 persons left Madras
u 50 appear to have settled in the Colony. No report is
nt and no information is available as to the rate of wages
The law in force is the Mauritius Labour Ordinance 12
ing performed by the Governor of the Colony. A local
rations of little importance. The whole expense of immi-
there are no charges under this head provided for in the
ists is good, the average death-rate for the last 10 years
principal crop of the main and outlying islands is cocoanut,
produced, and these are the main exports of the Colony.
which varies much from year to year, while rubber planta-
e resources of the Colony are being rapidly developed, and
d. In the census of 1901, 439 persons were enumerated who
ces distinguish persons by birth place rather than by race,
dian origin would seem to be larger than these figures would
the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta that the following
residents of the Colony:—

	No. of Money Orders.	Amount of Remittances in Rs.
1905	472	44,087
1906	470	43,567
1907	601	44,419
1908	901	1,98,218

There is, however, a considerable trade between the Colony and India, and from the large amount of these remittances it would seem that many of them must have been made by the trading classes from Southern India who visit the islands. The Governor, in his reply to the Circular Despatch addressed to the Colonies at the commencement of our enquiry, states that there is an occasional demand for Indian agricultural labourers and artisans, but that there is a difficulty in importing them from Calcutta or Madras, because the cost of chartering a special ship

* See Col. Fiehler's replies, 4497, Mr Marsden's, 4913, Mr. Bolton's, 4356.

for the small numbers required from time to time would be prohibitive, and there is no regular line of steamers between Maha and those ports. If, however, emigrants could be sent by rail to Bombay, whence there is direct communication with Maha, the difficulty would disappear. Bombay is one of the ports from which emigration is lawful under the Indian Act, and it is probable that arrangements could be made for shipping emigrants there which would be accepted by the Indian Government. Land for agricultural settlement is said to be expensive, and if further immigration is in contemplation we hold it essential that the Colony should take steps to provide facilities to future immigrants to acquire land on the expiry of their term of indenture, and also that a periodical report should be issued as to the welfare of the immigrants.

West African Colonies.

WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Sierra Leone, The Gambia.

364. Sierra Leone and the Gambia are comparatively small Colonies, exporting chiefly natural products such as palm kernels and oil, rubber, and kola nuts. There are no large industries. For carrying purposes and for public works the labour supply is said to be generally adequate, and indeed in the latter Colony it is stated by the Governor to be at certain seasons so abundant that "many public works have been constructed chiefly with labour paid at no higher wage than 7d. to 9d. per diem." There is evidently here no need for Indian immigration, while it seems doubtful whether Indians would be able to bear the climate.*

Gold Coast.

Q. 1481.

Qs. 1183, 1189.

Q. 1191, et seq.

365. The Gold Coast Colony with its Protectorate has a considerable hinterland and exports cocoa as well as the abovementioned products, but there are no larger plantations. It has a considerable population of about two and a quarter millions (to 160,000 square miles). Captain Lees, who is Director of Public Works, informed us that he has no real difficulty with labour, but that occasionally a local deficiency occurs which is met by importation from the neighbouring Colonies of Sierra Leone and Lagos. He is not in favour of Indian immigration. The gold mining companies, as we were informed by Mr. Cecil, the Government Secretary for Mines, employ some 15,000 labourers, of whom about 50 per cent. are imported from other parts of West Africa. The natives work irregularly, and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply is increasing. His view is, therefore, that it would be desirable to bring in Indian labour under indenture, and that there would be little difficulty in introducing and enforcing regulations for the care and supervision of the immigrants or in providing them with agricultural holdings. This view receives some support from Sir J. Rodger, the present Governor, and from Mr. Bryan, the Acting Governor, who recently reported that the supply of labourers in the Colony has already been depleted by the large number employed on Public Works and Mines, that no reliable labour can be obtained from Ashanti, and that, if the attempt now being made to obtain men from the Northern Territories should fail, it may be necessary to ask permission to import labour from India both for the Public Works Department and also for the mines. In a subsequent letter Sir J. Rodger wrote that though the Government possesses little available land of its own he anticipates no difficulty in making arrangements with local chiefs for the agricultural settlement of Indian immigrants.† Proposals of this nature would require careful consideration on their merits. The introduction of Indian immigrants to a country with a large coloured population and an unhealthy climate is an experiment which should not be lightly undertaken and could only be justified by conclusive evidence that the labour difficulty is incapable of solutions by other means. There are also, apart from these considerations, grave objections to importing labourers from India to West Africa for work in the mines. Emigration has not hitherto been allowed to any Crown Colony except for the purposes of agriculture or domestic service. The people of the recruiting districts in India are unacquainted with mining and would probably object to working underground, and such work would afford no preparation or training for subsequent agricultural settlement. We should hesitate to recommend the establishment of a system of emigration to any country which does not offer the prospect of a favourable career to the immigrant after the term of his indenture has expired.

Southern Nigeria.

366. In the case of Nigeria there is no demand for Indian labour for agricultural or industrial work, but the Director of Public Works in Southern Nigeria wishes to import coolies under indenture for road construction and unskilled labour generally. The Governor does not agree in this view, and it appears to us that as the Gold Coast draws part of its supplies from Lagos the labour difficulty in the latter district should not be acute.

Northern Nigeria.

367. The Governor of Northern Nigeria, who gave evidence before us, is of opinion that the local supply of unskilled labour in that Colony is sufficient. Artisans and transport drivers are now recruited from India under agreement with the Government of the Colony under the provisions of section 107 of the Indian Emigration Act. This form of emigration has in general been successful and there is no objection to its continuance.

British East Africa.

Layon Sadler, 1901.
Layon Sadler, 1897.
Layon Sadler, 1819
Layon Sadler, 1820, 1828.
Johnston, 1902, et seq.
Watson, 4238.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

368. For the purposes of our enquiry, the East Africa Protectorate, having a total area of about 200,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000, may be divided into four zones. There is first of all the low-lying district situated along the coast, and extending for a certain distance up the estuaries of the principal rivers. This has a tropical climate and is suitable for the cultivation of tropical products such as cocoanuts, rice, sugar, tobacco and cotton. Next comes an arid tract of higher elevation, in which an attempt has recently been made to start manufactories for the utilisation of the indigenous sansevieria fibre plant. Behind this are

* See Governor Probyn's Despatch of May 13, 1903 (Appendix, page 103).
† See Despatch of June 21, 1904 (Appendix, page 66).

the highlands with an area of uncertain extent (estimated roughly at 25,000 or 30,000 square miles), having an elevation of from 5,000 to 8,200 feet above the level of the sea, and enjoying a fairly temperate climate in which it is affirmed that Europeans can live all the year round with their families, and even do a certain amount of moderate manual labour without injury to health. Fourthly comes a zone of less elevation sloping down to the shores of the Victoria Nyanza Lake which is estimated to have an altitude of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the sea-level. This zone has naturally a more tropical climate than that of the highlands and is not suited for colonisation by Europeans except in the way of proprietors and managers of estates. Macdonald, 6907, *et seq* Gregan, 8228, *et seq* Hartley, 8576, *et seq* 8939, 9020.

269. Emigration to the coast districts of the Protectorate from Arabia and India has existed for several hundred years. It took place even before the Portuguese occupation at the close of the 15th century. After the collapse of the Portuguese dominion in the 17th century, Zanzibar, with the adjacent portions of the mainland, fell under the dominion of Imams of Muscat and so remained until a separation into two sultanates took place in 1856. The Indian immigrants were mostly traders, and have so remained. The total Asiatic population is now estimated at 25,000, against 2,000 Europeans and Eurasians. Buck, 4646 Johnston, 4094.

270. For the construction of the railway from the coast to Lake Victoria Nyanza, which was commenced in 1895, Indian immigrants were employed when it was found impossible to obtain native labour either in sufficient quantities or of a sufficiently continuous kind. The railway being a Government undertaking, the Government of India permitted the recruitment of labourers to be made by its own officers on certain conditions, which are enumerated in a very interesting account given of the system by Sir John Kirk in his evidence before us (p 237). The contract, which was of course quite voluntary, was for a period of three years, the remuneration was at the rate of not less than 15 rupees per month, with free rations from the date of embarkation and there was an indefeasible right to a return passage to the locality in India from which the men were recruited. The estimated total cost of this system worked out at £24 per head per annum. Under it there were at one time as many as 18,000 Indians employed on the construction of the railway, the average number of labourers during the years 1902 and 1903 (including a certain proportion of Africans) being 11,181. The men mostly came over without their wives and families; only a few of them remained in the Protectorate after the expiration of their contract, becoming mostly petty traders. Owing to excellent sanitary and hospital arrangements the death-rate was kept very low—a little over 10 per 1,000. Employment of Indian immigration for construction and working of the Railway. Kirk, 7533.

271. After the completion of the railway the need for this large importation of labour naturally ceased but the line is still worked to great extent by means of indentured immigrants, of whom it is estimated that about 2,000 are employed, partly as clerks and artisans, partly as ordinary labourers. The contract is, as before, for three years, at the expiration of which they generally return to India, but a certain proportion remain in the country, and of those who go back a considerable number renew their indentures and return bringing their wives and families with them. Those who remain in the country when free from indenture mostly become traders and artisans. When asked whether they were a useful addition to the population the Manager of the railway replied, "At the present moment we could not do without them." Similarly Sir John Kirk, when questioned about the value of the Indian traders at Nairobi, the capital town of the uplands district, said, "In fact drive away the Indians and you may shut up the Protectorate, I think." He explained that it was only by means of the Indian trader that articles of European use could be obtained at moderate prices, and that the result of his disappearance would be such an increase in the cost of living as to necessitate a general rise of salaries. This, as the Protectorate still requires a considerable grant-in-aid from Imperial funds, is not a contingency to be lightly faced. Currie, 1789, *et seq* Currie, 1748, 1849 Macdonald, 5810-2, Gregan, 8033. Advantage to the Protectorate Kirk, 7602

272. It may be safely affirmed, therefore, that the presence of a considerable number of Indian inhabitants has been and continues to be of material advantage to the British administration of the Protectorate. Sir John Kirk, indeed, expressed his opinion that "but for the Indians we should not be there now." He added that it was entirely through the Indian merchants that we were enabled to build up the influence that eventually resulted in our position. Hayes Sadler, 3117. Johnston, 4112. Gregan, 8107 Kirk, 7615.

273. Nor can it be denied that the importation of Indian labour afforded indispensable assistance for the rapid completion of the railway, and is still of material use for its economical maintenance and working.

274. The Indian indentured immigrants are considered on all sides to have profited by their term of service. They made considerable savings before their return to India, and the fact that the service is not unpopular is shown by the willingness of so large a number to return.

John Kirk appears to think that for the mere labourers employed in the construction of the railway the term of three years' continuous service was as much as was consistent with the preservation of good health. But we can have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that the present practice of obtaining a supply of Indian immigrants for the service of the railway is unobjectionable and indeed beneficial, and might in case of necessity be adopted for the execution of other public undertakings by the State, though, for obvious reasons, native labour should always have the preference where it is available. We think it right, however, to state that in our opinion, whenever immigrants are introduced under indenture for a term of more than one year, arrangements ought to be made for their being accompanied by a certain proportion of women. Kirk, 7621-2

275. We have now to examine the question whether it is desirable that the importation of indentured labour from India should be permitted for the assistance of private enterprise in any portion of the Protectorate. Question of importation of indentured labour for agricultural purposes.

276. We were informed that along the coast there was a considerable amount of land awaiting development which could be put up to profit much more rapidly if indentured labourers

Grogan, 5003. Ritchie, 5079b. Montgomery, 5124. Marsden, 4891 Marsden, 5016, *et seq.* Thompson, 10137, 10185. Kirk, 7696 Grogan, 5093. Hayes Sadler, 3403, 3670. Hollins 3818 *et seq.* Montgomery, 5720. Thompson, 10412, *et seq.* Hollins, 3818. Thompson, 10191, *et seq.*

were procured from India than is at all likely if only local native labour is available. Sir J. Hayes Sadler, recently Governor of the Protectorate, stated that he had been pressed to recommend this measure, especially for the benefit of the cotton plantations which are being started, but that subsequently the high rate of wages offered had attracted more of the natives from the upland districts.* It was stated that the immigrants might, if necessary, be offered land after the expiration of their contracts in the neighbourhood of the Tana river, where the climate is similar to that of India. Two witnesses thought that caution would be necessary in order to avoid difficulties with the present Swahili inhabitants, but the general opinion seemed to be that no such difficulties would arise.

376. In the intermediate zone between the coast districts and the uplands the need for a supply of a regular labour has been much more severely felt, and the proprietors of the fibre factories represent that unless indentured labour from India can be supplied they will have no alternative but to abandon their enterprise. Some indeed seem to have closed already. The population is sparse and disinclined to steady labour, the work of collecting the fibre is said also to be unpopular on account of the cuts which it inflicts and the natives who come from the uplands seem to suffer so much in health from the change of climate† as to make them comparatively useless. A project for the importation of labour from Nyassaland was found to be impracticable on account of the cost, besides being open to other objections. An attempt to obtain free immigrants from India without previous contract met with no response. In these circumstances there has been a strong appeal for the supply of from 1,400 to 2,000 labourers for some years until the natives have acquired more steady habits of industry.‡

Hayes Sadler, 3604, 3626, *et seq.* Wason, 4822. Grogan, 5184, *et seq.* Hindlip, 6858, 6910. Hayes Sadler, 3612. Wason, 4339. Hayes Sadler, 3610.

377. On the other hand in the upland districts, where the native labour supply is said to be sufficient for the needs of the white settlers, there is great jealousy of any measures which would tend materially to increase the numbers of Indian residents, and there is in particular the strongest objection to allowing them to acquire land and enter into competition with the European farmer. Under present regulations no grant or transfer of land is allowed without the sanction of the Administration, and with the exception of a certain number of market gardens round Nairobi, the land in the upland districts which is not reserved for the natives, has been granted only to Europeans or emigrants from South Africa of European descent. Of these white settlers it is estimated that there are now about 1,500. This restriction will no doubt be continued, but there is a strong feeling that unless further precautions are taken it will be very difficult, if not impossible, in the future to exclude the Indian agriculturist from over-stepping any artificial boundary that may be laid down. Consequently those who advocate the importation of Indian labour into the coast or the intermediate districts accompany their recommendation by a reservation that the labourer's return to India at the expiration of his contract should be made obligatory. This is a condition which we could not bring ourselves to recommend. It has not hitherto been imposed on the labourers who were brought over for the construction of the railway or for its maintenance and working. The large majority of those who have come over have of their own free will elected to avail themselves of the free passage home which was guaranteed to them, and it seems probable that the same might be the case with Indians introduced under a similar contract for labour on private properties. But it appears to us that in any new system of indentured immigration which may be instituted for the benefit of private enterprise it should be an essential condition that the freedom of the labourer should not be interfered with more than is necessary for his own protection and for the due performance of his contract, and that on the expiration of his term of indentured service he should be free to remain in the country if he pleases, without any disabilities other than those which may attach to residents of Indian extraction who have been born there or have come over in the ordinary way.

378. Unless these conditions are willingly and frankly accepted by the European community, it would, in our opinion, be undesirable from an administrative point of view, and unfair to the immigrants themselves, that they should be encouraged to come to a country where their continued presence will be viewed with suspicion and dislike and may not impossibly give rise to political trouble in the future. We cannot therefore advise the institution of a system of indentured immigration for cotton plantations in the coast districts and for the fibre factories in the intermediate zone, unless the immigrants, when their contract has expired, are free to renounce their right of return and have the opportunity of acquiring land in any part of the Protectorate which is suited to them. And in view of the feeling which exists among the white settlers in the upland districts we should urge that while those districts are reserved for resettlement by white colonists, indentured immigration to the Protectorate should only be permitted under the direct control of the Government, and for public objects §

* Q. 3599. *See also* correspondence in Appendix, pp. 51 *et seq.*

† In clause 3 in Despatch of February 24, 1909 (Appendix, p. 84).

‡ See Despatches of June 4, 1908, and February 25, 1909 (Appendix, pp. 49 and 51).

§ From a despatch recently received from the recently appointed Governor of the Protectorate, Sir E. P. Girouard, K.C.M.G., we learn that one of the fibre factories at Yei has during the last few months been working on a small profit. This factory appears to have special advantages in respect both of skilful management and of sufficient growth of fibre in its immediate neighbourhood. The Governor states that during the last six months the fibre industry has profited by the prevalence of drought, which has brought an unusually large supply of the Wateita tribe into the labour market, but that this state of affairs cannot be expected to continue, and he concludes his despatch with the following paragraph:—"The work of cutting is moreover unpopular among the natives owing to the thorny nature of the fibre, the handling of which involves many cuts and scratches, and, though under very careful management and with exceptional good fortune a small profit may be made as described, I sincerely think that the problem of a supply of indigenous labour for these industries has yet been solved." This statement points to us to indicate a serious obstacle to the introduction of indentured Indian labour for the use of the fibre factories. If the work is unpopular with the natives on account of the cuts and scratches which it entails it would neither be right nor politic to enlist immigrants under contract for its performance without explicitly stating that it is open to this objection. It is difficult to conceive that recruiting under such conditions would be attended with any large amount of success.

379. The fourth section of the Protectorate, that stretching from the upland districts to the shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, possesses a climate suited for Indian immigration, and appears to contain tracts where Indian agriculturists might be settled without interfering with the native population. A small settlement was indeed established some years ago at a place named Kibos mainly composed of labourers who had come over to work on the railway and had preferred to remain in the country. This settlement appears to have been fairly successful, but it has not increased to any considerable extent, and on the whole these districts, though they may offer opportunities for Indian cultivators, have not at present been shown to be so deficient of native labour as to call for a systematic supply of imported agriculturists. Hayes Sadler, 2730. Wason 4320 Bell, 4666 Appendix P. Montgomery, 5010 Jeager, 6109.

UGANDA

380. The Protectorate of Uganda, situated to the north and west of the upper part of Lake Victoria Nyanza, has an estimated area of 110,000 square miles, exclusive of the portion of the lake which lies within its boundaries. Of this extent of land at least one-third is stated to be of excellent agricultural quality. The population is estimated at about 3,500,000 natives, with 3,000 Asiatics (Arabs and Indians) and 445 Europeans. In the Annual Report for 1907-8 [Cd 4448-9] the Governor supplies the following figures as giving a fairly correct idea of the number of inhabitants in each particular division of the territory :— Uganda.

Kingdom of Buganda	650,000
Eastern Province	1,500,000
Kingdom of Bunyoro	240,000
Kingdom of Toro	280,000
Kingdom of Ankole	250,000
Nile district	200,000
Unadministered districts	400,000
	3,520,000

381. He adds :—

"In spite of the fact that the mortality from sleeping sickness has been enormously decreased during the last two years, the death-rate among the natives is still distressingly in excess of the birth-rate. The population of the Kingdom of Buganda appears to be dwindling at the rate of nearly 20,000 a year, and it is considered that this unfortunate state of affairs is mainly due to the terrible prevalence of venereal diseases among the people generally and to infant mortality."

382. As regards the ravages made by sleeping sickness, Sir H. Hesketh Bell gives the following estimate in an interesting report recently laid before Parliament on the measures adopted for the suppression of that mysterious disease [Cd. 4990] :—

"In 1900 there were 8,480 deaths; in 1901, 16,384; in 1902, 24,025; in 1903, 30,441; in 1904, 11,251; and during 1905, 8,003. This total of 92,544, however, only represents the loss of life during six years in the Kingdom of Buganda alone. The mortality in Busoga where statistics have not been available has probably been quite as great, if not greater, and if you include the deaths that have occurred from sleeping sickness in Unyoro and the Nile District it may be taken that the mortality from this scourge in the Uganda Protectorate up to the end of 1906 considerably exceeded 200,000."

(It may be useful to explain that Busoga, to which we shall have occasion to allude further, is that portion of the Eastern Province which adjoins the shore of Lake Victoria, and lies between the Kingdom of Buganda and the frontier of British East Africa.)

383. The investigations which were conducted with much self-devotion by various scientific men, and in which one of them unfortunately contracted the disease and lost his life, tended to show that sleeping sickness is not infectious or contagious in the ordinary sense of those words, but is almost always transmitted from a sick person to a healthy one by the bite of a tsetse fly (*Glossina palpalis*); that the presence of even a single diseased person in a locality infested by tsetse flies may entail the infection of a whole community; that there were no authenticated instances of the transmission of the disease from sick persons to healthy ones in districts where the tsetse fly is not found; that the tsetse fly is only found in the near neighbourhood of fresh water where the vegetation is luxuriant and shade abundant; that the belt infested by the flies is a narrow one, and that they quickly abandon places where, through the clearing of vegetation, the conditions favoured by them are removed.

384. Acting on these conclusions, the Administration has succeeded in withdrawing the whole of the inhabitants from the islands in Lake Victoria within the limits of the Protectorate, from a belt of two miles on the shores of the lake, except in certain places where by destruction of the vegetation the tsetse fly has been eradicated, and from other districts along the banks of the Nile and the smaller lakes which were infested by the fly, while those individuals known to be suffering from the disease have been segregated in camps chosen for the purpose. In this manner, although no remedy has yet been discovered for the disease, it is believed that all fear of its further dissemination has been removed.

385. Apart from this special visitation the climate of the Protectorate, though not unpleasant, is not favourable for Europeans, who suffer from malaria, but it is not considered unhealthy for Indians, of whom there are already some 2,000 in the Protectorate, either soldiers, petty traders or artisans. Hesketh Bell 9874, 10050.

386 Such being the present condition of the Protectorate, Sir H. Hesketh Bell considers that while there is no opening for the employment of indentured labourers, the introduction of agriculturists as settlers is very desirable. In a despatch dated April 15, 1909, which is printed in the Appendix (p. 152), he points out that even if the area of fertile land in the Protectorate be estimated at only 40,000 square miles, the territory could provide maintenance for a population of over eighty millions—more than twenty times its present amount; that the indigenous population, far from increasing, is at present diminishing, and that as the Protectorate is unsuitable for European colonisation, it must either remain undeveloped or must be colonised by a race that is suited to the natural conditions.

387. He continues:—

The Crown has its disposal, within the Protectorate, vast areas of land of remarkable fertility and eminently fitted for the successful cultivation of rubber, coffee, cotton, rice, tea, cocoa, fibres, etc., etc. In consequence of obligations guaranteed by treaties and agreements, not much of this land is available in the Kingdom of Buganda itself, but in Busoga, Toro, Bunyoro, and Ankole there are many thousands of square miles of splendid country that are unoccupied and which might be immediately available for settlement. Most of these lands are fairly accessible and are within more or less easy reach of transport facilities. The areas which I have in view are absolutely free from tsetse fly, and no anxiety need be felt as regards danger from sleeping sickness.

Besides the detachments of Indian troops stationed at Kampala and Entebbe there are already large numbers of natives of India located in the Protectorate. Nearly all the artisans and skilled labourers employed by the Public Works Department and by private firms are Indians, and it is estimated that at least 600 others are carrying on business in the country as petty traders and hucksters. Many of them are accompanied by their wives and children, and it is evident that, though the climate of Uganda is trying to Europeans, it is quite suitable for Indians. I understand, in fact, that it bears a strong resemblance to that of many parts of India.

Uganda has no great need for the Indian petty trader or huckster; the natives of the Protectorate are themselves very keen traders, and many of them are employed by Indians as their agents. The type of Indian that is wanted in Uganda is the man who is doing so well in Trinidad. He should come of a stock that has always been engaged in agriculture and should be accustomed to the cultivation of tropical products. I am convinced that settlements of such people, in the fertile districts of the Protectorate, would very soon become self-supporting and prosperous. Under adequate organisation they would afford valuable object lessons to natives of the Protectorate, and they would probably contribute, in a notable degree, to the rapid development of this territory. The immigrants should not be allowed to scatter themselves about the country according to their individual will or fancy, but should be formed into compact and well-defined agricultural settlements in specially selected localities. They could there work out their own salvation as separate and semi-independent communities and without interfering, in any objectionable way, with the aboriginal population of the country. "A reasonable amount of control and supervision should be exercised over these communities by the Government, and a benevolent interest would be taken in their welfare."

388. He then goes on to suggest that in order to encourage this immigration blocks of 10 acres of good land should be granted at almost nominal rates to Indian settlers coming over with their wives and children, that smaller allotments should be given to bachelors, and that some assistance might be given in the shape of advances towards the cost of maintenance during the first twelve months of residence, to be repaid within a reasonable period.

389. Sir H. Hesketh Bell gave us some further explanations as to the details of his proposals, which will be found on pages 318—320 and 420—425 of the Notes of Evidence, and both Sir James Hayes Sadler, a former Governor, and Sir H. Johnston, who administered the Protectorate as High Commissioner from 1899 to 1901, are in favour of the introduction of Indian settlers.

Hayes Sadler, 1733

390. The Bishop of Uganda, on the other hand, has addressed to us a letter, which will be found in the Appendix (p. 152), strongly opposing the introduction of Indian settlers in Busoga. The grounds on which he founds his opposition are, firstly, the danger that the immigrants might contract sleeping sickness and even carry it to India; secondly, that the depopulation of Busoga is due to accidental causes—in particular sleeping sickness and scarcity of food—and that if given a fair chance the native races will suffice of themselves to the proper development of the country; thirdly, that the chiefs regard the whole of the country, whether cultivated or uncultivated, as belonging to the various clans into which the nation is divided, and would resent any grant of unoccupied land to Indian settlers as an act of spoliation.

391. We have obtained the evidence both of Sir H. Hesketh Bell and of Mr. Stanley Tomkins, the Senior Provincial Commissioner, on the various points raised in the letter, and, after hearing their comments and explanations, which will be found at pages 420—428 of the Notes of Evidence, we are unable to regard Bishop Tucker's arguments as in any way convincing.

392. In view of what is now known of the nature of sleeping sickness, of the precautions which have—to all appearance successfully—been taken against its further propagation in the Uganda Protectorate, and of the fact that the Indian soldiers, traders, and others now resident in the Protectorate, unless found to be already infected, are allowed perfect freedom of movement to India and elsewhere without any ill-effects,* it seems to us impossible to suppose that any

* See Sir H. Hesketh Bell's evidence 12950-8; Mr. Tomkins', 13075-9. The two cases of Indian soldiers who appear to be recovering are especially interesting.

appreciable danger would result from the introduction of a limited number of agricultural settlers into some district carefully chosen as being free from all risk of infection, nor can we believe that in a country which, according to the Bishop's own statement, is nearly double the size of Wales, with a population which has dwindled from 80 to 30 in the square mile, it would be impracticable to find an area where a small settlement of this kind, numbering some 50 or 100 families, could be planted without giving rise to any legitimate grievance on the part of the native chiefs.

393 We thought it right to make special inquiries as to the causes to which the Bishop attributes the present depopulated condition of Busoga, because some of them implied a very serious charge against the Administration. It is, of course, clear that the mortality from sleeping sickness and a famine which occurred two years ago (partly as a result of deficiency of labour, and partly from absence of rain), have been largely instrumental in producing this condition. It is also admitted that the mistaken regulation for the protection of the wild pig, now revoked, caused considerable injury to cultivation.* But it appears to us that any impartial person, after reading the evidence given by Sir H. Hesketh Bell and Mr. Tomkins, will agree with us in the conclusion that there is no justification for Bishop Tucker's suggestion that a deficiency in the cultivation of food crops or in the supply of food has been caused by forced labour in the making of roads or in the cultivation of cotton.

Hesketh Bell, 15,934 6.

Hesketh Bell, 15,918.

394. The term "forced labour" is in itself inappropriate and misleading. Its use is based on the fact that in Busoga, as in various other districts of the Uganda and East Africa Protectorates, the natives are so apathetic and so much under the authority of their chiefs that labour for roads and public works, or, indeed, for other purposes, can only be obtained by application to the chiefs who thereupon arrange for a sufficient supply of workmen at a proper rate of wages.

Hesketh Bell, 15,913.

395. So far as we are able to judge from the evidence we have heard, the regulations for employment on public works, whether in lieu of payment of taxes, in repayment of relief given during the famine or in return for direct remuneration, have been framed and applied in a spirit of great consideration and with every regard for the interests of the population. It is difficult to conceive anything more conducive to the general welfare of the community than the measures which have been taken to induce the natives to cultivate cotton for their own profit, and it is satisfactory to learn that these measures are being attended with success.† The suggestion that the cultivation of this commodity can be a cause of scarcity of food seemed to us to be entirely disposed of when we were informed that the plot of ground which a man was expected to cultivate—and this for his own benefit—did not exceed half the size of the room in which we were sitting.

Tomkins, 13,093 *et seq.*

Hesketh Bell, 13 913 *et seq.* Tomkins, 13,1[illegible] *et seq.* Tomkins, 3148

395A. Putting aside the objections of the Bishop of Uganda as founded on misconception of the actual proposals before us, and bearing also in mind that there are other portions of the Protectorate besides Busoga which are stated to be suitable for Indian colonisation we are nevertheless of opinion that there are serious obstacles to the success of the project. The distance to be traversed is great, and transport will be costly. It is not to be expected that either the Government of India or the Administration of the Protectorate should make themselves responsible either for the conveyance of a number of families from their homes to the spot chosen for the settlement, or for the expenses of their return, if the experiment should from any cause prove unsuccessful. The only feasible plan would appear to be that some Indian prince or private merchant should, at his own expense, and on his own responsibility, undertake to found a small settlement of immigrants with such assistance as the Administration of the Protectorate may find itself able to offer him. A proposal of this kind, with adequate security for the fulfilment of the necessary conditions, would, in our opinion, merit favourable consideration. But it is should, in the first instance, at all events, be considered as an experiment and initiated on a comparatively small scale—as, indeed, has been suggested by Sir H. Hesketh Bell himself.

Hesketh Bell, 9852, 9854

Hesketh Bell, 15,938

NYASALAND.

NYASALAND.

396. In reply to the telegram addressed to him at the outset of our inquiry, the Governor of Nyasaland stated that there was practically no opening or demand in the Protectorate for either indentured or unindentured Indians; that there was a superabundance of cheap local native labour, skilled and unskilled which overflowed to the South African Colonies in search of employment; that the conditions of the Protectorate were unsuitable for employment or settlement of Indians; that the requirements of the native population and of European settlers would render inadvisable any extensive alienation of Crown lands for other purposes, and that any offer by Government of inducements to Indians in the shape of land or passages would be, in his opinion, undesirable. The result of our investigation has been to confirm Sir Alfred Sharpe's views.

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397. With an area of 43,608 square miles and a total population, almost entirely native, of less than a million, the Protectorate is, at present, thinly populated. Its chief products are cotton, coffee, tobacco, tea, chillies, rubber, rice, maize, and wheat, for the cultivation of all of which the Indian agriculturist is well suited; the climate on the Shire Highlands is not unpleasant, but in the lower lying portions of the Protectorate the mortality among both Europeans and natives is high, and the Indians already in the country are said to suffer from malaria. Although, for the reasons stated by the Governor, Crown lands could not be offered to Indian agriculturists, there would probably be little difficulty in obtaining land from private owners for the purpose, and it is possible that the example of the Indian might stimulate the native to greater industry and improved methods of cultivation. And, lastly, in favour of the view that any genuine demand for Indian labour in Nyasaland should not be opposed, we have the high authority of Sir Harry Johnston.

Williams, 10,3[illegible] Metcalfe, 10,650. Rees, 1334 85 Metcalfe, 10 635. Metcalfe, 10,617 Johnston, 4,035

* To another most serious cause of depopulation, the frightful prevalence of venereal disease (Tomkins 13,091), the Bishop makes no allusion.

† See an interesting report recently laid before Parliament on "The Introduction and establishment of the Cotton Industry in the Uganda Protectorate." [Cd. 4910.]

398. Had such a demand been brought to our notice, we should nevertheless, for reasons discussed at length in the part of the Report which relates to British East Africa, have felt compelled to subject it to the most careful scrutiny. The complications inseparable from the introduction of an alien race into a country already possessing a considerable indigenous population in a low stage of civilisation are aggravated in South and East Africa by the unpopularity of the Banyan trader, between whom and the ryot, for apart as they are in habits and occupation, it is improbable that the existing inhabitants would be able to draw any clear distinction. But, as a matter of fact, though more than one of the witnesses whom we have examined have expressed the opinion that the Indian ryot, if he could be induced to settle, would be a valuable acquisition to the country, no well considered demand for indentured Indian labour has been put forward. The reason is clear. Not only is the supply of labour in the Protectorate adequate for all ordinary requirements, but it is also exceedingly cheap.

Williams, 10,916. Ross, 1377.

399. We were informed by an official witness that the numbers of native labourers who "walk away every year to Salisbury and other North-Eastern and Southern Rhodesian centres" is estimated at 15,000 to 20,000. Endeavours are being made to bring emigration to Rhodesia and the Transvaal under proper supervision and control in order to avoid the excessive mortality to which the emigrants have been subject. But it is not found easy to check this exodus. The explanation which is given to account for it, viz., that it is due simply to the high wages offered, points to the obvious conclusion that if employers in the Protectorate could offer wages corresponding to those paid in the Transvaal and Rhodesia (which are not appreciably higher after making allowance for contingent expenses, than would be required for the Indian immigrant), the natives who now leave the country in search of more highly paid employment would remain at home. But even at the low rates of remuneration now ruling—from 3s to 5s a month with rations—there appears to be no real difficulty in obtaining labour locally, except in the wet season, when the natives are generally engaged in cultivating their own gardens; and we have been led to conclude that even at that period, with care and management, a tolerably continuous supply could be ensured. It may, moreover, be safely inferred from the experience gained during the construction of the Shire Highlands Railway, that as regards other than purely agricultural work the Nyasaland native is neither incorrigibly idle nor hopelessly conservative. At the outset owing partly to the novelty of the work, and partly to the inadequate commissariat arrangements, it was almost impossible to induce the natives to engage, and attempts were made to obtain labourers from India; but after the first eighteen months, as the novelty wore off and food was more liberally provided, the local supply was found to be ample.

Metcalfe, 10,825. Williams, 10,913, 10,918 Metcalfe, 10,918.

400. We conclude therefore that so far as ordinary manual labour is concerned, it is unnecessary to look beyond the native population, and we accept this conclusion the more readily, because the importation of labour from overseas is financially impracticable. It is clear from a comparison between the local rates of wages and the cost of immigrant labour—which could not be estimated at less than £25 a head per annum—that indentured immigration would be of no benefit to the individual employer; and the alternative policy of State-aided Indian land settlement, for which the Protectorate could not, and India certainly would not, pay, seems equally excluded from consideration on those very practical grounds.

III

RECAPITULATION AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

401. We will now very briefly recapitulate the conclusions to which we have been led as the result of our enquiry, and which we have stated at length in the previous pages, adding one or two recommendations of a general character.

402. It will have been seen that the importation of Indian emigrants into certain of the Crown Colonies was resorted to more than 60 years ago, in order to meet a dearth of agricultural labour, resulting from the abolition of slavery, which threatened to destroy the sugar industry and thus produce financial and commercial ruin. The object was achieved, and the importation has been continued up to the present day with undeniable advantage to the Colonies concerned. The system was violently attacked in Parliament at its first commencement. It was in consequence suspended pending inquiry, and was not revived until measures had been taken to place it under proper administrative control, both in India and the Colonies. At intervals, when defects in the law or abuses in practice have been brought to light in any of the Colonies, investigation has been made by Royal Commission sent from this country, or by local commissioners appointed by the Colonial Government concerned, and in this manner, with the assistance and supervision of successive Governors and their subordinate officials, who have taken a deep interest in the question, the ordinances regulating the conditions of emigration, and the relations between the employer and the immigrant labourer, together with the administrative machinery for enforcing those ordinances, have been brought to a condition which gives little ground for adverse criticism. Those Colonies which have had recourse to Indian immigrant labour at a later date for the development of similar industries for which native labour was not available have based their arrangements on the experience thus obtained. It can safely be said that, notwithstanding some unfortunate occurrences at times now remote, the system has in the past worked to the great benefit, not only of the Colonies, but equally of the main body of emigrants, and does so still more in the present.

INDIA. INDIA.

403. The attitude of the Indian Government has from the beginning been one of neutrality, more or less benevolent. They are careful for the protection of the emigrant, but dissociate themselves entirely from any active promotion of emigration. In their own words, their policy may be briefly described as one of seeing fair play between the parties to a commercial transaction, while altogether abstaining from mixing themselves up in the bargain. They permit recruiting to be carried on under the direction of agents appointed by the Colonial Governments, taking such precautions as have been found by experience to be necessary in order to prevent the emigrants being imposed upon to secure their health and comfort while in transit to their destination. A suggestion made by Lord Salisbury, when Secretary of State for India in 1875, that they should adopt a more active policy in promoting emigration was met by them with strong objections. They pointed out that, having regard to the enormous population of the districts of India from which the emigrants are principally drawn, emigration to the Colonies, even if it were given the fullest possible extension, could have no perceptible effect in diminishing the pressure of numbers, whilst the officers of the Government and the Government itself, would be placed in a false and invidious position if they made themselves responsible for the prosperity of the emigrants in a distant country, and in circumstances over which they had no means of exercising direct and effective control. These objections are maintained with no less force by the present Government of India, and we do not question the wisdom of their decision, which is based on very obvious considerations of prudence.

404. But it seems to us that, as the majority of emigrants, whatever proportion they may bear to the total population, do undoubtedly prosper, all reasonable means should be taken to make the fact known, and to avoid misrepresentations and suspicions which tend to hinder recruiting, and are a source of embarrassment to the Government. With this object we have suggested that it would be well to put into effect a suggestion made by the Viceroy and his Council in 1877 that Indian officers should be deputed at regular intervals (say, once in five or seven years) to visit the various Colonies which receive Indian emigrants and report upon their condition and on any arrangements which may be desirable to promote their welfare. The publication of these reports and the facilitation of correspondence between the emigrants and their families—a subject which has already received attention in several of the Colonies—ought in our opinion to do something at all events to overcome ignorant prejudice, to render emigration more popular, and thus to secure a steady supply of labourers of the most suitable kind for the more distant Colonies.

405. We have also recommended that certain alterations should be made in the existing system of recruiting, by defining the areas in which recruiting operations should take place, by establishing more effective supervision over the subordinate agents, and by amalgamating the agencies of the various Colonies into one joint office. If these changes can be effected we believe that the recruiters may be regarded with less suspicion and dislike, and that there will be less risk of including among the emigrants a proportion of men unfitted for the work for which they are destined.

CEYLON. CEYLON.

406. Taking in succession the various Colonies who receive emigrant labourers from India, we have no criticisms to offer in regard to Ceylon, where immigration is entirely unindentured, and is carried on under a system which we have described at some length. All the arrangements have recently been very carefully investigated by a local commission whose recommendations are receiving practical application.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND FEDERATED MALAY STATES. STRAITS SETTLEMENT AND FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

407. In the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, where immigration is partly free and partly under indenture, the regulations appear to us to be generally well devised, and we believe that much care is being taken to ensure their proper execution. The mortality, however, among the coolies, particularly in the Federated States, is a matter for grave solicitude. We have noted with satisfaction that the efforts of the immigration officers are producing a sensible improvement, that the question is engaging the serious attention of the Governor, and that the system of immigration under indenture is likely to be discontinued. We have made one or two suggestions as to administrative improvements, based on the evidence which we heard from an experienced witness, but the matter is eminently one for investigation on the spot, and for consideration with a full knowledge of local conditions. We have also called attention to the inadequacy of the provision made for the education of the children of Indian immigrants, and to the expediency of encouraging as far as possible the introduction of female immigrants of good character.

MAURITIUS. MAURITIUS.

408. In Mauritius, where sugar has always been the principal article of export, Indian immigration may be said to have been the means of averting an industrial collapse at the time of negro emancipation, and of greatly mitigating the effect of various calamities with which the island has been visited in more recent times. The Indian immigrants and their descendants now form nearly two-thirds of the total population, and are a valuable element of the community—orderly, prosperous, hardworking, and contented. The ordinances effecting the immigrant labourers were modified in any important respects on the recommendation of a Royal Commission which was sent to enquire into the system in 1874. Fresh changes have recently been

introduced in accordance with suggestions made by an officer of the Indian Government, Mr. Muir Mackenzie, who visited the island in 1894. The most recent of these are only now coming into operation, and we have found no grounds for further suggestions except in two points:—First, that the intervention of the Protector of Immigrants might be more actively exercised to prevent harsh treatment of the indentured labourer by unnecessary prosecutions, and secondly that after the first five years of indenture have expired, further contracts of service under the special obligations and liabilities attached to such indentures should be permitted, if at all, for a further period of twelve months only. But it seems to us that indentured immigration has now done its work in this Colony. The population has risen to a density of 559 to the square mile—poverty is increasing—the demand for fresh immigrants has ceased for the last two years, and it does not appear likely that further artificial additions to the population would be to the real advantage of the Colony or of the immigrants.

BRITISH GUIANA AND TRINIDAD.

British Guiana and Trinidad.

409. In British Guiana, which continues also to depend largely on its sugar plantations and takes an annual supply of some 2,000 indentured immigrants, there is still ample field for fresh supplies of agricultural labour. The area of the Colony is nearly equal to that of the United Kingdom, while it has a population of no more than 300,000, of which more than 40 per cent. are of East Indian origin. Much of the country is, however, unexplored, and the land on the coast requires to be protected by artificial embankments against the sea. It is not, in our opinion, desirable to push on the importation of labourers at an accelerated rate unless there is a certainty that means can be found to settle them independently on the land at the expiration of their indentures. The Immigration Ordinances have been at intervals the subject of much careful revision, and have been, with good reason, taken as a model by other Colonies. We are satisfied by the general tenor of the evidence which we have heard that both here and in Trinidad the immigrant is well treated during his period of indenture, and has excellent prospects of acquiring competence and even wealth after its expiration. On one point alone have we thought it necessary to suggest enquiry in these two Colonies—that of the large percentage of prosecutions and convictions for offences under the Labour Ordinances. We are assured that on the best-managed estates such constant recourse to legal penalties is found unnecessary and is considered impolitic, and we cannot but think that some alteration either in the law or in administrative arrangements might induce other employers to take a wiser and more considerate course.

410. In Trinidad, where the production of cocoa has outstripped, though it has not supplanted, the cultivation of sugar, the demand for Indian immigrant labour has varied much in different years, but may be put at an annual average of about 2,000.

411. We have discussed at length the allegation that this importation has led to a reduction of the rate of wages and to the prevalence of unemployment among other classes of the population, and have stated our reasons for considering that it is unfounded. A portion of the island consisting largely of Crown lands still remains uncultivated, and it seems to us probable that Indian immigration may be necessary for some time to come to push forward the agricultural development of the Colony and to maintain its existing industries. But a time must clearly come when such immigration should cease, and in the meanwhile it should not, in our opinion, be encouraged beyond what is strictly necessary to keep the labour market adequately supplied.

412. The East Indian population of the island numbers about 30 per cent of the whole, and we think that the suggestion of the witness who gave evidence on their behalf that they are entitled to have a representative of their own community on the Legislative Council deserves sympathetic consideration.

JAMAICA.

Jamaica.

413. Jamaica takes a much smaller number of Indian immigrants, the annual demand varying between 600 and 800. The continuance of this supply is requisite for the maintenance of the sugar and fruit plantations in those portions of the island where the population of African origin cannot be depended upon for steady agricultural work. The only feature in the Labour Ordinances which appears to us to call for remark is a provision that the estates employing Indian immigrants during the five years succeeding the expiration of their first five years' indentured shall pay a tax of one shilling a week for each labourer of this class to the Immigration Fund. The object is to ensure that such employers shall make some contribution to the cost of the system under which the immigrants are introduced. From this point of view the tax is unobjectionable, but it is seems doubtful whether it may not also have an adverse effect on the immigrant's wages and chances of employment. The question is one which can only be decided by observation on the spot.

WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Windward and Leeward Islands.

414. In the smaller British West Indian Islands where Indian immigration has been discontinued, we see no practical opportunity for reviving it.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras.

415. In British Honduras, on the other hand, with an area equal to that of Wales, and a population about one half that of the Isle of Wight, there appears to be a very promising field for imported agricultural labour. The conditions on which immigrants shall be obtained and other details of the arrangements must, of course, be matter for settlement between the Government of India and that of the Colony.

FIJI.

FIJI.

416 Indian immigration into Fiji began only 28 years ago, since which time it has been continued with complete success, and has been largely instrumental in the development of the sugar industry. The annual number of immigrants has recently averaged between 2,000 and 3,000, and there seems no reason why it should not continue on that scale. The immigration laws have been framed on the model of those in force in other colonies. They seem to be well adapted to the conditions of the Colony, and to be carefully and justly administered. Here, however, as in British Guiana and Trinidad, we have been struck by the large number of prosecutions instituted by the employers against their labourers, and we have suggested that enquiries should be made as to the possibility of promoting more satisfactory relations in this respect. If some improvement could be effected on this point, we think that the Government of India might reasonably be asked to place Fiji on terms as favourable as the West Indian Colonies in regard to the provision to be made for return passages.

SEYCHELLES.

SEYCHELLES.

417. In the Seychelles there is some demand for Indian labour, the satisfaction of which must depend on the practicability of providing transport from India.

WEST AFRICAN COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

WEST AFRICAN COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

418. In the West African Colonies and Protectorates we see no field for the employment of Indian agricultural labourers. A suggestion that indentured immigrants should be introduced into the Gold Coast Colony for employment in the mines is not one which we could recommend.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

419. In the British East Africa Protectorate the railway from the coast to Lake Victoria, which is a Government undertaking was constructed by means of indentured Indian labourers, who with but few exceptions returned to India on the expiration of their three years' contracts. As many as 2,000 Indians are still employed on the line with contracts of similar duration. Hitherto there has been no arrangement by which private individuals could obtain indentured immigrants. There can be no doubt that there are considerable tracts of land along the coast which could be more rapidly developed if imported labour were obtainable, and there has been an urgent demand for such labour from the owners of fibre factories established in the arid zone lying between the coast and the uplands. But, for reasons which we have explained in the earlier portion of this Report (page 12), we are unable to recommend the introduction of indentured labourers for the assistance of private enterprise unless the emigrants are offered the option of remaining in the country after the expiration of their contract, on an equal footing with the rest of the population and with opportunities for settling on the land in any part of the Protectorate which may be suited to them. The objections of the white population in the upland districts to any measures which would tend to increase the resident Indian population are so marked that we do not think it would be politic in present circumstances to inaugurate a system which might lead to ill-feeling and eventually to serious complications if the uplands should continue to be reserved for white colonization. It will be more prudent, in our opinion, to trust to the slower process of educating native labour for the development of the latent resources of the Protectorate.

UGANDA.

UGANDA.

420. In the Uganda Protectorate, where a population greatly diminished in former times by war and slave raids has been still further reduced by famine and disease in recent years, there are large tracts of country where apparently Indian colonists might with advantage be planted. It would, of course, be necessary that experiments of this kind should be tried at first on a small scale, and with every precaution to avoid interference with the native races. But a primary, and to all appearance insuperable, difficulty presents itself in the absence of funds for the initial expenses of the venture.

NYASALAND.

NYASALAND.

421. In the Nyasaland Protectorate we are led to believe that the supply of labour is adequate for existing needs, and may with proper management be increased, and for financial reasons we consider that the importation either of indentured labour or free immigrants would be impracticable.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

422. This concludes our review of the Colonies and Protectorates to which our inquiry relates, and we wish now to add a few observations on the subjects of very diverse character, but which are applicable to all the colonies receiving Indian immigrants.

Re-indenture.

423 The law with regard to re-indentured differs in the several colonies, but the practice has decreased and shows a tendency to disappear. In the Straits Settlements immigrants may re-indenture on the expiration of their first contract for a further term not exceeding 600 days, but they rarely do so. In Mauritius re-indentures are permissible for any term not exceeding five years, but as a rule such contracts are rarely entered into for a period of more than one or, at most, two years. In British Guiana re-indentures under the Immigration Ordinances have ceased since 1875, and since 1891 have not been legal. In Trinidad re-indentures are permitted for a period not exceeding twelve months, but we were informed that the practice had fallen into abeyance. In Jamaica also the law permits re-indenture for periods of twelve months, but no such contracts have been entered into since 1891. In Fiji, a proportion, not exceeding 10 per cent.

of the immigrants re-indenture themselves, on the expiration of their first contract, for periods of one to three years, the latter being the maximum term sanctioned by the law

424. In all cases where such contracts are permitted the law provides that they must be signed before an officer of the Immigration Department or a magistrate, that the contract shall not be concluded until after the expiration of the previous term of indenture, and that substantial inducement shall be offered to the labourer in the shape of a bonus.

425. We agree, however, with the view expressed by the British Guiana Royal Commission of 1871, in a passage of their report quoted by us on page 53, that in principle the system of indenture under the special restrictions and penalties imposed by the Immigration Ordinances is justified on two grounds only: first the necessity of insuring repayment by the immigrant of the cost of his passage, and the further liabilities incurred in regard to his treatment in the colony and his return passage to India; secondly, on account of his helplessness on arrival in a new and strange country with a climate requiring special precautions for his health. At the end of five years' residence and continuous employment, both these grounds for special control and tutelage should, under normal circumstances, have disappeared, and we see no sufficient reason why, even as a voluntary agent, the immigrant should be offered inducements to subject himself to more stringent control than that to which other citizens can legally be subordinated.

426. We cannot think that any serious inconvenience would result from the general abandonment of a practice which has ceased in British Guiana for 35 years, and for nearly 20 years has fallen into desuetude in Trinidad and Jamaica. We strongly recommend that in all colonies where the system still prevails the duration of such contracts should be limited to twelve months, and that measures should be taken to abolish the practice altogether with in a reasonable time.

Limitation of hours of work for children.

427. We were struck throughout the course of our inquiry by the fact that, whereas considerable precautions have been taken to protect both male and female immigrants from excessive work, and regulations have been made defining the age at which non-adults may enter into contracts of labour, no thought had apparently been given to the question of limiting the work of children. We were assured, and no doubt with truth, that the necessity for legislative provisions on the subject had not arisen, that the Indian parents would not allow their children to be overworked, or to be punished with any harshness. On the other hand it certainly appeared that in several of the Colonies little care has as yet been taken to ensure that a certain portion of the children's time shall be given to education. Attention has been given to the subject in Ceylon, and in Fiji the Governor has recommended examination of the question. It appears to us that in every Colony some general regulations should be made restricting the number of hours during which children should be allowed to work, enacting that a certain amount of time should be given to instruction, and laying down rules for the provision to be made by employers or by State aid for this purpose.

Return passages to India.

428. The question of the liability of the distant Colonies for the whole or a portion of the cost of return passages is one which is frequently brought forward and some discussion of it here will not be out of place. Mauritius has not since 1851 paid any portion of the cost of return passages, except in cases where the immigrant is destitute, but that cost is small, only about £2. The West Indian Colonies and Fiji originally paid the whole cost of return passages. The question was discussed at the time of Dr. Comins's visit to the West Indies in 1891, and Sir Charles Bruce, then Lieutenant-Governor of British Guiana, wrote a memorandum, a copy of which was furnished to us, pointing out the prosperous condition of immigrants who had made their homes in the Colony and the facilities offered to them for obtaining land. Sir C. Bruce was of opinion that, as the position of the immigrants who settled in the Colony was markedly superior to that which they could expect to attain in India, the provision of a return passage by the State was unnecessary, while, on the other hand, the liability of the Colony was constantly increasing owing to the large number of immigrants being brought in.

429. Attempts had been made to commute the right to a return passage for a grant of land, but these had not been attended with success. In Sir C. Bruce's opinion the cause of failure was that the immigrants, when they became entitled to the return passage, were hardly yet in a sufficiently independent position to make their living entirely by the produce of their own land. And it may be noted here that later experiments of the same nature in other colonies have been equally unsuccessful. Dr. Comins was of opinion that the uncertainty on the part of the immigrants whether they would or would not take advantage of their right to return after 10 years' residence deterred them from settling down at the end of their five years' indenture and giving their best efforts to improving their position. While in favour of ensuring on moderately easy terms the possibility of return to their native land of those who really wished it, he did not think it necessary to encourage the return of those whose actions gave no proof of the earnestness of their desire.

430. He recommended, therefore, that a portion of the cost of the back passage should be paid by the immigrants themselves. This proportion was in 1894 settled at one-fourth for males and one-sixth for females, and in 1897–98 the contributions were raised to one-half and one-third respectively. The immigrant, however, entitled to free return passages for the dependents who came over with him as children.

431. There has been no change since 1898 in these conditions. In the following year, however, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, was impressed by the passage in the Report of the West India Royal Commission of 1897, which pointed out the possibility of the reduction or even extinction of the West Indian sugar industry, and the serious liability by

which the Colonies would in that eventuality be weighted for the repatriation of a large number of coolies. He therefore suggested that the Indian Government might cease to require any contribution from the Colonies for back passages.* The Government of India refused † on the following grounds :—

"First that the course proposed would be of little benefit to the Colonies, as it would materially discourage emigration if it did not put a stop to it altogether. If the privilege were withdrawn, and magistrates throughout the country were to inform, as would be incumbent on them, every intending emigrant coming before them for contract that he would have to pay his way and that of his children back to India on completion of his engagement, and that each passage would cost Rs. 100 and upwards, in the opinion of one of the most experienced of the Government Emigration Agents no labourers for the West Indies would be forthcoming at all. Secondly, that the abolition or further curtailment of the return passage privilege would remove the most effective guarantee that the emigrant will continue to be well treated. The better he is treated the less likely he will be to claim a return passage. If the privilege were surrendered, it would no longer be incumbent on the West Indian Colonies to provide a special service of ships from the West Indies direct to India, and those emigrants who wished and had the means to revisit India would probably have to return by an expensive route *viâ* Europe."

432. In 1904 the question was again raised by the West India Committee, and the Government of India in their reply ‡ referred to their previous letter quoted above. They added :—

"In many of the Colonies to which emigration from India is practised under the Emigration Act the immigrants are well treated and amass considerable savings. This substantial benefit is reaped by individuals and we are anxious to encourage emigration in such Colonies in every legitimate manner. But the numbers emigrating or that are likely to emigrate under any probable conditions are too small to afford any substantial relief to the congestion of population from which some parts of India suffer, while on the other hand having regard solely to the interest of India, it is not advantageous that the coolies should settle down in the Colonies, spend their savings there, and breed up a race of Indian labourers, who will in time supply the local demand for labour. It is better for India that they should return to this country with their savings and that their place in the Colony should be taken by others who are in need of employment."

433. Here the matter has rested.

434. In 1899 the request of Fiji to be placed on the same footing as the West Indian Colonies in regard to the cost of return passages was refused by the Government of India on the grounds detailed in the section of this report dealing with that Colony. We are of opinion, as there stated, that the time has come when the request might be reconsidered by the Indian Government.

435. On the general question of the abolition of any contribution to return passage by the Colonies the point of view of the Colonial witnesses § is governed by their natural desire to limit a liability which is now indefinite and might in conceivable circumstances be very difficult of fulfilment. We do not altogether concur in the argument advanced by the Indian Government in the letter just quoted that it is best in the interests of India that emigrants should return with their savings and make room for others in need of employment. For the evidence before us is to the effect that a majority of the emigrants who return to India with savings are unsettled by the easier life they lead in the Colonies, that they are generally unable to settle down again to the harder conditions of life prevailing in their native villages and to use their capital economically, that with the assistance of their relations and friends they dissipate their savings and then seek to return to the Colonies ‖ This they, however, are frequently unable to do owing to age or broken health and the disinclination of the Colonies to accept as indentured labourers return immigrants, who are an unsettling factor in plantation life. We hold that it is best for all concerned that the immigrants should settle in the Colonies where they have served their term of probation.

436. We do not, however, consider that the time has come when the privilege of an assisted return passage should be entirely abolished, and Sir N. Lubbock ¶ appears to be of the same opinion. That information at first hand should be frequently available of the conditions of work and settlement in the Colonies to which emigrants go is, in our opinion, of very great importance, and communication between India and the Colonies should be as easy as possible, both in the interests of recruitment and in the interests of the emigrants who have already settled in the Colonies We also hold with the Government of India that the fact that the emigrants have an opportunity of leaving the Colony, if not comfortably situated there, is the most efficient guarantee at the disposal of the Government of India that the emigrant will continue to be well treated, and, though the necessity for such a guarantee becomes less and less as time goes on, yet we do not think that the Government of India would be justified in foregoing it altogether. It appears to us that it is the duty of the Colonies to which emigrants go, all of which have large areas of undeveloped land, so to develop their resources that, even if the sugar industry should become extinct, there would yet be ample scope for the Indian immigrants, who are, as Mr. Duff says, "the best ideal of colonists," to make their living in an independent position, and we do not contemplate that even in the event of the abolition of the industry there ought to be any necessity for the repatriation of a large number of immigrants. We are satisfied with the present arrangements by which a portion of the cost of return passages is paid by the Colonies, and do not recommend any alteration of it.

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* Colonial Office to India Office, 7th January 1898.
† Government of India to Secretary of State for India, 30th March 1898.
‡ The Secretary of State for India, 19th February 1913
§ Dyson 2436, Lubbock 2879, Morrison 3068; Hodgson 3622, David 3804.
‖ Lubbock 2809, Campbell 3033, Bolton 5437. ¶ Q. 2879.

Incidence of Cost of Immigration.

437. We have discussed in Part I of this Report (pp. 24—45) the grounds on which we consider that a certain amount of assistance may properly be given from the public revenue towards the cost of Indian immigration in those colonies where it has been introduced to meet urgent needs, and we have defined the limits within which, in our opinion, that assistance should in normal circumstances be restricted. As a matter of general principle it appears to us that the cost of recruitment, of transport, of the special treatment necessary for the welfare of the immigrant, and of any liabilities incurred in regard to his return passage, should fall on the class for whose benefit the system has been primarily instituted. But where it can be shown that this importation of labour is of direct benefit to the community at large by providing means for the execution of public works, by the development of uncultivated land belonging to the State; or in other ways, contribution from the State revenue commensurate with this advantage may be advocated both on grounds of equity and policy. Further, in view of the fact that the immigrant is entitled to all necessary protection from the Government of the country in which he has come to reside, that he is himself a taxpayer, subject to imposts on the articles specially needed for his consumption, and thus contributes directly as well as indirectly to the revenue, we consider that the cost of the system of inspection and supervision instituted under special legislation for his benefit (and also for the advantage of the Colony) may rightly be charged to general revenue.

438. The methods by which the contribution of the employers to the expenses of immigration are levied vary in the different colonies, and are closely so much governed by local circumstances that we have not felt that we could usefully express an opinion upon them. But we have not found that in any case the charge on public revenue involves any substantial departure from the principles which we have enunciated above.

Immigration Reports.

439. Regular reports are submitted by the Immigration Departments of the principal Colonies to which emigration under indenture is permitted and are received and considered by the Government of India. We have been struck by the great differences between the reports of the various Colonies in point of scope and completeness. Some are entirely lacking in information on such important points as the wages actually earned by the indentured immigrants and the extent to which the free immigrants have settled on the land. We have therefore drawn up a statement which is printed as an Annex to this Report showing the points on which information is required to enable the Government and the public to ascertain the condition of the immigrants both during and after their term of indenture, and so to form a judgment as to the measure of success which has attended the system of immigration under indenture with a view to ultimate colonization. We recommend that for facility of reference the arrangement of all future reports should follow the heads drawn up in this Annex; and that, if annual statistics under any particular head are not easily available, an effort should be made in each third (or fifth) year to collect the information required and embody it in the report of that year.

440. Finally, we would suggest that it should be the special business of some officer either in India, at the India Office, or in the Colonial Office, to compare these reports, to watch any changes made in the legislation of the various Colonies, and to suggest the adoption, either generally or in particular Colonies, of measures which have been found by experience to be beneficial elsewhere. In this manner the whole question would receive systematic consideration and treatment. As a further means to this end we would suggest that the Immigration Department of each Colony should regularly receive copies of the reports of all other Immigration Departments and thus have an opportunity of ascertaining how questions which may be occupying its attention are treated elsewhere.

441. We are greatly indebted to our Secretary, Mr. R. H. Griffin, for the assistance which we have received from him during the whole course of our enquiry. He has rendered invaluable help in collecting for us the large amount of documentary information which was required for the study of the subject, in compiling the collection of papers which we have thought it desirable to reproduce as Appendices to our Report, and in the somewhat bewildering task of arranging for the attendance of the various official witnesses from distant colonies whom we have been anxious to consult during their presence in England on leave. We desire to express our obligations to these gentlemen, who, during their brief period of absence from remote posts (in several cases required for remedial treatment of impaired health), have found time to place themselves at our disposal for the purpose of giving evidence. We have also to offer our best acknowledgments to the staff of the Colonial Office for the alacrity with which we have been supplied with historical and statistical information on various points bearing on our enquiry.

We have the honour to be
My Lord,
Your most obedient Servant,
SANDERSON (Chairman).
SANDHURST.
G. S. ROBERTSON
J. DIGGES LA TOUCHE.
H. BERTRAM COX.
WILFRID ASHLEY.
S. H. FREMANTLE
WALTER D. ELLIS.
R. H. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ANNEX.

PROPOSED HEADS OF REPORT.*

I. Arrivals :—

(a) Indentured :—

Name of Ship.	Port from which sailed.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number embarked. M. F. C.	Died. M. F. C.	Landed. M. F. C.

The class of the immigrants and their state of health on the voyage and when disembarked.

Their classification :—Able-bodied, Non-able-bodied, Rejected.

(b) Passengers, i.e., those who paid their own passage

(c) Re-immigrations, i.e., of persons who had formerly emigrated to this or another Colony

II. Return passages :—

Ship	Date of Departure.	Port of Destination.	Number. M. F. C.

Free passage after 10 years.
Assisted passage after 10 years.
Sent back as unfit for further service.
Rejected immigrants.
Paid their own passages.

III. Cancellation of indentures during year.

IV. Re-indentures or other engagements under the law.

V. Result of the immigration of five years ago :—

Number of Immigrants. M. F. C.	Died. M. F. C.	Repatriated. M. F. C.	Indentured Persons. M. F.	Extended Days. M. F.

VI. Statistics of total immigrant population.

Working from the last Census returns as a basis of calculation, the following might be shown in figures :—

(a) Estimate of previous year.
(b) Add—introduced in 190 .
(c) " born in 190 .
(d) Deduct—repatriated in 190 .
(e) " died in 190 .
(f) Remainder being present immigrant population.

Detail of (f)—(1) Indentured.
(2) Free on estates.
(3) Free off estates.

VII. Vital Statistics :—

(a) Number of births and deaths for—
(1) Indentured.
(2) Free on estates.
(3) Free off estates
with calculation of percentages.

(b) Statement of infantile mortality classified as above.

(c) Remarks as to chief causes of death both for adults and children.

(d) Notice of any particularly unhealthy estates.

(e) Special notice of accidents and suicides.

VIII. Work and Wages :—

A statement should be added to the report for male and other, for female indentured labourers showing the following details :—

Name of district.
Name of plantation.
Name of employer.
Mean number of labourers employed.

* See page 262

VIII. Work and Wages—*cont.*
Percentage of working days:—
(1) Worked by each.
(2) Lost by each by (*a*) unlawful absence.
(*b*) absence with leave.
(*c*) court.
(*d*) gaol.
(*e*) sickness.
(*f*) bad weather.
(*g*) holiday.
Average earnings (*a*) per working day.
(*b*) per day actually worked.
An analysis of the above should be given in the body of the report and the figures commented on and compared with those of former years.
Some information should also be added as to the average earnings of non-indentured labourers on plantations and the demand for their labour.

IX. Crime and offences:—
(1) Serious crime by immigrants.
(2) Charges brought by employers against indentured labourers for breaches of the labour law, with detail of sections under which the charges were made, and of the result of the charges—discussion of the same and comparison with figures of previous years.
(3) Proceedings by immigrants against employers and result of the same.
(4) Proceedings of Immigration Department against employers and result of the same.

X. Desertions and strikes.

XI. New legislation affecting the labour law or the position of the free Indians.

XII. Administration of Immigration Department.

XIII. Cost of Immigration:—
Receipts, Charges, and Balance of the Immigration Fund should be shown, also any contribution made to the cost of immigration from the Colony's revenues.

XIV. Administration of estates of deceased Indians.

XV. Destitute Indians—lunatics—orphans.

XVI. Occupations of free Indians.

XVII. Settlement of free Indians on the land.
Note.—The area and value of land held by Indians should, if available, be given and the area of land acquired by them during the year, also such crop statistics as may be available.

XVIII. Savings (*a*) in banks.
(*b*) remittances to India.
(*c*) taken to India by return emigrants.
Note.—Any information available as to moveable property held by Indians should come under this head.

XIX. Education of Indian children.
Note.—Its effect should be noticed as well as its extent.

XX. Political status of Indians.
Note.—The number of voters should be compared with the number of voters in the general population.

XXI. General condition of the free Indians.

XXII. General remarks.

APPENDIX D.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question 15.)

Statement showing the amount of takavi including interest (a) recovered and (b) written off in the major provinces during the years 1909–10, 1910–11, and 1911–12.

Province.	1909–10.		1910–11.		1911–12.		1912–13.	
	Recovered.	Remitted.	Recovered.	Remitted.	Recovered.	Remitted.	Recovered.	Remitted.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	8,28,138	1,142	8,32,856	1,880	8,04,140	1,140		
Bombay including Sind.	42,00,812	71,833	48,37,908	62,137	25,93,271	61,164	Report not received.	
Bengal	8,37,959*	113*	8,93,631*	512*	4,31,858	1,925		..
Bihar and Orissa † ..	24,42,758	6,192	21,40,378	463	20,25,190	2,725		
United Provinces ..	1,06,73,868	60,317	62,40,218	61,876	23,53,473	9,742	19,80,358	9,343†
Punjab	11,55,548	6,953	11,55,848	6,953	6,45,593	207	38,66,494	42,498
Burma	16,10,694	1,013	8,14,548	260	8,70,788	4,231	Report not received.	..
Central Provinces ..	11,36,826	3,276	8,15,096	6,661	8,33,485	6,344		

* For the provinces as constituted at present.
† Bihar and Orissa omitted, Eastern Bengal added.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

Act of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 3rd February 1914, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1914.

An Act to prevent the introduction into British India of any insect, fungus or other pest, which is or may be destructive to crops.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for preventing the introduction into British India of any insect, fungus or other pest, which is or may be destructive to crops ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "crops" includes all agricultural or horticultural crops, and trees or bushes ;

(b) "import" means the bringing or taking by sea or land ; and

(c) "infection" means infection by any insect, fungus or other pest injurious to a crop.

Power of Governor General in Council to regulate or prohibit the import of articles likely to infect.

3. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or regulate, subject to such restrictions and conditions as he may impose, the import into British India, or any part thereof, or any specified place therein, of any article or class of articles likely to cause infection to any crop.

(2) A notification under this section may specify any article or class of articles, either generally or in any particular manner, whether with reference to the country of origin, or the route by which imported or otherwise.

Operation of notifications under section 3.

4. A notification under section 3 shall operate as if it had been issued under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the officers of Customs at every port shall have the same powers in respect of any article with regard to the importation of which such a notification has been issued as they have for the time being in respect of any article the importation of which is regulated, restricted or prohibited by the law relating to Sea Customs, and the law for the time being in force relating to Sea Customs or any such article shall apply accordingly.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

5. (1) The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the detention, inspection, disinfection or destruction of any article or class of articles in respect of which a notification has been issued under section 3 or of any article which may have been in contact or proximity therein, and for regulating the powers and duties of the officers whom it may appoint in this behalf.

(2) In making any rule under this section the Local Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

6. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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